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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE
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ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS PRESENTED AT THE
TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
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Prehistoric Archaeology

*Report of Excavations at GhSv-2, Hagwilget Canyon,
British Columbia*

KENNETH M. AMES
Washington State University

GhSv-2, in Hagwilget Canyon of the Bulkey River, British Columbia, was tested in the summer of 1970. The site, a deeply stratified alluvial deposit, yielded three components. Component three is associated with the historic Carrier. Component two has been assigned a tentative terminal date of 3500 B.P. Component one appears as a lag concentrate, and is not *in situ*. The date of redeposition is undetermined. The material from the lower components resembles that from GdTc-2, in Kitselas Canyon, British Columbia, and the lithic material from Prince Rupert Harbor.

*Geological Implications of Prehistoric
Habitation Patterns Within the Flathead
Basin, Montana*

CECIL BARNIER AND DAVID ALT
University of Montana

Until recently, no artifacts have been found within the Flathead Basin predating the Plains Middle Period. Therefore, it has been suggested that prehistoric man may have been absent from the region until fairly recent times. One possible explanation is that glacial Lake Missoula existed until 6,000 years ago, thus making the region uninhabitable. Recent geological and archaeological research by Alt and Barnier suggests that the area was free of water and suitable for occupation at least by 10,000 to 12,000 years ago. This conclusion is supported by the discovery of artifacts within the Basin which typologically fall in the early Post-Pleistocene.

Petrographic analysis supports archaeological evidence for a cultural succession in the Flathead Basin in the Post-Pleistocene period. (Not presented.)

*The Cascade Phase on the Lower Snake River:
A Study in the Effect of the Altithermal*

JUDY BENSE
Washington State University

The climatic episode known as the Altithermal as proposed by Antevs (1948) and supported by Hansen (1947) and Fryxell in the Northwest is evidenced in the Lower Snake River Region. The cultural manifestation present at that time is known as the Cascade Phase, ca. 6500-2000 B.C. This phase is represented in this area by eleven sites along the Lower Snake River, seven of which have been examined in detail. This paper will show that there was no consistent shift or additions during this cultural phase with the single exception of a large side-notched projectile point. One site, 45FR50, seems to be unusual and will be dealt with. Cultural stability, rather than cultural change is seen in the major artifact categories: knives, edge-ground cobbles, blade production, and the Cascade projectile point. Thus, the contact of Great Basin peoples with the lower Snake River is held at a minimum, if indeed at all.

*A Bison Jump in the Upper Salmon River Valley of
Central Idaho*

B. ROBERT BUTLER
Idaho State University

A late prehistoric or early historic bison jump very similar to those found on the High Plains was excavated near Challis, Idaho, the summer of 1970. The details of the site and artifacts recovered are described and certain culture-ecological features of the area are discussed. The site is the first of its kind to have been found in eastern Idaho.

*Projectile Point Neck Width as a Record of
Shaft Diameter*

DAVID W. CORLISS
Idaho State University

This is an hypothetico-deductive approach to the study of projectile points. Neck width is seen as a function of shaft diameter and that in turn is assumed to be related to the class of propulsion device used. Classes of types are based on the clustering of neck width means which are assumed to indicate the use of a specific propulsion device such as the atlatl or the Northern Shoshone bow. Examination of 472 neck widths in ten samples from Southeastern Idaho indicate clusters of means at 1.27 ± 0.04 cm and 0.80 ± 0.03 cm. These clusters are early and late respectively and exclusively. (See note p. 83 this issue.)

*Preliminary Comments on Excavations at Spring Sites
in Southeastern Oregon*

JOHN L. FAGAN
University of Oregon

Archaeological test excavations of open spring sites in the Northern Great Basin of southeastern Oregon were conducted during the summer of 1970. Most of the data reported from this area up to the present time come from dry caves and rock shelters which probably reveal only a narrow range of the total spectrum of aboriginal occupation sites. The recent work at open spring sites will, hopefully, add to our present understanding of the "Desert Culture" way of life.

