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SSILA BUSINESS

1991 Elections

The SSILA Nominating Committee for 1991 (Lucy T. Briggs, Chair, Amy Dahlstrom, and Eloise Jelinek) has submitted the following slate for the offices to be filled in the 1991 elections: For Vice President (1992) and President-Elect for 1993: *Marianne Mithun*. For Member-at-large of the Executive Committee (1992-94): *Yolanda Lastra*. For Secretary-Treasurer (1992): *Victor Golla*. The Committee also recommended the following candidates for a position on the Nominating Committee (1992-94): *Leanne Hinton, Harriet Klein, and Tim Moniler*.

Members of the Society will receive a ballot with this issue of the *Newsletter*. To be counted, completed ballots must be returned to the Secretary-Treasurer before November 15, 1991.

30th CAIL: Final Program

Printed below is the final program for the *30th Conference on American Indian Languages* (Chicago, Illinois, November 21-23, 1991). The information below is correct as of October 4 and, in a few instances, supersedes the information published in the September issue of the *Anthropology Newsletter*.

Thursday, November 21:

10:00-11:45 am—(1-032) *South American Languages*. Chair: **Katherine Hall**. Papers: **Harriet E. M. Klein**, "Guaykuruan Directionals, Locationals, and Positionals"; **Pablo G. Wright**, "*NqataGako*' Advices: A Toba Oral Genre"; **Arthur P. Sorensen**, "Decapitated Suffixes in the Amazonian Wonderland"; **Gale G. Gomez**, "Yanomami Kinship Terms from a Deictic Perspective"; and **Katherine Hall**, "In Search of 'Voice': Wherefore De'kwana Carib?"

1:30-3:45 pm—(1-071) *Meso-American Languages*. Chair: **Andrew Hofling**. Papers: **Judith M. Maxwell**, "*Rat, Ncha 'You, He Said': Language of Solidarity Among the Kaqchikel Maya*"; **Robert McKenna Brown**, "Cultural and Demographic Correlates of a Language Shift Generation in Four Kaqchikel Communities"; **Andrew Hofling**, "Marking Space and Time in Itza Maya Narrative"; **John A. Lucy**, "Rethinking Case Marking in Yucatec"; **Nora C. England**, "Linguistic Contributions to Prescriptive Grammars"; **Karen Dakin**, "'*li-, A Resultative Marker in Nahuatl?"; and **Robert E. MacLaury**, "Zapotec Diminution".

Friday, November 22:

8:00-10:00 am—(2-011) *North American Languages*. Chair: **Colette G. Craig**. Papers: **Colette G. Craig**, "Linguistics Fieldwork: A Forward Look on Ethical Issues"; **Akira Y. Yamamoto, Jorgine Pava, & Kumiko Ichihashi**, "Transitivity in Hualapai"; **Catherine A. Callaghan**, "Miwok Numerals Reconsidered"; **Brent Galloway**, "A Salish Language with Tone and Other Interesting Phonological Complexities"; **Wick R. Miller**, "Acoma Keres Thematic Derivation"; and **Eric P. Hamp**, "On North American Pronominal Evidence." [NOTE: the paper by *Andie D. Palmer*, "Representing Life Histories of Salish Women", that was originally scheduled for this session has been moved to a session on "Women in History" on Thursday morning.]

5:30-7:00 pm—*SSILA Business Meeting*.

Saturday, November 23:

9:45-11:55 am—(3-034) *Siouan and Iroquoian Languages*. Chair: **Louanna Furbee**. Papers: **Jill D. Hopkins & Louanna Furbee**, "Discourse Markers in Chiwere"; **Louanna Furbee & Jill D. Hopkins**, "The Chiwere Siouan Verb Word"; **Catherine Rudin**, "Relative Clauses in Omaha-Ponca"; **John E. Koontz**, "*Suddenly* in Mississippi

Valley Siouan"; Robert L. Rankin, "Some Relic Affixes in Siouan"; Marianne Mithun, "The Nearly Opaque *ka-lo-* Distinction in Iroquoian Nouns"; and Wallace Chafe, "Properties of Information Flow in Seneca".

3:00-5:15 pm—(3-082) *Algonquian and Muskogean Languages*. Chair: Geoffrey D. Kimball. Papers: Geoffrey D. Kimball, "Koasati Fluid S-Marking"; Karen M. Booker, "Proto-Muskogean Pitch Accent"; Jule Gomez de Garcia, "Discourse Markers in Kickapoo Culture Hero Tales"; Amy Dahlstrom, "Discourse Functions of Discontinuous NPs in Fox"; Ives Goddard, "Imprecision and Inference in Fox Algonquian Conversation and Discourse"; Richard A. Rhodes, "Literary Style in Ojibwa"; Holly M. Cusack-McVeigh, "Oral Tradition of the Great Lakes"; and Judith Dides, "The Role of Gesture and Facial Expression in Yurok".

All sessions are part of the 1991 Annual Meeting of the AAA and will be held in the Chicago Marriott, N. Michigan Ave. at Ohio, in downtown Chicago. For information on housing and registration, see the September *Anthropology Newsletter*.

1992 Membership Directory Being Prepared

The 1992 edition of the *SSILA Membership Directory* will be ready for distribution in January, 1992. As in previous versions, the 1992 *Directory* will provide both an alphabetic list of the current members and their mailing addresses, and a guide to the Society's collective expertise in American Indian languages. What is published in the *Directory* concerning members' languages of specialization is based on the information provided by members, particularly the replies to surveys in previous years. The information published in the current *Directory* (April, 1990) will be repeated unless we receive specific requests for changes. Information on the language specializations of members who have joined the Society since the issuance of the 1990 *Directory* will, for the most part, be based on the information provided on the membership application form. Members who wish to add, delete, change, or confirm language specialization data should communicate with the Editor (Victor Golla) before December 15, 1991.

The 1992 *Directory* will also contain a list of members' electronic mail addresses. This list (updated regularly) will also be available separately through e-mail (see *Computer Users' Corner*, this issue, for details).

OBITUARY

Angela Sidney (1902-1991)

Angela Sidney, the last fluent speaker of Tagish (the original Athabaskan language of the southern Yukon, largely replaced by Tlingit in the 19th century), died in Whitehorse on July 18, 1991, at the age of 89. She had worked for many years to help scholars document Tagish and the history, traditions, songs, and stories embodied in it.

Mrs. Sidney was born near the village of Carcross on January 4, 1902, the daughter of a Tagish father and a Tlingit mother. She spoke Tagish until she was about ten years old, then mostly Tlingit, and later English. She also spoke some Tahltan, Southern Tutchone, and Kaska. In the late 1940s Mrs. Sidney began her fruitful collaboration with ethnographers and linguists, working first with Catharine McClellan, whom she provided with much of the data for McClellan's many papers and monographs on Southern Yukon traditional culture (culminating in a 2-volume ethnographic survey, *My Old People Say*, 1975). From the mid-1970s she was actively involved in the work of the Yukon Native Languages Project, where she was a consultant to several linguists and ethnographers including John Ritter, Julie Cruikshank, Jeff Leer, and Victor Golla. Her collaboration with Julie Cruikshank was especially productive. Together they wrote four books, the last of which, *Life Lived Like a Story* (1991)—containing Mrs. Sidney's thoughts on life—appeared only a few months before her death. The others were *Tagish Tlaagu*, a book of Tagish stories; *Haa Shagoon*, Mrs. Sidney's family history; and *Place Names of the Southern Yukon*. In an interview shortly after Mrs. Sidney's death, Cruikshank told a reporter that it would be Mrs. Sidney's sense of humor that she would miss the most. "I think one of the reasons why she lived such a vital life was her remarkable sense of humor. She liked to live life like a story."

