world. Since in his view liberality with regard to property entailed less sacrifice and danger and courage as shown in battle, the warrior was generally more highly regarded than the chest maker. In fact, warlike deeds constituted the inevitable credentials for a man performing any public or even private function. Without such deeds to his credit, no woman would look at him, he could not sit in council, express his opinion in public, or take part in any ceremony. He was for all practical purposes merely a child or a woman.

Thus, a chief was not a man of authority, but rather a figurehead or mouthpiece through whose lips issued the consensus of opinion arrived at by the active warriors. He was indeed little more than a chairman and chosen more because of his wisdom and influence and numerous relatives than for any other reason. He was powerless to force his people to do anything which they were unwilling to do--a fact which white men negotiating treaties with Indians too frequently overlooked.

Because of these facts and because of the economic independence of the individual hunter, such control as existed was in the hands of the ablebodied warriors of the tribe. These warriors were organized into a number of societies, each of which had its own name, rituals, and uniforms. Every able-bodied man of good family sooner or later became a member of one or more of these societies. They were military, fraternal, and religious orders, each supposed to have originated in a vision or dream of the founder or organizer. This is not the place to enter into a discussion of the precise nature of these societies or to discuss the problems as to their classification societies.

as age \*\*EXERCENT\*\* One bought one's way into the society or made presents to the members after being pledged and one sold one's membership to one's successor the will. Thus, a successful warrior wealth at one time or another have been a member of each of the societies in his tribe. These organizations took their

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