

# THE SECOND ANNUAL CALIFORNIA INDIAN CONFERENCE

October 24-26, 1986

The International House

University of California, Berkeley

Sponsored by the Dept. of Linguistics, Dept. of Anthropology, and the  
Program in Native American Studies



# THE SECOND CALIFORNIA INDIAN CONFERENCE

## SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

### Friday

8:30 Registration

9:15 Welcoming Remarks

#### Session I: Community Action

9:30 Slagle, Logan. Federal acknowledgement and untermiation issues in California.

10:00 Sayers, Ann M. The Indian allotment act of 1887 and its present implementation.

10:30 Prael, Tressa. Providing culturally relevant, community based mental health services to a rural indigenous California Indian community.

11:00 BREAK

11:15 Rivera, Jose. The Regional Indian Museum concept, within the California Dept. of Parks and Recreation.

11:45 Davis, Lee. The California Indian Project.

#### Session II: Indian Experience.

2:00 Bennett, Ruth. Cooperative learning with a computer in a native language class.

2:30 Parkman, Breck. A stone for Yontocket.

3:00 Norton, Jack. Traversing the bridges of Our Lives.

3:30 BREAK

3:45 Peters, Mary, and Loretta Allen. The Karok Brush Dance at Katimin: The heartbeat of its people.

4:15 Oandasan, William. One California Indian's experiences of self.

### Saturday

8:30 Coffee

#### Session III: Ethnography.

9:00 Bean, Lowell, and Sylvia Vane. CSRI's ethnographic CRM contributions

in Southern California.

9:30 Pryor, John. Gift baskets and sale baskets: dynamics of Pomo power relations.

10:00 Gamble, Lynn. California Indian houses.

10:30 BREAK

10:45 Bocek, Barbara. Costanoan-California Spanish ethnobotany: 20th century knowledge, use and procurement of medicinal herbs.

11:15 Timbrook, Jan. Chia and the Chumash: A reconsideration of sage seeds in Southern California.

11:45 Anderson, M. Kat and Jay Johnson. Ethnobotany of the Yosemite region: a study of Indian plant gathering and management.

#### **Session IV: (a) ethnohistory**

2:00 Gehr, Elliott. Congruence of ethnohistoric and archaeological settlement models in the Klamath River Canyon: the Eastern Shasta and the lost Klamath village of Laik'elmi.

2:30 King, Chester. Migrations in Prehistoric California.

3:00 Jackson, Thomas. Reconstructing migrations in California prehistory.

3:30 BREAK

#### **(b) linguistic prehistory**

3:45 Moratto, Mike. Formal units in archaeology and linguistic prehistory.

4:15 Nichols, Michael J. P. California animal names.

4:45 Elmendorf, W.W. Wappo and Northern Yukian reduced form stems.

#### **Sunday**

8:30 Coffee

#### **Session V: Documentation from earlier days.**

9:00 Berman, Joan. The literature search on California Indians.

9:30 Pilling, Arnold R. Alexander S. Taylor. California's first ethnologist.

10:00 Dillard, Scott. Papers of Alexander S. Taylor.

10:30 Marr, John P. Recollections of John P. Harrington.

11:00 BREAK

11:15 Farris, Glenn. The Fantasma of San Pascual.

11:45 Johnson, John. Mission documents and their use in reconstructing Chumash cultural lifeways.

**Session VI: Indian-White Contact**

2:00 Business Meeting: What happens next year?

2:15 Rivera, Jose. Prominent Native Californian historical leaders.

2:45 Kaplan-Patterson, Victoria. Hintil Maatha, Masaan Maatha: the encounter between Indian and White women in California.

3:15 Aerni, Mary Jean. Depiction of California Indians in the 19th century by European/American artists.

3:45 BREAK

4:00 Bean, Lowell. California ethnography and ethnology: where we've been, where we're going.

Bennett, Ruth  
Education Dept.  
Humboldt State University

*Cooperative learning with a computer in a native language class*

Through a pilot study in building sentence skills, we have sought to demonstrate effective classroom language learning for Native American students based on a rationale for enhancing learning utilizing a Macintosh computer and instituting a cooperative learning environment. The students in our study are in multi-graded (grades 3-8) bilingual Hupa/English or Yurok/English classes; the classes are held in two public schools on the Hoopa Indian Reservation. Results showed that the project was effective in two ways: all of the students completed the sentence-building task, and the older students evidence language proficiency more advanced than the younger students.