In her last years Mrs. Sidney was awarded numerous honors in recognition of her work, most significantly the Order of Canada, which she received in 1986. Two years later she helped found the annual Northern Storytelling Festival and was considered its "honorary chief." When the Yukon College was recently relocated from its old downtown Whitehorse location to a new facility on a hill overlooking the city, Mrs. Sidney was asked to bestow an Indian name on the building. (She gave the college a Tagish name, *Ayamdigut* 'she got up and moved'. Spiritually, she said, the name means that those who go to the college will move with knowledge.) Author Ronald Wright, who met Mrs. Sidney four years ago, said that what he remembered most was "her extraordinary warmth and good humor, especially in the face of the unimaginable solitude of being the last speaker of one's language."

—Compiled from news reports.

CORRESPONDENCE

CAL FORUM

[During 1991 the "Correspondence" columns of the Newsletter have been open to a wide-ranging exploration of alternative arrangements for the Conference on American Indian Languages, setting the stage for a debate at a special session of the 1991 Business Meeting in Chicago. After several months of rather vociferous debate, apparently most members who have an opin-

ion to express have done so, for no letters on this topic were received for this issue.]

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Missionary Work: Hamp Replies

[In the July Newsletter we printed a letter from Harry J. Harm, querying Eric Hamp's statement (Newsletter X:1, April 1991) that "The agenda and funding of the linguist' can of course not include missionary work. Work of the linguist can only be for the common human cause just as with the work of the mathematician." This request for clarification reached Hamp while he was travelling in Europe this summer.]

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As I read this on the road far from my papers and files I cannot recapture the exact context of my statement. But the reasoning seems to me clear. (I hope I reply to the right question, since Harm asks a question ambiguously of two observations.)

Linguists and missionaries alike in their own personal lives are free to set their own agendas. Missionary work presumably has certain aims, beneficial we all hope; if linguistic research aids in that endeavour, so much the better. Since linguists, like mathematicians, work only for humanity at large (the cosmos, if you will) their agenda can never properly be linked to a group whose view represents a cultural partitioning of an ethnicity or population.

The point seems to me to be definitional.

Eric P. Hamp
Between Cosenza and Paris

In Quest of El Queléle

Last July, the Society received a letter from a Santa Barbara, California, resident regarding the possible Indian origin of a word in a song text.

July 24, 1991

It has been suggested that I contact your organization regarding the possible origin of the word *quelele*. It is the name of a song collected by Charles F. Lummis and published in his *Spanish Songs of Old California* (New York: G. Schirmer, 1929). The text of the song is as follows:

El Queléle se murió, ay, ay, ay, ay, ay!
Á las tres de la mañana;
El Queléle se murió, ay, ay, ay, ay, ay!
Y lo llevan á enterrar.
Tres dragones y un cabo,
Ay, ay, ay, ay, ay, ay!
Y el gato de sacristan.
Y los Queléles chiquitos,
Ay, ay, ay, ay, ay, ay!
Ya se murían de llorar.

I have sung this song for years, as have many people in Santa Barbara, and a newly formed chorus at the Santa Barbara Presidio is learning it. Interest in the word has been aroused, and if anyone in SSILA could help us, I would appreciate it very much.

Elizabeth Erro Hvolboll
2622 Hacienda Way, Santa Barbara, CA 93105

We forwarded Mrs. Hvolboll's query to two scholars with interests in California Mission philology. Their replies (some-what edited) follow.

August 2, 1991

I myself was born and raised in Ventura County, have studied a number of California Indian languages, and am especially interested in regional Spanish vocabulary. I have, unfortunately, little experience with Chumash; however, it appears to me that *queléle* must have its origins not in California, but in Mexico.

The evidence is this. The *Diccionario de mejicanismos* by F. J. Santamaría (Mexico City: Porrúa, 1959) lists *queléle* as meaning *quebrantahuesos*, lit. 'bone-breaker'. That word in turn is defined by the Velásquez Spanish-English dictionary as 'osprey, Falco ossifragus'. (Of course Latin *ossifragus* means precisely the same as Spanish *quebrantahuesos*.)

Santamaría goes on to indicate that *queléle* 'osprey' is reported from Guerrero State, in southern Mexico, and that it has a synonym *cuiji*. This latter term is clearly a borrowing from Aztec *cuixin* 'kite (bird)'. But Santamaría doesn't offer any etymology for *queléle*. I can't find anything resembling it in the Aztec dictionaries, so it probably originates in some other Indian language of Mexico. Looking in a few dictionaries of such languages, the closest thing I find is Tarascan *kirhíkirhí* 'gavilancillo'. No doubt this word is imitative of the bird's cry.

William Bright
1625 Mariposa Ave., Boulder, CO 80309

August 5, 1991

I have been compiling comparative lists of animal and bird names for over twenty years...as evidence for linguistic contact. It is clear that imitative names were perhaps even more susceptible to being borrowed than more abstract terms.

An excellent example of this type of naming are the California Indian words for 'sparrow-hawk', which is where I am reasonably sure your *el queléle* belongs. Aboriginal California had two widespread names for this bird, both of which utilize the high pitched, repetitive call of the bird as a model. The most frequently used vowel in these names is either *e* or *i*. One of the traditions uses *t* or *d*, as "te-te-te..." or "it-it-it..." or the like. The other tradition uses alternations of *k* and *l* sounds, as with the Chumash terms *leleq* and *kilik*. Variations of this pattern occur not only in Chumash but in Salinan, Maidu, Wintun, Pomoan, Yanan, Palaihnihan, Eastern Yokuts, and in some Takic languages (Cahuilla and Luiseño). About half start the imitative sequence with *k* and half with *l*. *El queléle* is probably part of this regional tradition, and probably in fact means 'sparrowhawk'. The closest phonetic match is in Salinan, which was spoken just to the north of the Chumash area, where a form *s-keléle* is found in both of the attested varieties (Antoniano and Migueleno). The *s-* is a noun marker, having roughly the same grammatical force as Spanish *el*.

We cannot rule out the possibility that *el queléle* could have originated in an undetermined language to the south of California and been borrowed there into the local variety of Spanish, whence it gave rise both to your song and the Salinan word. But the very wide distribution of the imitative pattern in areas of California outside the zone of primary Spanish contact makes it more likely that the Salinan word was borrowed into the Mission Spanish of your area than the other way around.

Michael J. P. Nichols
322 28th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94121

Following is Mrs. Hvolboll's response.

