

La documentation est solide et minutieuse; l'auteur utilise d'excellents travaux non encore publiés (par exemple, la thèse de MacArthur sur les Kunimaipa de Nouvelle-Guinée), lui permettant de montrer qu'à travers le désordre même des rébellions, règne un ordre et que la révolte est menée au nom du bien commun; que les rituels, même quand ils inversent les rôles sociaux, ont pour but de résoudre, comme les mythes, des mystères qui se posent aux hommes en leur fournissant moins une réponse intellectuelle qu'un « contrat social » qui validerait l'organisation existante, et qui ne peuvent être interprétés valablement qu'en fonction des autres institutions de cette société.

S'appuyant en particulier sur plusieurs travaux (p. 235), Gluckman montre l'avantage de l'investigation prolongée sur un même terrain. Pour échapper à la critique facile qui leur est adressée, de décrire une société en coupe instantanée comme si elle était immuable et fixée pour l'éternité, les ethnographes doivent montrer son dynamisme en mettant en évidence les modifications observées pendant une suite d'années. Ainsi les populations étudiées prendraient une dimension temporelle et également, en tenant compte des générations passées, une épaisseur historique qui leur manquaient.

Tout au long de 300 pages passionnantes illustrées d'exemples presque exclusivement africains, l'auteur expose ce qu'il entend par *loi* et ce que signifie *légal*, mots qui dépassent largement les acceptions juridiques ou communément reçues. Et, pour éprouver sa méthode, il interprète de façon fort originale la coutume esquimaude des « concours de chant ». L'auteur conclut en disant que l'analyse sociologique peut résoudre des problèmes qui resteraient des anomalies insolubles sur le seul plan de l'ethnographie, et que celle-ci peut aider à solutionner certaines questions d'anthropologie sociale.

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Preliminary Excavations at a Cobble Tool Site (DjRi 7) in the Fraser Canyon, British Columbia. DONALD H. MITCHELL. National Museum of Canada, Anthropological Papers, 10, 1965. 20 pp. 13 figs., map, 11 plates.

This short report is a contribution to the slowly expanding body of data on New World chopper-chopping tool assemblages which lack projectile points. Sixty unifacially flaked cobble tools and twenty-one flake tools were recovered by excavation in river sands on terraces 60, 100, and 200 feet respectively, above the present average level of the Fraser River opposite the settlement of Yale, B.C. Most of the sixteen test pits exhibit a profile consisting of a shallow humus layer, a middle horizon of red-brown sand, and a lower horizon of sand and gravel, although there is some additional differentiation of strata in some pits. Most excavated artifacts were found in the red-brown sand, although some appeared in other strata, in the back-dirt of a pipeline trench on the lowest terrace, and elsewhere on the surface. One small bifacially flaked projectile point came from the humus layer, and one chipped and sawn slate object was

found in the red-brown sand. Other than these two "renegades" which the author suggests are intrusive, all artifacts including those from the surface are either unifacially flaked cobbles or crude flake tools. A decreasing frequency of flake tools from the lowest to highest terrace is noted, as is the absence of flake tools in the small (7 cobble tools) collection from the highest terrace. No dating is attempted other than the acceptance of a "post-Pleistocene" date for the deposits in which the artifacts occur.

This report does little more than document the presence of a tradition of unifacial manufacture of crude flake and cobble tools in river terraces high above the present level of the Fraser River. This in itself is of considerable importance, but the report is disappointing in the lack of typological analysis of the specimens, and in the absence of an attempt at dating more precise than mere "post-Pleistocene" which embraces a rather lengthy period of time. I personally fail to see how on a geological basis the deposits could be any younger than 7,000 B.C., the oldest date for the lower levels of the Milliken site just upstream, and that they could be considerably older. Hopefully, a final report will inform us more fully on these aspects.

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The Quantitative Approach to the Relation between Population and Settlement Size. S. F. COOK and ROBERT F. HEIZER. Reports of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility. Berkeley, The University of California Press, 1965. 99 pp., 10 figs., 9 tables.

This publication contains a number of short papers all treating specific studies investigating the correlations between numbers of people in a settlement, the amount of life space occupied, and the amount of space protected by housing.

The first paper outlines the statistical methods employed in the subsequent analysis. Linear regressions of both raw data and log transformations are discussed, together with correlation coefficients and standard errors of the estimate. This well-presented discussion will aid readers unfamiliar with these techniques.

The second paper is a restudy of data regarding the form, size, and internal structure of seventeen Yurok settlements. These data are analyzed by the techniques discussed in the first paper, using varying conventions for establishing the bounds of a settlement. The findings demonstrate the strong correlation between the gross size of the settlement (living space) and the number of houses in the settlement, regardless of the conventions employed.

The third paper provides an analysis of similar data provided by S. K. Lothrop regarding the peoples of Tierra del Fuego. In this case the data were taken from site maps and tabulations of numbers of house pits per site.