Berman, Joan  
Library,  
Humboldt State University

*The literature search on California Indians*

The bibliographic control of the multi-disciplinary literature on California Indians is reviewed. Manual versus computerized searching strategies are compared and evaluated. Specific attention is given to the problems of identification and access posed by contemporary publishing patterns. Examples are drawn from a recent exhaustive review of the literature on Northwestern California Indians.

Bocek, Barbara  
Campus Archeologist,  
Stanford University

*Costanoan/California Spanish Ethnobotany: 20th-Century Knowledge, Use and Procurement of Medicinal Herbs*

This paper is based on the ethnographic fieldnotes and botanical collections of John Peabody Harrington, linguist and ethnographer with the Bureau of American Ethnology in the early 1900's. Harrington collected several hundred plant specimens, and recorded exceptionally detailed information about medicinal preparations and treatments. Plant names were recorded in California Spanish as well as the Costanoan languages. The ethnobotanical data appear to combine aboriginal beliefs with the Hispanic traditions about the role of diverse plant products in health and disease.

Davis, Lee  
Lowie Museum of Anthropology  
University of California, Berkeley

*The California Indian Project*

The California Indian Project is a research and outreach center at the Lowie Museum of Anthropology at UC Berkeley. After a brief history is sketched out for the Project, its recent activities will be described, such as the "Weaving Ancient Traditions" Conference this summer, the distribution to Indian communities of California Indian music recorded early in this century, the California Indian folklore indexing project, and the Museum Intern Program for California Indian people.

Dillard, Scott  
San Francisco, CA

*The Papers of Alexander S. Taylor*

The Alexander S. Taylor papers, located in the Bancroft Library on the UC Berkeley campus, contain a large amount of information on the Indians of California. The papers, mostly dating from the 1850's, contain historical, ethnographic and linguistic information on Indian tribes from Southern Oregon to Baja California. This paper will give a sample of the material to be found in this collection.

Elmendorf, William W.  
Dept. of Anthropology  
University of California, Davis

*Wappo and Northern Yukian Reduced Form Stems*

A series of terms comparable between Wappo and the Northern Yukian languages, Yuki, Huchnom, and Coast Yuki, show both full CVC root form and a reduced form, usually of CV- shape, as affix. Fifteen cases, all basic semantically, are analyzed as evidence for a hypothesis that CV- affixes, usually prefixed, have developed through compounding of CVC stems. It appears that such stems as first position elements in compounds have become reduced to form prefixes, sometimes with special formal or semantic features.

A further more general hypothesis is outlined, that much affixation in both Wappo and the Northern languages has arisen through a comparable process.

Farris, Glenn, J.  
California Dept. of Parks and Recreation, Sacramento

*The Fantasma of San Pascual*

The successful Indian pueblo of San Pascual in San Diego County, established following the secularization of the missions, has been overshadowed by the 1846 battle of the same name. Recent research into the pueblo and its shaman/capitan, Jose Panto, demonstrate how this community remained viable through the remainder of the Mexican period, but suffered an agonizing demise following the takeover of the Americans.

Gamble, Lynn  
University of California, Santa Barbara

*California Indian Houses*

California Indians constructed a variety of house forms ranging from rectangular wooden houses to circular earth covered houses. Four variables that affect house form have been identified by analyzing published ethnographic sources supplemented by archaeological and ethnohistorical sources. These variables are climate, available resources, storage, and social organization. Several aspects of social organization will be discussed, including size of community, size of house, social complexity, and permanency of settlements

Gehr, Elliott  
Que Pasa Research Alliance  
Eugene, OR

*Congruence of Ethnohistoric and Archaeological Settlement Models in the Klamath River Canyon: The Eastern Shasta and the Lost Klamath Village of Laik'elmi*

Archaeological testing and ethnohistoric data collection among the Shasta Indians was conducted from 1984 through 1986 at sites in the Klamath River Canyon, near the California-Oregon border. Research was performed as a preliminary to the permit application process for a proposed hydroelectric project.

One purpose of the research suggested by the Oregon SHPO was to determine project area settlement patterns as a test resolution of the two different culture-historical and functional settlement models offered by Mack (198), and by Anaraiko, Medicine Woman for the California Shasta Nation (1984, 1985). No published ethnographic data exists for these sites.