August 9, 1991

Thank you for your efforts in regard to the derivation of the word *el queléle*. I know nothing about linguistics, but I find all this fascinating. *s-keléle* of the Antoniano and Migueleno varieties of the Salinan family certainly sounds close! However, will you still consider putting a query in the *SSILA Newsletter* to see if the word can be found elsewhere?

Elizabeth Erro Hvolboll

It is clear that there is more to be learned about el queléle. The Newsletter solicits further correspondence on the topic. Copies of C. F. Lummis' sheet music for the song will be provided on request.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Significant Changes in *Anthropological Linguistics*

In September 1991, Douglas Parks succeeded Martha B. Kendall as editor of *Anthropological Linguistics*, a peer-reviewed journal founded by Flo Voegelin in 1959 and published continuously since then in the Dept. of Anthropology, Indiana University.

Several changes are planned for the journal. Multilithed or photocopied from typescript in the past, future issues will be typeset and printed in standard journal format. In addition to giving the journal a new look, the new printed form will allow publication of more material. Although the journal's scope remains worldwide, Parks would especially like to encourage the submission of papers from Americanists, with the idea that *AL* can serve as a forum for American Indian studies in a broadly defined "language and culture" area of study. Articles as well as research reports can address cultural, historical, and philological aspects of Americanist linguistics, including, but not restricted to, analyses of texts and discourse; data-rich studies of indigenous semantic systems and cultural classifications; onomastic studies; ethnohistorical papers that draw significantly on linguistic data; both methodological and substantive studies of linguistic prehistory and genetic classification; discussions and interpretations of archival material; and contributions to the history of the field.

In another change, the journal will also feature more book reviews, particularly of descriptive and historical studies, to

assist readers in keeping abreast of the ever-expanding number of publications in language-and-culture studies. This change is, of course, dependent on the cooperation of potential reviewers. In the past the journal has occasionally published guest-edited collections of papers around a theme. The editorial staff would like to encourage more of these topically focussed issues. Any reader of the *SSILA Newsletter* who is interested in organizing such an issue is encouraged to contact the editor to discuss the matter.

The latest issue of *AL* (31.1, 1989) was mailed to subscribers at the end of September, leaving the journal 10 issues behind schedule. The editorial staff plans to bring out all overdue issues within the next 18 months and resume a regular schedule after that. For further information on the new *AL*, contact: Douglas R. Parks, editor, *Anthropological Linguistics*, Dept. of Anthropology, Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN 47405.

Teacher Training Grant for Oklahoma Bilingual Programs

The U.S. Dept. of Education, Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Affairs (OBLEMA) has recently awarded a 3-year teacher training grant to the Native American Language Issues Institute (NALI) and the IKWAI Foundation to improve instruction in Indian language programs throughout Oklahoma. The grant will support a 5-week summer institute for the staff of all 34 Title VII bilingual projects in the state, including programs serving Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek, Kickapoo, Osage, and a number of other language communities. Provisionally called the *Oklahoma Native American Languages Development Institute* (ONALDI), the institute's first summer program will be held May 28-July 2, 1992. ONALDI is designed to improve the competency of teachers, paraprofessionals, administrators and parents to provide instruction to Indian children with limited proficiency in English. Training will be offered in linguistics, ethnographic methods, and curriculum and materials development. The ONALDI staff will include anthropologists, linguists, educators, and linguistically/culturally knowledgeable elders.

NALI and IKWAI are now in the process of building a pool of academic and practicing professionals who are willing to help in the ONALDI effort. Several individuals have already indicated their willingness to assist, including Alice Anderton, Karen Booker, Morris W. Foster, Louanna Furbee, Ken Hale, Jack Martin, Carolyn Quintero, David Rood, and Laurel Watkins. Other qualified professionals are invited to join. For further information, contact: IKWAI/NALI, Shirley Brown or Carl Downing, P.O. Box 963, Choctaw, OK 73020, tel. (405) 454-3681 (fax: 405-454-3688); or Akira Y. Yamamoto, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2110, tel. (913) 864-4103 (fax: 913-864-5224).

J. P. Harrington Conference Planned

A working conference on the linguistic and ethnographic papers of John P. Harrington is scheduled to be held at the Santa Barbara

Museum of Natural History on June 25-26, 1992, immediately preceding the 1992 Hoka-Penutian Workshop. The organizers are Victor Golla (Humboldt State Univ.), John Johnson (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History), and Marianne Mithun (UC-Santa Barbara). All interested individuals are invited to participate. The organizers have circulated the following prospectus:

Nearly thirty years have passed since John Peabody Harrington's death and the subsequent discovery of the extent and value of his manuscript notes on American Indian languages and cultures. Dozens of scholars have devoted significant portions of their careers to mining the linguistic, ethnographic, ethnohistorical treasures of the Harrington collection. The time has surely come for these scholars to meet, share their experiences, and pool their practical knowledge of Harrington philology.

The need for such a meeting gains urgency as the Kraus Microfilm edition of the Harrington papers—which is now complete, except for the photograph collection—becomes available in libraries across the continent, and even overseas. Many new researchers are confronting the difficulties of the Harrington collection, frequently without guidance and often unaware of the work that has already been done. A central purpose of the proposed meeting will be to discuss various mechanisms—a newsletter, an annual conference, summer workshops, a resource manual, etc.—through which the results of past work on the Harrington Papers could be made more generally available and information about ongoing and future projects more easily exchanged.

As for the more specific content of the meeting, a number of topics spring to mind:— Problems and uncertainties in the interpretation of Harrington's phonetic orthographies, transcriptional conventions, and manuscript organization.— The chronology and motivation of Harrington's fieldwork; questions regarding his consultants; the possibility of "lost" chunks of data.— The fate of the hundreds of aluminum-disk sound recordings made by Harrington and his field assistants in the 1930s and early 1940s.— Strategies for organizing data derived from the Harrington Papers (including the possibility of constructing computer databases).— Projects for publishing significant portions of Harrington's work; the need for a bibliography of Harrington-derived work.— How to handle corrections and emendations to the Kraus microfilm edition.

Many other topics will doubtless occur to you. Given the nature of the material and the multiplicity of scholarly approaches to it, the conference should probably de-emphasize formal papers and focus instead on the collaborative examination of specific questions. (There will of course be a complete set of the Kraus microfilm at the conference, and projection facilities, so discussion can be quite particular.) We have also given some thought to having a session to which the general public could be invited, including some general presentations on Harrington's life and work and, if feasible, personal reminiscences from surviving co-workers and friends.

If you are at all interested in taking part in this conference—no specific commitment is needed at this time—please let Victor Golla know at your earliest convenience, indicating what specific topics you would like to have discussed, and in what sort of structure. (Feel free to make suggestions about any aspect of the conference, including the tentative date.) It would also be useful to have a brief resumé of your Harrington-focused research, with special emphasis on work currently in progress. On the basis of your replies, we will propose a more specific format for the conference and communicate this to you in

October or early November in the first *Harrington Conference Newsletter*.

For further information, contact: Victor Golla, Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521; tel. (707) 826-4324 (fax: 707-826-5555; bitnet: gfa004c@calstate).