*Shoreline Emergence and Human Occupation
in Northwestern Washington*

G. F. GRABERT AND CURTIS E. LARSEN
Western Washington State College

During Terminal and early Post Pleistocene times the Bellingham Lowland was an active part of the Fraser Delta. More recently, stream courses have changed, but with little other alteration in physiography, flora, and fauna. Recent archaeological investigation in Whatcom County indicates that cultural differences between Puget Sound and the Fraser mouth probably are most noticeable between Bellingham, Washington, and the Skagit Delta.

The cultural sequence defined by Borden on the Fraser Delta region and amplified by work in the Gulf Islands by Carlson and Mitchell is supplemented by the recent work in Whatcom County. Differential isostasy and eustasy since Fraser glaciation retreat created a variety of coastal and estuarine environments. In the Birch Bay area human occupation can be traced from recent beach shell middens to higher terraces, and through a series of buried beaches and peat bogs extending about one-fourth mile. A correlation between spit formation and human use of maritime resources has been attempted.

Notes on Early Pothunting

JOHN S. HANSELL
Oregon State University

A preliminary hypothesis has revealed clues which could reconstruct analytical classification and description of a typical artifacts of certain archaeological sites. Cognitive behavior between present and prehistoric man indicates the tendency of both to covet articles of antiquity.

*Prehistoric Habitation Patterns in the
Flathead Drainage, Montana*

ANN M. JOHNSON
University of Montana

An archaeological survey of 57,000 acres in the Upper Flathead River drainage, conducted by the University of Montana personnel during the summer of 1970, revealed significant demographic shifts and resource utilization changes over a time span of approximately 5,000 years. Earliest use of the area appears to have been largely restricted to high altitudes, and to have correlated temporally with—if not being a direct function of—the Plains altithermal. Later usage, extending into the historic period, was largely restricted to lower altitude riverine travel and seasonal hunting and camping by Plateau peoples. Temporal and climatic factors involved in shifting cultural and geographic boundaries and cultural manifestations are emphasized.

A Welded Tuff Quarry—Site in Central Oregon

RONALD J. KENT
Portland State University

During the summer of 1970, an extensive archaeological reconnaissance was conducted on the 86,000 acre Hay Creek Ranch in central Oregon. During the course of the survey a unique surface site was discovered which contained large crude percussion-flaked core tools made predominantly on natural spalls. These tools are manufactured from tabular welded tuff which outcrops in the site area. In addition to the large percussion-flaked core tools, a number of flake tools were also found, the chief characteristics of which are combination graver-scrapers and denticulated-beaked working surfaces. The lack of the use of typical cryptocrystalline materials and projectile points, the crudeness of the core tools, and the unique flake forms comprise an unusual assemblage in North American prehistory.

*The Anzick Site: A Clovis Complex Cremation
in Southwestern Montana, USA*

LARRY A. LAHREN AND ROBSON BONNICHSON
University of Calgary and University of Edmonton

During construction activities, in May of 1968, a Clovis complex (ca. 9,500 B.C.) cremation was accidentally discovered at the base of a small talus slope near Wilsall, Montana.

Associated with burned human bone fragments were over seventy-five stone and bone artifacts which include five Clovis projectile points, punched blades, large and small bifaces, end and side scrapers, a blade core, and several bone "points," all of which were heavily covered with red ochre.

Initially, the site was reported on as "an exercise in frustration." However, recent preliminary work has resulted in the following:

1. A1 organic sample was procured from a depth of five feet below surface in the area contiguous to the site and has been submitted for radiocarbon analysis. Thus, allowing initial stratigraphic and temporal control.
2. The quarry source for the lithic materials (all of which are cryptocrystalline silicas) has been located some forty miles north of the site in Madison limestone geological formation.
3. Detailed photography has been completed on 50% of the collection.
4. Initial replicative experiments in lithic technology are being conducted.

