

tions." The focus of the study, consequently, is on the social attitudes and behavior of barrio residents. The basic research data was derived from the responses to a lengthy survey questionnaire administered in 1967 to 622 persons in ten barrios of Caracas. The interpretation of the data benefited significantly from the personal observations of three students who lived in the barrios for a summer and by the authors' own reading of contemporary literature about "barrio" development in Latin America. The result is a convincing portrait of barrio life which, while it offers few surprises for one familiar with the phenomenon elsewhere, does provide valuable statistical evidence confirming the impressions of other students of the subject. The authors conclude that despite their junglelike appearance the barrios are in fact "relatively orderly communities in which the residents are upwardly mobile in the socio-economic sense . . ." and share "well-defined expectations" (p. 3). The text is enhanced by 12 pages of photographs.

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Les établissements asto à l'époque préhispanique. Vol. I. By DANIELE LAVALLEE and MICHELE JULIEN. Introduction by HENRI FAVRE. Lima, 1973. Institut Français d'Études Andines. Travaux de l'Institut Français d'Études Andines, XV. Maps. Tables. Illustrations. Pp. 143. Paper.

The present study on the Astos of Peru—a prehispanic chiefdom situated on the high slopes of the Department of Huancavelica—is interesting for many reasons. First, the authors have taken a broader view of archeological studies than we are accustomed to. Here the pre-historical, pre-hispanic, ethnohistorical as well as ethnological dimensions are taken into consideration. In addition various aspects are present if not emphasized all along the analysis: ecology, technology, demography, etc. . . .

In the first chapter, the authors take up the task of reconstituting the history of the Astos. It deals, among other things with the importance of the Incas in the life of the chiefdom; and the impact of the Conquest on these populations (in particular the effects of the "reducciones"). This is done not only in archeological terms but also with the help of ethnology, history, etc. . . . In the second chapter, we are led into the archeological dimension proper. It considers the patterns of settlement and habitat of the Astos. It is important again to mention the methodology of the authors. Throughout they have departed from the old pre-historical analysis to make good and efficient use of ethnology and geography (space and settlement patterns). The third chapter considers the resources at the disposal of the Astos: the products at the disposal of the consumers (flora and fauna) according to the ecological niches; but also the technology or domestic equipment used to adapt to these resources: such as ceramic, lithic equipment, bones, etc. . . . In the fourth and final chapter, we are presented with an interpretation of the material and some hypotheses with respect to settlement patterns, demography, subsistence activities (pastoralism and agriculture), social structure (subsistence economy vs. state economy).

Finally half of the book (of 143 total), is taken up by photographs, and complementary studies such as James Schoenvetter's "Archeological Pollen Analysis of Sediment Samples from Asto Village Sites," or Thérèse Poulain's "Étude de la faune de dix gisements asto" (a totally quantitative analysis). In the last para-

graph the authors say that although their approach has been primarily archeological, they have relied upon historical and ethnological materials at times for the light they can throw on archeological findings. They add that “it would be dangerous, however, to ask too much of this material.” Although I recognized and accept their reticence in this respect, I disagree nevertheless. Their present work is valuable precisely because it is based on such a multidimensional, multidisciplinary analysis. I hope they will not modify their methodology. One should also mention the excellent introduction written by the director of the research team, Henri Favre. Without his penetrating presentation—it is an analysis in itself—the book would lose much in comprehension. It is to be regretted that this work should have such a poor physical presentation.

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