Each model divided the project area into upstream and downstream site sets, and attributed a different meaning to this division. Anaraiko related both divisions to Shasta occupation. Mack related the upstream sites to ancestral Klamath/Modoc, and Shasta/Takelma to the downstream sites. Anaraiko used no subsurface archaeological data and Mack interviewed no Native Americans. Anaraiko's model is derived from information passed on to her from Shasta elders. Mack drew conclusions based on the archaeological assemblages from two upstream sites and one downstream site excavated during 1961-6 by the University of Oregon.

To accomplish the research goal, archaeological samples and ethnohistoric data were collected. Subsurface sampling was conducted at ten of the thirty-four prehistoric sites. The archaeological analysis examined (1) the density of seven groups of chipped stone artifact classes per cubic meter at each site, (2) the relative proportions of these seven groups at each site, and (3) the ratio of obsidian to chert in two of the classes. The sites were ordered by: (a) density, both overall and by artifact group, (b) emphasis on an artifact group or groups representing a functional specialty at each site, and (c) preference for obsidian or chert. Anaraiko provided cultural-functional data for nineteen of the twenty-four sites she visited. These sites are distributed in both upstream and downstream sets.

Comparison of the on-site interview data and the archaeological data analysis produced a third model which confirms aspects of both models, and adds several surprises, including the probable location of Laik'elmi, a Klamath fishing and trade station Spier (1930) could not accurately map but said was located among the Shasta settlements on the Klamath River.

Jackson, Thomas L.  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Univ. of California, Berkeley

*Reconstructing migrations in California Prehistory*

Archaeologists, ethnologists, and linguists have all cited migration of ethnic populations into California as an important factor in the creation of California's exceptional cultural diversity. However, archaeologists have considerable difficulty distinguishing material manifestations of population movements implied from ethnological and linguistic models. Archaeological data relevant to recent Athapaskan and Numic arrivals in California are examined and suggestions for methodological and theoretical approaches offered.

Johnson, John R.  
Acting Curator of Anthropology  
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

*Mission documents and their use in reconstructing Chumash cultural lifeways*

The mission registers kept during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries by Franciscan missionaries may be used as sources of data which augment and test ethnographic reconstructions of Chumash society. Examples are provided which illustrate how genealogical research may assist in discerning patterns of social organization and in evaluating the linguistic and anthropological information collected by early researchers from native consultants.

King, Chester

*Migrations in Prehistoric California*

Reconstruction of the history of migrations into, out of, and within California requires the development of models capable of explaining the locations of group boundaries and the causes for migrations and colonization. Flow of population from population centers resulted in the maintenance of relatively stable boundaries between nationalities. Groups which developed social institutions and cultural practices which enabled them to use more available energy were able to displace less powerful groups.

Marr, John P.  
Fullerton, CA

*Recollections of John P. Harrington*

John Paul Marr, assistant to Dr. John P. Harrington in the 190's in Harrington's monumental collection of field data on linguistics, folklore and oral history from Western American Indians of California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Canada and Alaska, will lecture on his personal experiences in the field including his use of early recording and camera equipment which has helped to form the basis of Indian Archives at the Smithsonian Institution.

Moratto, Michael J.  
Infotec Research Inc.  
Sonora, CA

*Formal Units in Archaeologic and Linguistic Prehistory: A California Example*

This paper examines some conceptual and methodological problems in the use of archaeological data to test models of linguistic prehistory. Ethnographic, linguistic and archaeological records from the southern Sierra Nevada are adduced to show that phase, rather than such lower-order units as component or such higher-order units as aspect, is often the most appropriate formal unit for archaeological studies of linguistic prehistory.

Nichols, Michael J. P.  
San Francisco, CA

*California animal names*

Historical linguistic investigation of semantic shifts in the referents for animal names among the various California Indian languages requires an interdisciplinary approach. It is necessary to address ecological, economic, and mythological associations in addition to biological taxonomy and animal behavior in order to explicate observed transfers of meaning. Expected, and initially unexpected, semantic shifts in this domain are introduced together with proposals for developing a common metalanguage and methodological approach to the problem based on the linguistic evidence from names for mammals in the California cultural area.