Native Language Collection at Toronto Library

Barry Edwards, Senior Reference Librarian in the Languages and Literature Department of the Metro Toronto Reference Library, writes:

For some time now I have wanted to write a brief note for the *Newsletter* about our native language collection, and to request the assistance of other SSILA members in locating certain material that has so far eluded me.

The Metropolitan Toronto Reference Library, located in the heart of Toronto, is the largest public reference library in Canada. The building, designed by Japanese-Canadian architect Raymond Moriyama, was opened in 1977 and serves as the central reference facility for the nearly 3 million residents of the Metropolitan Toronto area.

The Languages and Literatures Department provides collections in some 80 languages, and also makes available a wide range of dictionaries and grammars for languages and dialects from every corner of the globe. Included in this department is a special collection for the Languages of the Americas, emphasizing those spoken by Canada's native peoples. The collection is particularly strong in dictionaries, grammars, readers and children's books for Algonquian and Athabaskan languages, and in Inuktitut. The Department also collects audio courses, with accompanying textbooks, for the study of native languages, and these constitute an important part of the native collection as a whole.

The Library used to publish New Acquisitions lists, including annual listings of additions to the Native Languages of the Americas collection. I still have a few copies of these lists available, as well as a more comprehensive bibliography of our holdings in Inuktitut published about eight years ago. SSILA members interested in a copy can write me at the address given below, but supplies are very limited.

This collection has benefited enormously from the generosity and interest of a number of prominent linguists in Canada, the U.S. and Europe who have donated a wide range of important monographs, audio tapes and offprints. I would like to take this opportunity to thank all those who have used the collection for their research and who in turn have kept me informed of their work and new publications. In addition, the "Learning Aids" section of the *SSILA Newsletter* has been an invaluable tool for collection development, and I urge the Editor to keep it alive. Meanwhile, I would welcome suggestions from *Newsletter* readers on the availability of audio courses for the study of

Canadian West Coast languages, including *Tlingit* and *Haida*, as well as for *Hopi*, *Apache* and *Nahuatl*.

[Barry Edwards may be contacted at: Lgs. and Lit. Dept., Metro Toronto Reference Library, 789 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA M4W 2G8; tel. (416) 393-7172 (fax: 416-393-7229).]

Symposium on Jesuit Americanists

A symposium on "Jesuits Overseas" was organized for the 47th International Congress of Americanists in New Orleans last July by Frances Karttunen (Univ. of Texas-Austin) and J. Frederick Schwaller (Florida Atlantic Univ.). The organizers say in their symposium abstract: "Those of us who work with linguistic, ethnographic, and scientific accounts of the Americas beginning with the voyages of discovery are struck by the precision of the work of Jesuit observers. Rather than being trained specifically in linguistics, ethnography, or natural history, they apparently received a general intellectual training of such flexibility that individuals could then turn their powers of observation on practically any field and produce lucid descriptions that to this day are invaluable primary documents." The papers included: Margot Beyersdorff, "The Meeting of Two Imperial Languages in the Quechua-Spanish *Vocabulario* of Padre Diego González Holguín"; Luís Martín, "Bernabé Cobo, S.J.: Historian and Scientist, 1580-1657"; Dauril Alden, "Makers of an Enterprise: a Prosopography of Jesuits Serving in Brazil"; Federico Nagel, "The Evangelization and the Indian Languages in New Spain: Horacio Carocho (1579-1662)"; J. Frederick Schwaller, "Nahuatl Studies and the 'Circle' of Horacio Carocho"; Daniel Reff, "Jesuit Discourse and Ethnography: Andrés Pérez de Ribas' *Historia de los triumphos de nuestra santa fe* (1645)"; Jane Rosenthal, "Natale Lombardo, Jesuit Missionary and Linguist of Sonora"; Gerald McKeivitt, "Gregorio Mengarini, Missionary-Linguist of the Pacific Northwest, 1811-1886"; Isabella Rusinowa, "Father De Smet and the Indians"; and Nicholas Cushner, "Why They Went." Karttunen & Schwaller are making plans to publish the symposium, perhaps with additional papers. For further information, contact Frances Karttunen at the Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822 (temporary address 9/91-5/92).

Jacobs Funds Grants for 1992

The Jacobs Research Funds again invite application for small grants (maximum \$1200) for research in the field of social and cultural anthropology among living American native peoples. Preference will be given to the Pacific Northwest as an area of study, but other regions of North America will be considered. Field studies which address cultural expressive systems, such as music, language, dance, mythology, world view, plastic and graphic arts, intellectual life, and religion, including ones which propose comparative psychological analysis, are appropriate.

Funds will not be supplied for salaries, for ordinary living expenses, or for major items of equipment. Projects in archaeology, physical anthropology, applied anthropology, and ap-

plied linguistics are not eligible, nor is archival research supported. For information and application forms, contact The Jacobs Research Funds (formerly the Melville and Elizabeth Jacobs Research Fund), Whatcom Museum of History & Art, 121 Prospect Street, Bellingham, WA 98225, phone (206) 676-6981. Applications for 1992 grants must be postmarked on or before February 15, 1992.

News from Sister Organizations:

- The *Latin American Indian Literatures Association* (LAILA) has elected Peter Roe its new President. Roe, whose field is Circum-Caribbean archaeology, is Professor of Anthropology at the University of Delaware (Newark, DE 19716). The 1992 LAILA International Symposium will be held earlier than usual, January 7-10, in San Juan, Puerto Rico. SSILA members who might like to organize sessions or give papers are urged to contact Prof. Roe.
- The 1991 Annual Meeting of the *American Society for Ethnohistory* will be held at the Doubletree Hotel, Tulsa, Oklahoma, November 7-10. Appropriately, the program has a Plains/Oklahoma theme, with two major sessions on "Indians of the Plains" occupy center stage on Saturday, Nov. 9. There are also sessions on "Plains Economy", "Yuchi Ethnohistory", "Commerce and Reciprocity: Indians and Europeans in the Red River Valley", "Continuity and Contrast in Creek and Seminole Ethnohistory", "The Cherokees", and "Using Documentary Texts in Plains Ethnohistory." The last should hold special interest to linguists, particularly the papers by Raymond DeMallie ("Lakota Language Texts as Ethnohistorical Sources") and Morris Foster ("Interpreting Narrative Voice in Archival Research: A Comanche Example"). The program includes 10 other sessions on a wide range of topics in American Indian ethnohistory, from "Indians and Missionaries" to "Society and Change in Spanish America." — For further information, write: AES, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton, Chicago, IL 60610.

MEDIA WATCH

[Notices of newspaper and magazine articles, popular books, films, television programs, and other "media exposure" for American Indian languages and linguistics. Readers of the Newsletter are urged to alert the Editor to anything that they think worthy of attention here, sending clippings where possible.]