Future plans include detailed stratigraphic investigations and experiments in lithic technology which will certainly result in presenting important new information about ideology and technology of the Clovis hunter-gatherers.

Macrotradition or Catastrophism?

LARRY A. LAHREN
University of Calgary

A recently promulgated theory concerning Western American prehistory (Husted 1968) is considered from three standpoints:

1. recent data from the Upper Yellowstone Valley, Montana
2. anthropological theory
3. logical structure of science

It appears that the dearth of knowledge concerning a phenomena is reflected in theoretical models which are highly akin to catastrophic causality in order to support *a priori* models.

Until numerous refinements are made in the data base and interpretations are based on more criteria than culture-typic traits, widespread archaeocentric generalizations will remain as reflections of *petitio principii* reasoning rather than as sound anthropological and scientific inference.

*Architectural and Settlement Patterns Among the
Haida and Tsimshian—An Ethnohistoric Approach*

GEORGE F. MACDONALD
National Museum of Man

No abstract was submitted.

*Post-Glacial Precipitation Changes: New Evidence from
Flood-Plain Sediments at Marmes Rockshelter, Washington*

ALAN G. MARSHALL
Washington State University

Geological investigations by the Marmes Rockshelter research project in southeastern Washington provided a description of 14 geologic mapping units within the lower Palouse River Canyon, a geochronology of 25 lithologic units, an independent body of data bearing on paleoclimates of the area, and a correlation of unexcavated archaeological sites in the canyon. Elevations of terraces and maximum sizes of bedload detritus indicate that stream discharge (and thus precipitation as reflected by runoff) was greater than now approximately 12,000 to 7,500 radiocarbon years ago, less than now until about 4500 years ago, and fluctuating but similar to modern conditions thereafter.

*An Analysis of the Relationships of Petroglyph Sites
in Southeastern Oregon*

CARSON N. MURDY
University of Oregon

This study analyzes the relationships between ten petroglyph sites in the southeastern Oregon area of the Great Basin, using the design elements found at the sites. The occurrences of the different design elements have been recorded allowing little variation in the form of the design element. A statistical analysis was used to obtain a measure of relationship between pairs of sites. It has generally been possible to determine which design elements have influenced the clusterings of sites, since correlations between sites were low. It is argued that these recurring design elements may represent social groups at the band level and that the sites represent ceremonial gathering places. Though the results of this study are inconclusive, this method of analysis could be used to determine more precisely the relationships within a larger group of petroglyph sites.

The Future of Oregon Archaeology

THOMAS M. NEWMAN
Portland State University

In Oregon, and perhaps by extension the Northwest, there is growing evidence that archaeological resources are disappearing at an alarming rate. Only a small percentage of the known sites survive, and even an optimistic projection forces the conclusion that within a few years the important sites, both known and as yet undiscovered, will be exhausted. Perhaps more serious is the insignificant volume of cultural data extracted from archaeological materials. Unless more efficient use of archaeological resources is made, they will have disappeared before we have succeeded in reconstructing more than a rudimentary historical framework. We have scarcely started to extract much of the significant non-material aspects from archaeological data.

It is proposed that a moratorium on excavation be announced while plans to conserve and exploit remaining archaeological resources in Oregon are concluded. (Full text published in *Tebiwa* 14[1]:1-3.)

*The Effect of Climate on Bison Hunting in the
Little Snowy Mountains*

L. LYNN O'BRIEN
University of Montana

Archaeological and ethnographic data suggest buffalo jumps were used during autumn months to amass winter supplies. A jump which was used in the springtime, however, requires a different interpretation.

During the excavation of the Meadors' buffalo jump, remains of several infant (fetal?) bison were recovered.

Utilizing climatological and historical data, this paper suggests that bison herds were able to winter successfully in the area around the Little Snowy Mountains in central Montana, and that native peoples exploited these herds throughout the winter and spring.