Oandasan, William  
Los Angeles, CA

*One California indian's Experiences of Self*

I propose to speak on California Indian identity, in particular contemporary, from personal experience. I am a member of the Yuki tribe of the Round Valley area where my people have lived for at least 10,000 years, and I can trace my matrilineal family tree back to the first tribal rolls at the Round Valley Reservation. However, I have an Ilocano (Philippine) father, and of course, I have been born into a patrilineal U.S. society. Being an authentic American Indian while simultaneously living in a non-Indian community is not unique, nonetheless, I would like to share my experiences, in terms of identity, when living abroad, growing up in an off-reservation community, in academia and in the Southwest. While I will present information at the beginning of the presentation to establish my perception of myself as a contemporary Yuki, the main focus of the presentation will be my perceptions of how people have reacted and responded to my identification as an American Indian.

Norton, Jack  
Native American Studies  
Humboldt State University

*Traversing the bridges of our lives.*

A narrative which relates ethnographical materials from traditional views upon death as well as the contemporary considerations that many Hupa people must make today. The Hupa culture is used to address the universal phenomenon of death, and also in this narrative a tragic event in California Indian history – the Hayfork Massacre of 1852.

Parkman, E. Breck  
California Dept. of Parks and Recreation

*A Stone for Yontocket*

This short story concerns Yontocket, the center of the Tolowa religious world. It is also the story of a certain stone, of how that stone came to be at Yontocket, and of what this author learned from its movement there.

Kaplan-Patterson, Victoria  
Redwood Valley, CA

*Hintil Maatha, Musaan Maatha: the encounter between Indian and White Women in California*

A historical overview of the encounter of Indian and white women in Northern rural California. The paper will illustrate how this encounter effected changes in women's roles in both Indian and white societies with regard to economics, art, cultural heritage, religion and power.

Peters, Mary Pyle, and Loretta Allen  
Novato, CA

*The Karok Brush Dance at Katimin: the heartbeat of its people*

The Karok people who live along the Klamath River in northwestern California held an important ceremony in August 1986. The Brush Dance is a spiritual occasion that centers on the healing of a child, but it is also a means of strengthening group identity, easing tensions with neighboring tribes, and presenting young marriagable girls. In recent years the Brush Dance has started the ceremonial season for the Karok and set the world right for subsequent dances. Our observations are those of a traditional Karok/Yurok and those of an ethnographer. Rather than describe the anatomy of the ritual, we propose to share a feeling for the pulse of the dance which is at the heart of Karok tradition.

Pilling, Arnold R.  
Wayne State University

*Alexander S. Taylor, California's First Ethnologist*

A. S. Taylor, who might be called the first ethnologist of California Indians, was a California newspaper writer whose anthropological contributions were more those of a natural scientist affiliated with the budding Smithsonian Institution than an ethnographer or ethnologist in the mainstream of American Indian studies as this was known through the writing of Jefferson, Lewis Cass, Henry Rowe Schoolcraft, and Lewis Henry Morgan.

Prael, Tressa  
Mariposa

*Providing culturally relevant, community-based mental health services to a rural indigenous California Indian community*

Points to be addressed include:

- (1) This previously underserved Indian community is not yet federally recognized and is without a "land base";
- (2) Direct liaison is maintained with traditional Indian healers, for referral and consultation;
- (3) Primary prevention of mental health problems is developed through community outreach activities including: native language and craft classes, youth and cultural programs, with goals of increased self-esteem, and knowledge of and respect for traditional values;
- (4) Outpatient treatment services, based on symbolic process, dreamwork and other culturally relevant forms of psychotherapy and counseling are provided to individuals and families.

Pryor, John  
Binghamton, NY

*Gift baskets and sale baskets: dynamics of Pomo power relations*

This paper will reanalyze ethnographic and ethnohistoric data to show the role of baskets as a material medium in the negotiation of power relations between men and women, elders and youths, and between families in Pomo society. It will show that inequality was masked by a strong ideology of equality, which obscured the true power relations. Temporal dynamics will be added by showing the effects of basket makers entering the market economy.

Rivera, Jose  
Dept of Parks and Recreation  
Pettis, CA

*Prominent Native California historical leaders*

Unfortunately native Californians were never regarded very highly by historians and anthropologists until relatively recently. The 'digger stick' Indian myth overshadowed the accomplishments by native Californian leaders. This paper will quickly survey the native leaders from throughout California, but will highlight the 1851 Indian tax revolt, led by the Luiseno Indian Antonio Garra. I will focus on how the tax revolt and the Indian leader embodied the essence of the American revolution, and the American concept of liberty. For Antonio Garra revolted against the United States for the same reason the American colonists revolted against England. The reasons were: (1) taxation without representation; (2) the failure of 'due process' within the established judicial system.