- *Newsweek*, in its issue of July 22, 1991, took note of the debunking of the 100-Eskimo-Words-For-Snow ("The Melting of a Mighty Myth", p. 63), summarizing a story now well-known to Newsletter readers: Laura Martin's painstaking tracking down of the source of this egregious specimen of academic fakelore (the writers call her, with forgivable hyperbole, one of the "great iconoclasts of science"); the difficulties she encountered in getting her research published; the secondary debate that arose over Geoff Pullum's reporting of her work in a much-reprinted essay; etc. Tony Woodbury is cited with the real

facts: while the number of snow lexemes in Yupik or Inupiaq may indeed be “around a dozen”, many of these are technical terms and the equivalent English snow vocabulary is equally rich. As for the effect all of this has had on academic lecturing practice—that’s another matter, according to *Newsweek*. Most of Martin’s colleagues, she told the writers, take the position that “true or not, it’s still a great example.”

- The newsmagazines (presumably gearing up for the Quincentenary) have been busy this summer with American Indian esoterica. A couple of weeks before the *Newsweek* piece on Eskimo Snow, *U.S. News and World Report* (July 8, 1991) ran a big spread on “Americans Before Columbus: The Untold Story,” laying out a feast of miscellaneous and mostly up-to-date information on New World cultural origins, archaeology, the “Columbian Exchange”, etc. Although crops, diseases, and monumental sites like Cahokia are accorded top billing, some linguistic tidbits are scattered through the piece: “Most Indian languages had at least 20,000 words”, we are told, and—trendily emphasizing diversity at the expense of accuracy—“most of the hundreds of languages the Indians spoke were as different from one another as Farsi is from French.” Historically revealing loanwords get the most attention—*hooch* is derived from Chinook Jargon; *Apache* from Zuni *apachu* ‘enemy’; and the names of 26 U.S. States (not including *Indiana*) are traced to various Indian origins.

- The *ACTFL Newsletter*, published by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (6 Executive Plaza, Yonkers, NY 10701), is not exactly the mass media, but it is read by a large number of language educators in schools and colleges across the U.S. The Spring 1991 issue (volume 3, number 3) carried a story headlined “Indian Languages May Be Saved,” giving the educators’ perspective on the Native American Languages Act and the linguistic situation it addresses. The full text of the article follows (with the kind permission of the ACTFL):

The Native American Languages Act, which was passed by Congress without public hearings and signed by President Bush in late October, may cause problems for the schools operated by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and public schools that have sizeable enrollments of Native Americans and other native groups such as native Hawaiians and Pacific Islanders. “On one hand,” commented the head of the Office of Indian Education at the U.S. Department of Education, “it promotes the languages, which is positive, but it does create burdens for the schools.”

The Act states that the policy of the United States is “to preserve, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages.” Further, the Act seeks “to encourage and support the use of Native American languages as languages of instruction.” The bill was designed to reverse an unofficial policy that dates back to the mid-19th century in which Indian languages were often forbidden in Indian Bureau schools and were denigrated in an attempt to speed up assimilation of Indian children into the American mainstream. The Act includes no noncompliance penalties, but it does urge schools to give credit for studying native languages as they do for foreign languages.

The problems generated by the new law are costly and difficult to solve. First, there is the sheer number of Indian languages, despite the fact that the number has declined from the more-than-500 tongues spoken when

the Europeans first immigrated to North America to the 205 spoken today. In at least one school, students speak as many as 70 different native languages, while in others only one, such as Mohawk, Lakota or Hualapai, is spoken by students and teachers. (Lakota is the language spoken by the Indians in the acclaimed film *Dances with Wolves*.)

Second, many Native American languages are transmitted orally from generation to generation and have no written form. Tribes are sharply divided on the issue of written language. Some, such as the tongue of the Iroquois, were written by the 17th and 18th century missionaries, and others, such as Ute, adopted or developed a written form only within the past decade or so. Some feel writing is necessary for preservation of the language, but others, such as the president of the Oglala Sioux, argue that the languages “have a tendency to lose some of their spirituality when it’s down in black and white.”

Third, even when there is a written form of a language, there are very few textbooks published in the language. The desire of some tribal leaders to protect their languages from outsiders has led some scholars to believe that in two generations many native languages will survive only as religious and ceremonial languages, with perhaps a dictionary or word list.

Many teachers have prepared their own instructional materials, such as storytelling videos, and have worked with academic linguists on ways to retain and revive native languages. Dr. Ofelia Zepeda, a linguistics professor at the University of Arizona and a member of the Tohono O’odham tribe, has remarked that the movement has received help from strange sources. “The recent spate of laws making English the official language in some states really mobilized tribes. There’s a motivation now to constantly be aware, to plan for their own linguistic survival. Because a lot of times, linguistic survival is considered the same as cultural or tribal survival.”

Many tribal leaders feel their people should not have to leave their reservations to obtain a college education. In 1968, the Navajos established their own Navajo Community College, and since then 24 additional two-year and two four-year colleges have been founded. All are located in rural areas of the west and midwest; all are open to non-Indians; all, except those in Minnesota, are financed by the federal government; and all emphasize American Indian culture and languages.

- On Columbus Day (Oct. 12), the U.S. Postal Service will issue a 50-cent stamp honoring the first discoverers of the New World: the Proto-Amerind speakers of 11,500 (or 40,000?) years ago. The stamp depicts a party of Paleoindian big-game hunters surveying the tundra of Beringia, under the motto: “The First Americans Crossed Over From Asia.” This is one a series that will appear during the Columbian Quincentennial year to celebrate “pre-Columbian voyages of discovery.” We inquired, but were unable to determine whether the Na-Denes and the Eskimo-Aleuts will be separately but equally honored.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan Languages/The North

- A trio of Athabaskanists—*Eloise Jelinek* (Arizona), *Keren Rice* (Toronto), and *Leslie Saxon* (Victoria)—are proposing to edit a book on Athabaskan syntax that would reflect the work that has

been presented in workshops at three recent SSILA meetings (focusing on argument structure; voice; and the *yi-/bi-* pronouns). Scholars who have participated in these workshops, as well as others, are invited to submit papers on these topics. Anyone interested should contact one of the editors by November 1, 1991. Completed papers should be submitted by March 1, 1992.

Northwest Notes

- The 26th *International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages* took place in Vancouver, BC, August 15-17, 1991. The following papers were presented: Judith Berman, "The Production of the Boas-Hunt Kwakw'ala Texts"; Brian D. Compton, "It Pulls Everything to You': North Wakashan Herbal Talismans"; Steven M. Egesdal, "Margaret Sherwood's Badger and Skunk: A Spokane Traditional Legend with Commentary"; Dell Hymes, "Clara Pearson's 'Split-His-Own-Head': A Thrice-Told Tillamook Narrative"; Toby C. S. Langen, "From Ethnographic Text to Sacred Text: Martha Lamont's Revisioning of a Trickster Story"; Noel Rude, "Dative Shift in Sahaptin"; Dwight Gardiner, "The Binding Properties of Possessive Constructions in Shuswap"; M. Dale Kinkade, "Proto-Salishan Mammals: The Data"; Aert H. Kuipers, "Fact and Fiction in Straits Salish [Review Article]"; Toshihide Nakayama, "On the Position of the Nominalizer in Squamish"; Hank Nater, "The Athabaskan Component of Nuxalk"; Barry F. Carlson, "Compounding and Lexical Affixation in Spokane"; Barry F. Carlson & Dawn Bates, "A Few More Facts About Spokane Stress"; William James Idsardi, "Stress and Glottalized Sonorants in Shuswap"; Sandra P. Kirkham, "A Preliminary Analysis of Reduplication in Lushootseed: A Prosodic Approach"; Jan van Eijk, "A Note on Control in Lillooet"; Nicola J. Bessell, "The Phonetics of Moses-Columbia Salish (Nxa'amxcin)"; John A. Dunn, "An Autolexical Sketch of SguuXs (Southern Tsimshianic) Predicate Adjectives and Predicate Nominals"; Barbara P. Harris & Andrea R. Giles, "An Annotated List of the Acquisitions and Holdings of the Chinook Jargon Project at the University of Victoria"; Marie-Lucie Tarpent, "The Morpheme *-schwa-* and the Mysteries of Nisgha Syntax"; Henry Zenk, "Phonetic Variation in a Chinook Jargon Lexicon"; and Lawrence Morgan, "A Description of the Kutenai Language."