Excavations at the Alpowa Creek Burial Site (45AS8)

TOM E. ROLL
Washington State University

Archaeological salvage was conducted at the Alpowa Creek Burial Site (45AS8) by Washington State University during the fall of 1970. Funds for the project were provided by the Washington State Department of Highways. The site is situated above the north bank of Alpowa Creek about one mile above its confluence with the Snake River. Investigations disclosed 13 historic burials, probably Nez Perce. All burials were in commercial caskets or rough-sawn wooden coffins. The few associated grave goods were of Euro-american origin. Both the method of interment and the grave goods suggest a late 19th century burial date.

*Field Work at the Minard Site (45GH15),
Grays Harbor, Washington*

TOM E. ROLL
Washington State University

Excavations were conducted at the Minard Site (45GH15), Grays Harbor, Washington, by Washington State University during the summers of 1969 and 1970. Eight burials, a midden area, and a probable house floor were excavated. Three radiocarbon age determinations indicate occupation was from about A.D. 1,000 to contact. Consistency in artifact assemblages and faunal remains suggests a relatively stable subsistence adaptation throughout the site occupation.

*The Association of Bison Remains with Cultural Assemblages of
Post-Altithermal Age in the Columbia Plateau of Washington*

GERALD F. SCHROEDL
Washington State University

Bison remains (*Bison* cf. *bison*) are associated with cultural assemblages which date between ca. 500 B.C. and A.D. 1500 at thirty-two sites in the Columbia Plateau. The presence of bison remains in late prehistoric components is not confirmed. This and ethnohistorical data suggest that bison were nearly extinct in this region prior to the introduction of the horse. Bison were probably an important economic resource during the post-altithermal period and the historic pattern of bison hunting by Plateau groups on the Plains was probably a continuation of a much older cultural pattern.

*The Umtanum Creek Site: Deductive vs.
Inductive Interpretations*

WILLIAM C. SMITH
Central Washington State College

When do we have "enough" archaeological data to permit functional interpretation? Viewed inductively, our data base is seldom adequate: consequently, interpretation are commonly presented as little more than tentative guesses. Indeed, interpretation is often regarded as premature, to be avoided entirely, pending the accumulation of "sufficient" data. Viewed deductively, however, even a limited data base may prove useful in generating interpretative hypotheses. Data from the Umtanum Creek Site (45KT101) are presented by way of illustration; functional interpretations, based on a generalized settlement system model, are outlined; and some suggestions are made for further research.

A Study of Two Northwest Housepit Populations

MICHAEL D. SOUTHARD
University of Oregon

Fifty-nine housepits, thirty-eight from the lower Snake/lower mid-Columbia River region, twenty from the Sprague/Williamson/upper Klamath River region, and a single housepit from the Lower Klamath Lake region are assigned to nine housepit types on the basis of certain key attributes. The typology is selectively reinforced by the use of statistical techniques designed to test the significance of attribute association. Additional tests indicate that the sample is drawn from two parent populations of housepits, a Northern population and a Southern population. Within the Northern population a significant number of the housepits constructed prior to A.D. 1000 exhibit a set of characteristics which are termed the "usable space maximizing/component size minimizing" pattern. Within the Southern population a statistically significant association between deep housepits and benching is demonstrated. (See full text this issue.)

Historic Archaeology

Hudson's Bay Company Impact on Indians of Northeastern Washington

DAVID CHANCE
University of Idaho

The Hudson's Bay Company has been portrayed as an exploiter of the Indians, as an organization having only commercial interest in them, or as a passing phase. A study of the history of Fort Colville shows that the company employees affected the culture of the neighboring Indians both directly and indirectly, that some changes which resulted were possibly beneficial to the Indians, that the fort and the Indians maintained a symbiotic relationship beyond the trade in furs, and that the fort employees provided transitional adjustment to missionary influence. This adjustment to one European culture was confused by the American invasion.