Rivera, Jose  
Dept. of Parks and Recreation  
Perris, CA

*The Regional Indian Museum concept, within the California Department of Parks and Recreation*

The Regional Indian Museum concept is still evolving within the California parks system. There are four regional Indian museums presently being planned and developed. The paper will address the main points in understanding this approach to cultural preservation. Some of the points this paper will address are:

- (1) How the regional Indian museum concept came about;
- (2) How the regions were determined;
- (3) How the Department of Water Resources Interpretive Center at Lake Perris, became the Regional Indian Museum;
- (4) The Living Museum Approach to the Home of the Wind Regional Indian Museum at Lake Perris;
- (5) Special projects and events at the Home of the Wind Museum;
- (6) Upcoming exhibits and projects at the Home of the Wind Museum.

Sayers, Ann M.

*The Indian allotment act of 1887 and its present implementation.*

Slagle, Logan  
Native American Studies and School of Law  
University of California, Berkeley

*Federal status clarification of Indian tribes in California: an unmet need, a neglected challenge.*

The Tolowa Status Clarification case, submitted May, 1986, to BIA, Wash., D.C., will be introduced and discussed as an example of my work with non-federally recognized tribes in California. Nearly 20 tribes, with an estimated total population of 50,000, are being denied services and self-determination opportunities because of their lack of resources and access to scholarly assistance as well as advocacy to establish arguments for their acknowledgement as Indian tribes, under U.S.C. 461, ff., esp. 476-478, 25 CFR 81, and 25 CFR 83. 1-11.

Timbrook, Jan  
Dept. of Anthropology  
Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History

*Chia and the Chumash: A reconsideration of sage seeds in Southern California*

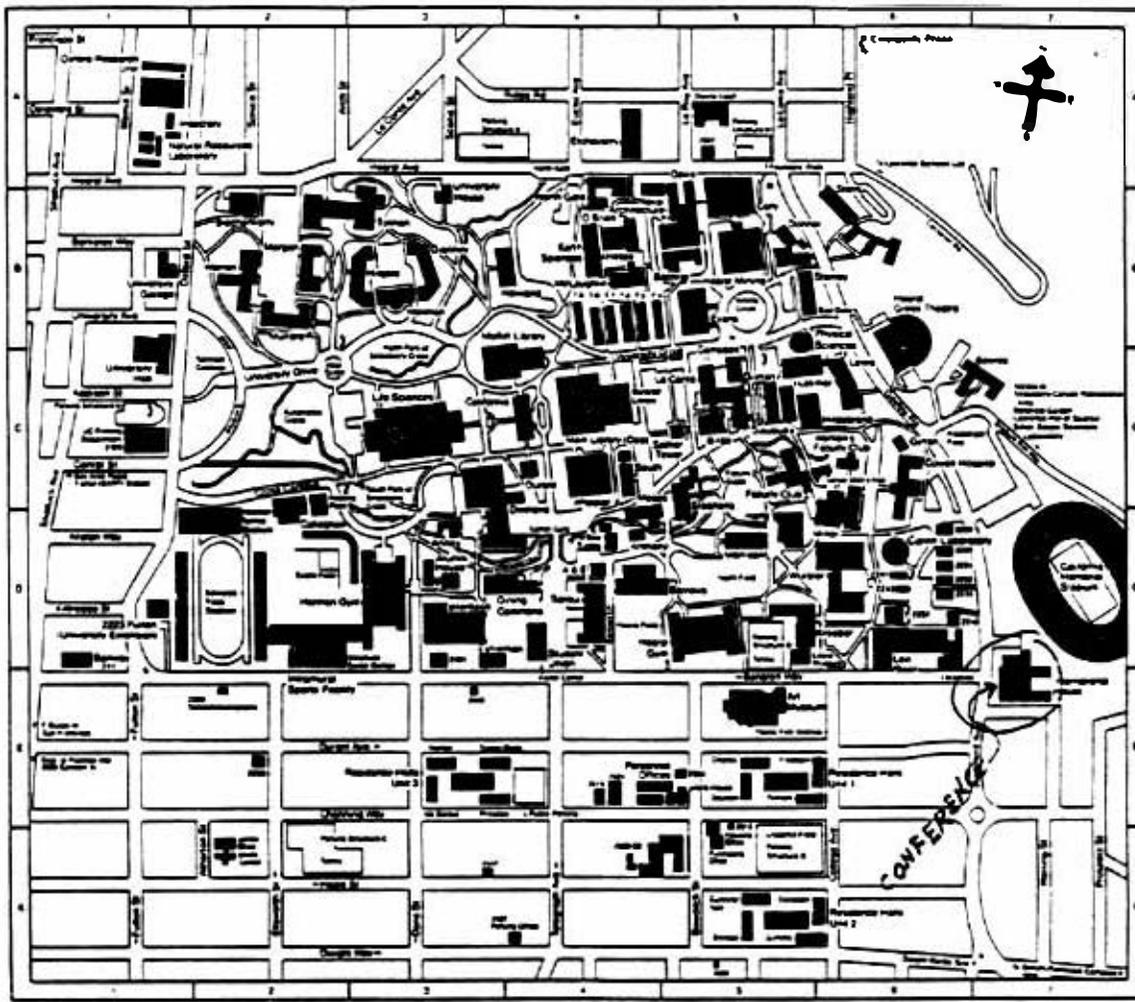
"Chia," mentioned by early writers as a food of the California Indians, is interpreted by many archaeologists today to be a general term for sage seeds. I argue that this current broad interpretation is wrong, resulting in erroneous assumptions about prehistoric subsistence in Southern California. Analysis of early documents, John P. Harrington's field research and other ethnographic studies clarifies the meaning of "chia" and the nature of sage seed exploitation among the Chumash.