Reports on Native Programs were given by: Brent Galloway (SIFC); Marianne Boelscher-Ignace (SCES/SFU Program); Lillian Ignatius (Ktunaxa/Kinbasket Tribal Council); Vi Hilbert (Lushootseed Research); Agatha J. Bart (Colville Reservation); Stella Johnson & Margaret Joe (Sechelt Band); and Myrna Millholland (Lower Elwha Klallam Language Program).

The 1992 (27th) *International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages* will be held on August 6-8 in Kamloops, BC, under the joint sponsorship of the Secwepmec Cultural Education Society and Simon Fraser University.

Siouan-Caddoan

- The 11th Annual *Siouan and Caddoan Linguistics Conference* was held on Sept. 20-21, 1991, at Oklahoma State Univ. in

Stillwater, OK, in conjunction with the 26th Mid-America Linguistics Conference. [The program was not available to the *SSILA Newsletter* as of press time; we will include it in the January 1992 issue.]

Mayan News

- The XIV *Taller Maya* will be held in Chimaltenango, Guatemala, in June 1992.

- The third Tulane-Texas *Intensive Kaqchikel Summer School* was held at CIRMA, in La Antigua, Guatemala, June 10-July 19, 1991. A similar program will be offered again in 1992. For information, write Dr. Judie Maxwell, Dept. of Anthropology, 1021 Audubon, Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70118; tel. (504) 865-5336.

- Mayanist epigraphers and other students of Precolumbian writing in Mesoamerica will be interested in the forthcoming *Supplement to the Handbook of Middle American Indians, Vol. 5: Epigraphy*, edited by Victoria Reifler Bricker and scheduled for publication by the Univ. of Texas Press in February 1992. Contents will include: Gordon Whittaker, "The Zapotec Script"; Maarten Jansen, "Mixtec Pictography: Conventions and Contents"; Constanza Vega, "The Annals of the Tlapanecs"; Hanns J. Prem, "Aztec Writing"; Victoria R. Bricker, "Noun and Verb Morphology in the Maya Script"; Linda Schele, "A New Look at the Dynastic History of Palenque"; Stephen D. Houston, "Classic Maya History and Politics at Dos Pilas, Guatemala"; Berthold Riese, "The Copan Dynasty"; and Munro S. Edmonson, "The Middle American Calendar Round."—For further information, contact the Univ. of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819.

Lowland South America

- The second *Arawakan Linguistics Symposium* took place July 10-11, 1991, at Tulane University as part of the program of the 47th International Congress of Americanists. The following papers were presented: Stephen Parker, "The Sonority Grid in Chamicuro Phonology"; J. A. Gurlekian, R. M. Coelho Amorim, E.D. Wolff & Gerardo Faria, Jr., "Características espectrales de los sistemas vocálicos de los lenguas Arawak"; Mitzila Ortega, "Consideraciones sobre a lingua yawalapiti"; Allene Heitzman, "Some Aspects of Information Rate and Redundancy in Pajonal Asheninca"; Ilah Fleming, "A Short Story about a Girl and her Pet Fish: Co-occurring Plots in a Garifuna Text"; Judith Payne & David Payne, "Quantifying Split Intransitive Agreement in Asheninca"; José Alvarez, "La oposición analítica sintética en la conjugación guajira"; Ronald Anderson, "Perceived Campa Dialect Differences" [read by Mary Ruth Wise]; Pedro Falcón, "El Asháninca del Alto Perené: Identidad, Cultura y hecho lingüístico" [read by Elsa Vélchez]; Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald-Angenot & Antonio Augusto Souza Mello, "Lexicostatistical Analysis of Maipuran Arawakan Languages of Alto Rio Negro: A Tentative Approach"; Mary Ritchie Key, [Discussion]; Alicia N. Alonzo Sutta, "Hispanismos en el Ashéninca (Alto Perené)"

[read by Elsa Vilchez]; Richard Mansen, "Distribution of Emotive Words in Guajiro (Wayuu) Dispute Negotiations"; Mary Ruth Wise, "From Verb Roots to Directionals to Tense-Aspect Suffixes in Maipuran Arawakan Languages"; David Captain, "Proto-Lokono-Guajiro (Arawakan)"; Nancy Hickerson, "'Island Carib', Lokono and Guajiro: Some Thoughts on the Interrelations of the Northern Arawakan Languages"; Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald-Angenot & Jean-Pierre Angenot, "Split Ergativity in Arawakan"; David Payne, "Apolista (Lapachu) as a Maipuran Arawakan Language"; Terrell Malone, "Chimila: Chibchan, Chocoan, Carib, Arawakan?"; Jean-Pierre Angenot, Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald-Angenot & Mary Ritchie Key, "Common Arawakan and Paleolinguistics"; and Elsa Vilchez, "Lenguas arawak del Perú: Alfabetos y alfabetización." [Information provided by Mary Ruth Wise.]

REVIEW AND COMMENT

The Comparative Siouan Dictionary Project

David S. Rood

Since July of 1989, preparation of a Comparative Dictionary of the Siouan Languages has been in progress at the University of Colorado, supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities (grants RT-21062-89 and RT-21238-91) with additional assistance from the American Philosophical Society and the University of Colorado College of Arts and Sciences. The project is unique in comparative linguistics both in its use of computer technology and in the fact that it is a team effort. The editors of the dictionary are Richard T. Carter (University of Manitoba), A. Wesley Jones (University of Mary, Bismarck, ND), and Robert L. Rankin (University of Kansas). They are supported by David S. Rood and John E. Koontz of the University of Colorado, and assisted by Jule Gomez de Garcia. The editors are responsible for the substance of the Dictionary; Rood has been responsible for obtaining funding and will be the final copy editor for the project; and Koontz is the computer specialist. However, as Siouanists themselves, both Rood and Koontz have also provided input to the contents of the Dictionary.

Comparative Siouan studies actually began at Colorado in the mid 1970s—although not with a dictionary project in mind—when the *Siouan Languages Archive* was established. The goal of the Archive (also supported by NEH) was to convert to machine-readable format all the available published and manuscript data on the 16 Siouan languages, including dictionaries, grammars, and collections of texts. This goal was only partially met. We were successful in entering everything on the extinct Siouan languages, and almost everything on the less well documented languages, but we did not achieve anywhere near complete coverage of Lakhota, Dakota, and Crow, and there may well be other materials we overlooked. Incomplete as it is, the Archive is nevertheless an extensive collection of data in all Siouan languages in a form that permits all kinds of automated searches.

