

Summaries of articles

Two Campa cosmogonic myths

S. VARESE et M. GAMARRA

Two cosmogonic myths of the Campa ethnic group of the Peruvian tropical rain forest are analyzed with respect to their structural components in order to detect the axiologic system which they express in a symbolic manner. The system of normative values is a key element for the understanding of the existential conception of this Indian group. Both mythological versions show an aspect of the Campa « ideology » which is strongly connected with a determined mode of social behavior of the group facing the new historical situation derived from the expansion of the Peruvian national society and the invasion of the tribal territory.

A mystic windmill

Michel ZINK

Each of the allegorical elements which goes into the composition of the ambitious capitol of the moulin mystique at Vézelay, can be found in sermons addressed in the vulgar language to the general public. But in this latter context, the meaning, although not exactly different, has undergone a reorientation ; it is no longer directed towards theological speculation, but rather towards edification. The capitol thus gains a new meaning which is a moral sense. Seen in this light, it can be interpreted either allegorically or tropologically.

The sacred universe and iconography in the 18th century

M. H. FROESCHLÉ-CHOPARD

The structure of sacred space in the villages of Provence in the 18th century, a result of the efforts of the clergy after the Council of Trent, is hierarchical. After the Eucharist, placed on the high altar, come in order of descending importance, the

devotions to the Rosary, Saint Joseph, the souls of Purgatory, associated with the altars situated at the top of the nave. Near the door are to be found the altars of the saints connected with healing. This hierarchical pattern, reinforced by the relative richness or poverty of the altars, serves as a model for other sacred localities of the area, the distant chapel becoming a place of lesser holiness. The iconography of these cultual places only strengthens this hierarchy. With the saints is associated a traditional iconography; figures in a row, fixed in hieratic poses. New representations appear in conjunction with the new themes which became generalized after the Counter Reformation: scenes in which the figures are no longer represented for themselves but always in relation to God the Father. These two tendencies come together on the high altar, to the advantage, however, of traditional iconography. Nevertheless, although these new themes borrow elements from the older representations, and although the baroque framework restores a unity to the ensemble of the altarpieces of a given place of cult, the conflict between two 'religions' is still present.

**Ideology of the event:
news reporting, commentary and editorials
Charléty, may 1968**

Denise MALDIDIER et Régine ROBIN

This article is an inquiry into ideologies as they are contained in forms, and more precisely into the ideological effects induced by the press through three rhetorical forms: reporting, commentary and editorials. It has been my concern to point out the mystifying nature—and that on several scores—of reporting based on what is perceived, the illusion of empiricism, the guarantee of reality, to show how the syntagmatic elements of the text engender the effect of objectivity so fundamental to the functioning of today's press, how syntax and vocabulary combine to create an effect of recognition which makes it impossible to step back for an objective look. At the other pole, the editorial, which is not obliged to reconstruct the event, is a discourse on conjuncture. In short, far from containing the traditional analyses of content, this article hopes to stake out a new area: the ideological effects on both micro and macro content levels of institutional and rhetorical forms.

**Stockbreeder and farmer profits in Hainaut
in the late Middle Ages**

Gérard SIVÉRY

In the Hainaut region, the profit earned by the stockbreeders from the northern Thierache region and the valleys of central Hainaut is clearly greater than that earned by the farmers on the grain-growing plateaux in the north of the county and in Cambresian Hainaut. Between 1334 and the beginning of the 16th century, the loss in buying power of wheat can be valued at from 40 to 75%. In general, the stockbreeder's advantage is due more to the regularity of trade than to any increase. The latter only becomes a clear factor in the period immediately following the Black Death. The growing number of butchers at this time seems to indicate a change in eating habits.

SUMMARIES OF ARTICLES

During the military campaigns of the Hundred Years' War, the neutrality of Hainaut favored both the grain and stock of the county. But in time of peace, competition was much more intense for grain than for livestock. The large cities of northern Flanders could obtain grain from distant zones of production while fattened stock suffered from long journeys.

Proposal for a mapping of crop rotation in 18th-century France

François SIGAUT

Despite the sketch which Marc Bloch proposed forty-five years ago, the mapping of early crop rotation in France has since made little progress. The sources, however, are not wanting. It is perhaps for lack of an adequate technological analysis that this problem has been, until now, neglected.

This article proposes a typology of crop rotation based primarily upon the way in which plots are prepared and the season at which this is done and, more particularly, on the notion of fallow land. The distinction between fallow and idle land is often misunderstood yet it is one of the keys to the problem. The number of consecutive grain harvests turns out to be a less important criterion. Next follow criteria such as the presence or absence of idle land, and the introduction of industrial and fodder crops into the rotation, whose biennial structure nevertheless often remains recognizable.

This typology is as yet quite rudimentary and the map which I propose only tentative. But a definitive document could only be produced by a collective effort; the purpose of this article is to appeal for such an undertaking.

Industrial growth under the Old Regime

Tihomir J. MARKOVITCH

Industrial growth in the 18th century can be measured more precisely for France than for England. The French industrial statistics for the Old Regime are, in fact, better than the English figures. Intensive work on the woollen industry seems to indicate nearly equal growth for the two countries. In-depth analysis has revealed rapid growth rates (projected annual rates of 35% or more) for certain regions (eg. the Touraine region) or for certain sectors of production (eg. the manufacture of cloth).