Recent Excavations at Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

J. J. HOFFMAN
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site

Fort Vancouver was formerly the administrative headquarters and largest post within the Hudson's Bay Company's Department of the Columbia. Located slightly above the Willamette mouth on the north bank of the Columbia, it served as the focus of European activity in the Pacific Northwest between 1829 and 1860. Present excavations are partially an exercise in applied archaeology that are preparatory to reconstruction of the fort. Concurrently, past and present data are being used to answer directed problems regarding the fort's social processes. It is anticipated that generalized hypotheses regarding daily life, social structure, role interaction, and economic-political trends can be tested by archaeological methods implementing documentary sources.

The Historical Archaeology of Piegan Post (The Old Bow Fort)

PAUL E. NESBITT
University of Calgary

Archaeological and archival researches have been conducted concerning the Piegan Post which is located on the Stoney Indian Reserve west of Calgary, Alberta. Funds for these researches and the proposed fort reconstruction are being provided by the Stoney Indian Bands.

An integrated picture of the fort's history is presented based on a synthesis of archaeological and historical researches. Structure function and building dates for the various structures are assigned.

In addition to the delineation of the form and history of the Piegan Post, the researches provide a more precise date for the change of the Hudson's Bay Company construction style, which heretofore has been located between the early 1800's and the mid-1800's. The suggested date for this change is ca. 1830.

Hawaiians in the Northwest from 1785 until 1820

GEORGE I. QUIMBY
University of Washington

From 1785 until at least 1820, maritime fur traders and later overland fur traders brought Hawaiians into the area as royal visitors, female companions, canoemen, and soldiers. Some Hawaiians working for the North West Company even traveled overland from the mouth of the Columbia to Lake Superior on the edge of the old Northwest Territory. Limited details concerning these Hawaiians have been obtained by ethno-historical research.

Archaeological Methods and Analyses

The Archaeological Survey: A Reorientation

WILLIAM S. DANCEY
University of Washington

Recent studies demonstrating the presence of meaningful patterns in the distribution of artifacts on site surfaces suggests that patterning can be found as well in the distribution of artifacts outside the limits of sites. Current problems involving subsistence systems and changes in them would benefit from knowledge of out-of-site distributions, but the typical aimless, boundless, find-a-site archaeological survey cannot produce such data. The purpose of this paper is to argue the unproductiveness of traditional survey method and to outline a new approach. The productiveness of the reoriented survey is illustrated by description of a program designed for a survey in the Priest Rapids area of central Washington. (Not presented.)

Stone Tool Manufacture: A Problem in Stress Analysis

ALARIC FAULKNER
Washington State University

Lithic fracture, particularly as it applies to the manufacture of Meso-American blades by pressure techniques, is discussed in terms of stress analysis. The technique of photoelastic determination of stress in polarized light is presented, together with suggestions for its application to research in other fields of anthropology. Variables such as the angle of application of force to the core, the distance of the pressure tool tip to the platform edge, and the angle of the platform with the edge of the core are briefly considered. High speed photography of stress patterns in the process of glass fracture is suggested as a possibility in predicting the path of fracture.

An Alternative Approach to Artifact Analysis

THOMAS L. OLSEN
University of Oregon

In the analysis of an artifact assemblage collected from the poorly studied Oregon coast, special problems of classification arose: it was a selective assemblage, was collected several decades ago by persons unknown, and there were no associated field records.

Classification by standard methods of morphology and function would serve only to identify and describe the collection. By employing a system of phylogenetic classification based on the type of retouch applied to the artifacts, a sequence of progressive stages in stone-working technique can be identified, thereby providing additional insight into the artifacts and the techniques by which they were manufactured.

Determinative Obsidian Analyses

AL WAIBEL
Portland State University

Index of refraction and spectrographic analyses have been popularly used to determine petrographic sources of obsidian found in archaeological sites. These methods have proven to be somewhat inadequate for the Pacific Northwest. Six petrographic sources of obsidian have been sampled and studied using neutron activation. Each appears to have trace element ratios, enabling it to be distinguished from other sources. An analysis of twenty-three obsidian specimens from an archaeological site on Sauvie's Island showed nineteen of the twenty-three to have trace element ratios quite similar to one of the six sources sampled. These preliminary results suggest that neutron activation may be able to provide the source data that index of refraction and spectrographic analyses have been unable to accurately determine.