The next event leading up to the Dictionary project was a workshop at the University of Colorado in the summer of 1984, when 14 Siouanists gathered in Boulder for five weeks (with NSF and NEH support) to examine the current state of Siouan scholarship and plan for systematic further studies. At the end of this workshop plans were laid for several projects; the Comparative Dictionary is the first of these to receive serious attention. During the workshop, we collectively prepared several hundred "cognate set sheets", one-page summaries of possible cognate sets. They were started by Rankin and Carter, who had independently been collecting data toward a comparative project for several years, and then supplemented by the others at the workshop. During the next two years, Carter and then Rankin copied the sheets over once or twice, splitting and combining sets and supplementing data. When NEH funding for the Dictionary became available in 1989 (it was renewed in 1991 for two more years), the cognate set sheets were entered into the commercial database program *askSam*—our experience with *that* is worth an essay of its own—and subsequent manipulation of the data base has been entirely through shared computer files. Over the past three years (1989-91) the team has assembled in Boulder each summer for one month, and the editors have undertaken individual projects during the intervening periods.

Group discussion of individual sets and correspondences has been supplemented by queries of the data in the Archive. For example, there is a large set of verb roots in all Siouan languages that occur exclusively or commonly with an instrumental prefix, but not always with the same prefix from language to language. Koontz and Jones devised programs that could search the dictionaries and word lists for prefixed stems, move the prefixes to a position following the stem, and alphabetize the result; Jones then correlated the results for the different languages. This largely automated searching and compiling procedure has yielded perhaps 150 cognate sets not previously reported, as well as some new insights into the structure of the Proto-Siouan and Pre-Proto-Siouan lexicon.

The search for instrumental stems illustrates another feature of the project: the ability of the team to devise *ad hoc* computer programs to solve individual problems as they arise. Our work has been greatly assisted by Koontz's professionalism in anticipating problems of record keeping, maintaining the constantly changing data base, and alerting us to new software, and by Jones' knowledge of program writing for particular problems. Together, Koontz and Jones have made it possible to keep everyone working, and to have a constantly updated version of the database available to everyone. It is impossible to overstate the importance to the final Dictionary of the team members' skills in making use of the tools available; the problems are too project-specific, and arise too unexpectedly, to make it feasible to rely on one or a few commercial software programs.

In the coming year work on the details of the Dictionary will be very intense. The editors will be reaching agreement on which items are to be included in sets and will be writing introductory essays on Proto-Siouan phonology and morphology. The group in Boulder, meanwhile, will be working on the unexciting but indispensable tasks of writing the less technical parts of the

introduction, verifying the references to cited forms, ensuring consistency in the use of conventions, and preparing indices. (Every form cited anywhere in the Dictionary will be indexed, so that a cognate set can be accessed by English gloss, Proto-Siouan reconstruction, or any reflex in any daughter language. Real language forms are cited in two orthographies: the one in the original source, and a Common Siouan phonemicization which permits instant comparability.)

It should be apparent that a project such as this can never really be "finished": there are always new sets to discover and new correspondences to work out. Therefore, our agreement with each other and with NEH is that we will publish what we have assembled by the end of the 1991-92 academic year. There will be one more team meeting, in the summer of 1992, after which we expect the first edition of the Dictionary to be ready for the publisher.

Although there are many aspects of this work that we are proud of, the lessons which—to my mind—are most worth broadcasting are two: First, there is no substitute for competent, careful use of computer technology in the manipulation of the massive amounts of data we have here, and the success of that effort in turn depends on the accuracy with which the original data are keyboarded and precise records of sources and conventions kept. Second, and even more important, is the spirit of cooperation among the members of the team. Devices for permitting disagreement are built into our working procedures, so even if we don't get along cheerfully all the time we are never without ways to get around potentially fatal impasses. It is a pleasure to report, however, that we have found very little need to invoke most of these procedures. The idea of a team-authored, computer-assisted comparative effort seems to be a viable one.

A BIT OF HISTORY

Professor/Lieutenant John B. Dunbar

[In the July Newsletter we took note of a newspaper story in which Kevin Costner's "Lieutenant John Dunbar" in *Dances With Wolves* was claimed to be based on a historical figure, **John Brown Dunbar**, who was something of a linguist in his later career. We now have further information on Dunbar, thanks to the research of several readers. He was born on April 3, 1841, at the Pawnee Agency in Bellevue, Nebraska, where his father, Rev. John Dunbar, was a missionary. The following biographical details of the younger Dunbar's life are from *The White Man's Foot in Kansas*, *Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, 1908*, pp. 61-62. We are indebted to Akira Yamamoto for calling our attention to this account.]

John B. Dunbar received his primary education from his father, was one year at Hopkins Academy, Hadley, Mass., and graduated from Amherst College in 1864. He served in the civil war

in the capacity of private, sergeant, and lieutenant in an independent light artillery company, one year in Louisiana and nearly two and a half years in Virginia. From 1869 to 1878 Mr. Dunbar held the chair in Latin and Greek in Washburn College, Topeka, Kan. While here he married Miss Alida Stella Cook.... They have three sons.... After leaving Topeka, Professor Dunbar became for three years superintendent of the public schools of Deposit, N.Y. Later he filled the same position for sixteen years in Bloomfield, N.J., and in 1897 became connected with the Boy's High School in Brooklyn, N.Y., where he still remains [1908], while retaining his residence in Bloomfield, N.J.

Professor Dunbar is a philologist and deeply interested in the early history and explorations of the Spanish and French in the southwestern United States. His library is especially rich in publications on this region and the languages of the native tribes of Kansas, Nebraska, and Missouri. In 1872-'73 he assisted Father Gaillard, of St. Mary's Mission, in the preparation of a Pottawatomie grammar and dictionary, which, however, have not yet been published. He has also compiled, but not published, a brief grammar and partial vocabulary of the Pawnee language. In January, 1885, Professor Dunbar was elected a corresponding member of the Kansas State Historical Society....

Among other works, Mr. Dunbar has published the following:

The Decrease of the North American Indians. (*In Kansas City Review of Science and Industry*, September, 1880.)

The Pawnee Indians: Their History and Ethnology (92 pp., ill. 8 vo.). (Reprinted from the *Magazine of American History*, April, November, 1880; November, 1882.)

An article on the Indian craze of a few years ago [i.e., the Ghost Dance of 1891 -Ed.].

The Pawnee Language; an appendix to George B. Grinnell's *Pawnee Hero Stories and Folk Tales*, as well as frequent material for use in other parts of the volume.

The Life of an Indian (Pawnee) Boy.

Indian Games.

A Study of the Lipan Indians.

A Comparison of the Usages of the Greeks of Homer's Day and the Pawnees of 1850 and After.

The Migrations of the Pawnee Clans or Subtribes.