Vane, Sylvia Brakke -- See Lowell Bean

HOTEL AND MOTEL LIST

<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Name and Address</u>	<u>Rate</u>
<u>Bel Air Motel</u> 1330 University Berkeley 94702 415-848-8061	From \$34	<u>Holidays Inn</u> 1800 Powell Emeryville 94608 658-9300	From \$70
<u>Berkeley Capri</u> 1512 University Berkeley 94703 845-7090	From \$33.50	<u>The Faculty Club</u> U.C. Campus Berkeley 94720 848-5678	From \$38
<u>Berkeley House</u> 920 University Berkeley 94704 849-1121	From \$33	<u>Women's Faculty Club</u> U.C. Campus Berkeley 94720 845-5084	From \$40
<u>Berkelay Motel</u> 2001 Bancroft Way Berkeley 94704 843-4043	From \$40	<u>YMCA</u> 2001 Allston Way Berkeley 94704 848-6800	From \$16.00
<u>Berkeley Travelodge</u> 1820 University Berkeley 94703 843-4262	From \$46		
<u>Carlton Hotel</u> 2338 Telegraph Berkeley 94704 845-5964	From \$20		
<u>Claremont Hotel</u> Ashby and Domingo Berkeley 94705 843-3000	From \$99		
<u>Hotel Durant</u> 2600 Durant Berkeley 94704 845-8981	From \$64		
<u>Marriott Inn</u> Berkeley Marina Berkeley 94710 548-7920	From \$50		
<u>The Old Blue Hotel</u> 2520 Durant Berkeley 94704 549-9281	From \$47.30		
<u>Golden Bear</u> 1620 San Pablo Berkeley 94702 525-6770	From \$33		

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## Key

Alumni House, D-3  
 Anthony Hall, D-4  
 Arch St., A-2  
 Architects & Engineers (A & E), D-4  
 Art Museum, E-3  
 Bancroft Library, C-4  
 Bancroft Way, E-1  
 Bancroft Hall, D-4  
 Barrows Lane, D-4  
 Bay Area Rapid Transit, C-1  
 Berkeley Way, B-1  
 Biotechnology Bldg., B-2  
 Birge Hall, C-5  
 Botanical Garden, C-7  
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 Bowles Hall, C-7  
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 De H Hall, B-5  
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 Glenn Hall, B-3  
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 Harmon Gymnasium, D-3  
 Haviland Hall, B-3  
 Hearst Ave., A-3  
 Hearst Field, D-4  
 Hearst Green Theater, B-4  
 Hearst Gymnasium, D-5  
 Hearst Mining Bldg., B-5  
 Hearing Plant, C-2  
 Herz Hall, D-6  
 Hesbe Hall, B-4  
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 Hippocampus Hall, C-5  
 Hilgard Hall, B-3  
 Housing Office (2401 Bowditch St.), E-5  
 Inauditory, A-1  
 International House, E-7  
 Jones Child Study Center, E-1  
 Kittredge St., O-1  
 Kleckner Field, C-8  
 Kroeber Hall, D-5  
 La Loma Ave., A-5