Scandinavian Archaeological Methods

CLAUDINE WEATHERFORD
Washington State University

A discussion of archaeological field methods used in Scandinavia and their usefulness in North American sites. Slides of examples of field techniques are employed where applicable.

Ethnology and Contemporary Issues

Comments on Changing Ethnicity Patterns Among Contemporary Canadian Eskimo

EDWIN O. ANDERSON
Washington State University

Recent examinations of the Euroamerican and Eurocanadian impact on ethnic self-perception among indigenous populations in North America indicates an emergence of new identity concepts. As a result of increased acculturation and assimilation pressures, groups such as the Eskimo seem to adopt conscious ethnic constructs relative to the value placed on structures presented by the intruding unit. By reviewing some ethnicity constructs in contemporary Canadian Eskimo settlements, attention is directed toward potential areas of difficulty in defining researchable units. Further, it is suggested that these presently developing concepts of ethnic identity have become one critical point of focus for socio-cultural studies.

Technology and Culture Change

H. RUSSELL BERNARD AND PERTTI PELTO
Washington State University and University of Connecticut

Recently, we completed editing a volume of ten invited papers on the relationship between technology and culture change. In this paper, we present some general observations about the nature of technology and its role in the lives of primitive and peasant people. We also offer a tentative typography of such situations and a model for the study of these in the field.

Yakima Fisheries

ALAN BURKE
Central Washington State College

"In the year of 1966, there were many arrests of Yakima Indians fishing under the treaty of 9 June 1885, and at usual and accustomed locations." (Minutes YAKIMA TRIBAL COUNCIL, Fish, Wildlife, Law and Order Committee, 1967, Leo Alexander, Acting Secretary.)

This brief statement summed up the Fishing Rights Controversy between the Yakima and Confederated Tribes and the states of Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. The controversy finally came to a climax in San Francisco at Federal District Court with a dramatic triumph for Indian Treaty Rights. On 23 April 1969, Judge Robert C. Belloni concluded his verdict in favor of the Indians. "I frankly have been impressed with the reasonableness of the claims of the Indians and the unreasonableness of the state of Oregon." (Washington and Idaho were co-defendants in the trial under the heading of "etc.")

The paper explores the historical background of the decision in legal as well as anthropological contexts. The history of Indian fishing on the Columbia has been traced from the first historical records by white man and Indian historical legend to present day activity on the river. Examples and description of fishing methods have been included, as well as historical anecdotes. Also stressed is the Yakima's approach to conservation and ecology in their attempts to keep the salmon in the Columbia from becoming extinct because of hydroelectric development and poor conservation practices by loggers, farmers, and industry.

Basic data have been drawn from the Relander Collection, supplemented by personal interviews with Yakima Indians and others (fisheries, biologists, etc.). Slides and sketches illustrate the paper.

An Ecological Approach to the Carpenters of Local 1281

C. A. CLINTON
Washington State University

Steward's ecological approach stresses the importance of viewing culture as an adaptation to environment. The application of his methods of cultural ecology demonstrates the Carpenters of Local 1281 are an occupational sub-culture adapting to an erratic economic niche. This paper explores the relationship between niche and adaptations.

Information from library sources established that the construction industry has a pattern of seasonal employment; however, library materials, interviews, and observations demonstrate employment is erratic when individuals are considered. Adaptations include a folklore denying the importance of individual jobs, behaviors which conform to the values expressed in this folklore, and using labor contracts to curtail job competition.

The Hip Scene

W. J. DUCHATEAU
Washington State University

For at least seventy years, the American public has been interested, from time to time, in various "avant garde" rebels known as "bohemians," "beatniks," and "hippies."

Jointly, these succeeding rebel generations can be conceived as a single "hip culture" that has, historically, promoted similar cultural and social themes. They also exhibit certain common social-psychological traits, which I call the "hip syndrome."

My paper describes the "hip" culture and personality as it existed in Spokane during the summer of 1971. However, allowing for certain rather superficial differences (hair length and musical preference), the "hip" culture and personality are essentially the same no matter where they are located in space and time.

Mexican or Mexican American?

L. I. DURAN
Washington State University

Othello, Washington is an agriculturally based community with a Mexican and Mexican American settled community which swells with migratory farm-workers during the months of March through October.

The Mexican American is in a peculiar position in such a community. On the one hand, he is rejected by the Anglo-American as Mexican. On the other, he is rejected by the Mexicans as too Anglicized and "without shame" for having given up his cultural values, practices, and beliefs. Curiously enough, in this community, it is the Mexican who manages to manipulate the Anglo-American economic system while keeping his culture fairly intact. This paper examines the behavior of women as an index of this phenomenon.

*Mandatory Abortion and Duolocal Residence
in a Formosan Aboriginal Society*

RALEIGH FERRELL
Washington State University

The rarity of societies practicing duolocal residence, where husband and wife continue to live separately with their respective lineages, caused the existence of duolocality to be overlooked until recent years. A hitherto unreported society of this type, the Austroneasian Siraya of Formosa (Taiwan), is further characterized by religiously required abortion in all cases of pregnancy until the wife reached the age of 35. This represents perhaps a unique case of maintenance of exclusive control by the lineage over all its members throughout their prime years of economic productivity by the combination of duolocal residence and enforced abortion.

Reason, Technocracy, and the Environment

RONALD A. HART
Oregon State University

In attempting to adapt to environmental change caused by both qualitatively and quantitatively different modes of resource exploitation, the Santiam and Taulatin river basins must decide who is to control future environmental use. When one assumes that control of a total environment is necessary, however, he also assumes that an area, rather than individual communities or people, is the primary governing unit. With this viewpoint, values typically found in the American political tradition come into play: that individual governing units, like individual humans, look after individual interests not the common good. The controversy between those believing in individual reason (enlightened self interest) and those believing in individual super-organizational control as the basis for the future is the central subject of the paper.

Hellenism in the Inland Empire

MANO IGNATIADIS
Washington State University

This paper delves into the history of the Greek-American community in Spokane, Washington, with its center, the Greek-Orthodox Church always being a prime force in the integration of this ethnic minority into the mainstream of Anglo-American society.

The focus of the study is the role of the priest in this Greek-Orthodox community and how it differs from the traditional role of priests in the mother country.

Important in understanding this difference between Old Country and New World priests are the differences in community expectations of their priests in Greece and the United States.

Enculturation and Ethnological Theory: A Criticism

FRED JAMISON
Western Washington State College

Problems of cross-cultural research on enculturation appear to have become symptomatic of troubles besetting ethnological theory. Tell-tale signs of the theoretical disorder are identified as: (1) problems of ethnographic procedure; (2) problems of ethnographic interpretation. This paper briefly discusses examples of these problems and recommends a well-tested (though often neglected) anthropological remedy, namely: a *cultural* view of enculturation processes. The remedy is suggested also as a check on the current strain of covert ethnocentrism characteristic of some recent cross-cultural research.

*The Alaska Native Land Claims:
White Exploitation Results in a Social Movement*

WALTON BOSTON KOCH
Montana State University

The history of Federal-Indian relations reveals numerous systematic and successful attempts by whites to appropriate native land. Congressional involvement in contemporary land issues in Alaska is the end game in this exploitative process. Traditionally Alaskan natives have sporadically resisted white encroachment on their land. Since 1958, the land provisions of the Alaska Statehood Act have resulted in the crystallization and unification of native resistance. Analysis of this social movement indicates that involvement in the movement is more important to the native than is the actual attainment of specific goals.