Law Hall, C-5  
 Law Bldg., D-6  
 Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory, A-6  
 Lawrence Hall of Science, C-7  
 Le Conte Ave., A-3  
 Le Conte Hall, C-5  
 Le Roy Ave., A-3  
 Lewis Hall, C-4  
 Library, C-3, C-4  
 Life Sciences Bldg., C-2  
 Louis Museum of Anthropology, D-6  
 Ludwig's Fountain, D-4  
 Main Library, C-4  
 Main St., D-4  
 Marville Hall, E-6  
 McLoughlin Hall, B-4  
 Mining Circle, B-5  
 Miner Hall, D-6  
 Morse Library, C-3  
 Morgan Hall, B-2  
 Morrison Hall, D-5  
 Moses Hall, D-4  
 Mulford Hall, B-2  
 Naval Architecture Bldg., B-4  
 North Field, D-5  
 North Gate, B-4  
 North Gate Hall, B-4  
 O'Brien Hall, B-4  
 Oxford Research Unit, A-1  
 Oxford St., A-2  
 Pacific Film Archive, B-5  
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 Physical Sciences Lecture Hall, B-5  
 Rubezahl Center (T-6), B-4  
 Residence Halls:  
 Units 1 & 2, E-6 Unit 3, E-4  
 Ridge Rd., A-4  
 Sather Gate, D-4  
 Sather Tower, C-5  
 Science Ave., A-3  
 Service Hall, C-6  
 Shattuck Ave., B-1  
 Smyth Farmstead, B-7

South Hall, C-4  
 Space Sciences Laboratory, C-7  
 Springer Gateway, C-2  
 Sprout Hall, D-4  
 Spruce St., A-2  
 Stadium Rim Way, C-7  
 Stadiums, D-2, D-7  
 Stanley Hall, B-5  
 Stephens Hall, C-5  
 Stern Hall, B-6  
 Strawberry Canyon Recreational Area,  
 C-7  
 Student Union, D-4  
 Telegraph Ave., E-4  
 Temporary Bldgs. T-4 through T-9, B-4  
 T-19, C-2  
 Tennis Courts, D-2, E-5  
 Tolman Hall, B-3  
 Track Stadium, D-2  
 UC Printing Department, C-1  
 University Art Museum, E-5  
 University Box Office, Student Union,  
 D-4  
 University Ave., B-1  
 University Drive, C-2  
 University Extension, D-1  
 University Garage, B-1  
 University Hall, C-1  
 University House, B-3  
 Walnut St., A-1  
 Warren Hall, B-2  
 Weirman Hall, B-3  
 West Circle, C-2  
 West Entrance, C-2  
 Wheeler Hall, C-4  
 Women's Faculty Club, C-6  
 Wurster Hall, D-6  
 Zellerbach Hall, D-3  
 2401 Bancroft Way, D-3  
 2120 Berkeley Way, B-1  
 2401 Bowditch St., E-5  
 2536-38 Channing Way, E-5  
 2223 Fulton St., D-1  
 2607 Hearst St., A-5  
 2220-40 Piedmont Ave., D-6

THANKS  
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- To the Graduate Division, University of California at Berkeley, for a grant to help defray Conference Expenses.
- To the Staff of the Linguistics Department Office for help in mailings and communications -- warm thanks especially to LaRue Seegmiller and Mary Jenson for coordinating the office efforts.
- To Prof. William Simmons for conceiving this conference and for handling the first stages of organization.
- To Lee Davis, for handling the conference mailing list and coordinating California Indian participation.
- To Hartman Lomawaima, John Holson, Ken Whistler, Martha Macri, Herb Luthin, Natasha Beery, and Gene Buckley, for stepping in when needed.
- To Jean Strange, for lending her considerable organizational talents to facilitate the Conference.
- To all the people manning the registration desk, running errands, and helping with the equipment.

Leanne Hinton  
Conference Coordinator

THE SECOND CALIFORNIA INDIAN CONFERENCE  
SCHEDULE CHANGES

ADD: Rosemary Cambra, Friday (time to be announced)  
Contemporary East Bay Ohlone Revitalization--  
a view from a Miwakan Chochenyo descendant's  
perspective.

CANCEL: Barbara Bocek (Saturday, 10:45)

ADD: Bev Ortiz and Randy Milliken, An ethnohistorical study of  
Mount Diablo. (Saturday, 10:45)

CANCEL: John P. Marr (Sunday, 10:30)