The Individual and Culture Change: A Priest Missionary

MARY McFADDEN
Washington State University

Anthropology has suffered from a lack of intensive study of the individual. An atypical priest missionary who works primarily with Native American groups in the Pacific Northwest is described as a culture change agent. He assumes two roles, one as a "broker" of culture change (on institutions which impinge on the Native American); the other as "facilitator" of culture change (for Native Americans themselves who ask him for aid in accomplishing their programs). To a much lesser degree, he can also be described as an "innovator" within the religious sphere. This paper is a beginning in understanding of the factor of the individual in culture change.

Lateness, A Clue of Crow-ness

DALE MCGINNIS
University of Montana

Among the Crow Indians, located on the Crow reservation in southeastern Montana, there exists a propensity for being late in regard to either attending or beginning social events, work, and school. However, after extensive field work regarding this tardiness, using observations and interviews, I have found that it rarely occurs when the non-Indian is not involved.

As stated in my paper "Maintenance of Ethnic Group Boundaries Among the Crow Indians," given last year at the Northwest meetings, the Crow exist in what can be called a typical "poly-ethnic" society.

It is my contention in my paper that the Crow Indians use their lateness as one of many clues to their ethnic identity.

Innovation in Adaptation: Tibetan Immigrants in America

DON MESSERSCHMIDT
University of Oregon

This paper examines the adaptational reactions of a group of Tibetan refugee immigrants who have come to the United States as wage laborers. In organizing to deal with culture content and acculturation, they have developed a quasi-communal mode of living, they identify themselves as a "Tibetan Association," an elected Committee handles business affairs and stands in a brokerage relationship vis-a-vis non-Tibetans, and the leader serves additionally as a mediator and adviser within the group. These adaptive reactions effectively cushion the impact of cultural change and can be understood as significant innovations based on antecedent experiences and situational determinants. Innovation theory (Barnett 1953, 1961) is combined with situational logic in an attempt to understand and explain these unique social institutions. (Not presented.)

Missionary

KENNETH MIRACLE
Idaho State University

A report of research activity sponsored by the National Science Foundation. This work was a new look at missionary activity among the Indians of the Fort Hall Indian Reservation, located in southeastern Idaho.

The research took a somewhat different slant in looking at the missionary himself rather than those he works to convert.

I looked at many aspects of a missionary's life and at many different missionaries. I observed missionaries as they stand alone in isolation. I sought out philosophies of theology, life, drugs, politics, and other aspects of the everyday encounters of the missionary. The daily rounds of several missionaries were observed from varying perspectives. Missionaries were observed also in orientation with their families and non-Indian congregations. Other contacts of importance were found in local ministerial associations and personal contact between members of the clergy.

In all, I attempted to gain a picture of the men who in varying ways are attempting to change the life of the Bannock and Shoshone Indians and their white neighbors.

*The Baraza in a Western Setting;
the Agricultural Resettlement Scheme*

GARY PALMER
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In less than one hundred years, Kenya's people have passed from a tribal existence to incorporation in a modern nation-state with Western bureaucratic institutions. To the farmer, the agricultural resettlement scheme represents crystallization of the universalistic Western bureaucracy. This paper describes the exchange when settlers and their administration attempt to communicate in one of Kenya's oldest resettlement schemes, the Shimba Hills Resettlement Scheme, located south of Mombasa. Features of organization, national ideology, and local history are expressed at the *baraza* or public meeting in a social game involving administrative exhortations and persuasions versus reluctant defenses on the part of the settlers.

*Social Solidarity and Ethnic Rigidity in
Latin American Communities*

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A Guttman scale analysis of ethnic group definition and solidarity in a multi-ethnic situation where such definition significantly affects overall community structure and process. The nature of the multi-ethnic communities' (the sample) ethnic group definition is a function of their relationship to regional and national social systems explained by the internal colonialism model of Latin American rural society. (Not presented.)