Professor Dunbar has aided various persons interested in Indian matters with information for publication by them, as Dr. Daniel G. Brinton, of Philadelphia; Maj. Frank North, of Columbus, Neb.; also several writers connected with the Bureau of Ethnology, at Washington. Most of his investigations are, however, still in manuscript. To Doctor Brinton, now deceased, Professor Dunbar furnished a collection of Indian songs—Pawnee, Arikara, Caddo and Wichita; also a paper on religious beliefs and usages, and a paper on medical practices as observed by the Pawnees. To Dr. John G. Shea, of Elizabeth, N.J., he furnished frequent assistance as to Indian matters, for use by him in his edition of Charlevoix's *Travels in the United States*, six volumes; and in volume 1 of his *History of the Catholic Church in the United States*, as to various tribes.

[Douglas Parks, a leading specialist in Caddoan linguistics, provided us with some further information on Dunbar's Pawnee work:]

Dunbar's grammar is surprisingly good for the period. It is not a modern linguistic sketch certainly, but it shows that he knew Pawnee and he knew how to write it, although several phonemic distinctions escaped him. He must, in fact, have spoken Pawnee, at least to some extent.

In addition to the linguistic sketch that appears in Grinnell's *Pawnee Hero Stories and Folktales* (first edition only), Dunbar compiled a manuscript dictionary of Pawnee apparently sometime before or at the turn of the century. He presented a handwritten version of it, 136 pp. on 5 1/2 x 8 1/2" sheets, to the BAE in April 1911, together with a letter of transmittal. Later, a typed copy with diacritical marks in ink, 132 pp., was forwarded to the BAE by John Witthoft (Pennsylvania State Museum), who stated that it was from the library of George A. Dorsey. The manuscript is entitled "Pawnee-English Vocabulary." The handwritten copy is BAE ms. 1992-a; the typed copy is 1992-b.

During the early part of my field work on Pawnee I used this manuscript to elicit vocabulary, and it proved to be quite helpful, especially for obtaining a number of older words that had fallen into disuse in the 20th century and for filling out the semantic characterizations of many words. Although the dictionary is for the South Band dialect, Dunbar also noted many words that were specific to the Skiri dialect. One peculiarity is Dunbar's use of third person singular indicative forms as the entry for verbs—so that nearly every verb entry begins with *ti*, *tu*, or *ta*.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Collected Works of Edward Sapir: VI, American Indian Languages 2. Edited by Victor Golla. Mouton de Gruyter, 1991. 559 pp. DM 280.- (US \$110). [The second of two volumes containing nearly all of Edward Sapir's shorter works in American Indian linguistics. The first volume, *CWES: V*, 1989, edited by William Bright [see *SSILA Newsletter IX.2*, July 1990, p.5], contains Sapir's papers (including reviews) on typology, overall genetic classification, and phonetic orthography, as well as his work on Hokan, Uto-Aztecan, and Algonquian-Ritwan. The present volume contains his papers on Athabaskan (and Na-Dene), Penutian, Wakashan, and Salishan, rounded off by a paper on Tutelo and a review of a book on a South American language. The 200 or so pages devoted to Athabaskan and Na-Dene constitute the largest section of the volume, reflecting the persistence of Sapir's interest in these languages, but the cumulative effect is somewhat disappointing. The work is fragmentary—a detailed study of pitch accent in Sarcee, a "preliminary report" on the Na-Dene relationship, a "summary report of field work" on Hupa—and Sapir's deep involvement with Navajo in the later part of his career is reflected hardly at all. Clearly, after the mid-1920s Sapir accumulated materials and sketched out grand

projects at a much faster rate than he could ready these for publication. The *CWES* editors promise to make at least some of Sapir's unpublished work (texts and lexical materials) on Sarcee, Kutchin, Hupa, and Navajo available in later volumes of the *CWES* series.

The half-dozen papers gathered together in the 150 Wakashan-Salishan pages are similarly eclectic, but the work here must be read against the background of *Nootka Texts* (Sapir & Swadesh, 1939), which, with its grammatical sketch and lexicon, serves as a synthesizing overview of Sapir's massive Nootka corpus, much of which remains unpublished. (Again, a later volume of the *CWES* series will contain a sizeable chunk, if not the entirety, of this treasure.) The Penutian section is a somewhat arbitrary assemblage of early descriptive work on Wishram Chinook, Sapir's two published works on the Penutian Hypothesis—"A Characteristic Penutian Form of Stem" (1921) and "A Chinookan Phonetic Law" (1926)—, and some comparative marginalia. In an Appendix, three papers by the French Canadian missionary priest and Athabaskanist, A. G. Morice, are reprinted in order to present in full the scholarly debate between Morice and Sapir over the latter's paper on Chasta Costa (Oregon Athabaskan). The volume editor has provided introductory essays to the sections and editorial notes to most of the papers. — Order from: Mouton de Gruyter, Genthiner Strasse 13, D-1000 Berlin 30, Germany; or 200 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532.]

Language Change in South American Indian Languages. Edited by Mary Ritchie Key. University of Pennsylvania Press, 1991. 297 pp. \$29.95. [Essays on the historical linguistics of South American Indian languages, many of them from Latin American scholars. Contents include: Mary Ritchie Key, "A Resumé of Comparative Studies in South American Indian Languages"; Aurore Monod-Becquelin, "How to Deal with Unclassified Languages: An Ethnolinguistic View of Comparative Linguistics"; Marília Facó Soares & Yonne Leite, "Vowel Shift in the Tupi-Guarani Language Family: A Typological Approach"; María Eugenia Villalón, "A Spatial Model of Lexical Relationships Among Fourteen Cariban Varieties"; Ana Fernández Garay, "The Phonology of Ranquel and Phonological Comparisons with Other Mapuche Dialects"; Bruce Mannheim, "Southern Peruvian Quechua Consonant Lenition"; Stephen H. Levinsohn, "Variations in Tense-Aspect Markers Among Inga (Quechuan) Dialects"; Adalberto Salas, "The Minimal Finite Verbal Paradigm in Mapuche or Araucanian at the End of the Sixteenth Century"; Gustavo Rodríguez, "The Talátur: Ceremonial Chant of the Atacama People"; Julian Granberry, "Amazonian Origins and Affiliations of the Timucua Language"; and Lila Wistrand-Robinson, "Uto-Aztecan Affinities with Panoan of Peru I: Correspondences." A selective "Bibliography of Comparative Studies" rounds out the volume. — Order from: Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, Blockley Hall, 13th Floor, 418 Service Drive, Philadelphia, PA 19104.]

Las Lenguas del Área Intermedia: Introducción a su Estudio Areal. Adolfo Constenla Umaña. Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica, 1991. 216 pp. Price not indicated. [An

areal-typological study of the languages of Gordon Willey's culturally defined "Intermediate Area," lying between Mesoamerica and the Caribbean, Amazonian, and Andean regions of South America. Extending from eastern Honduras to Ecuador, this territory has the Chibchan language family at its center, but includes also: Lenca, Jicaque, Misumalpan, Chocó, Yurumanguí, Timote-Cuica, Jirajara, Betoy, Barbacoa, Páez, Camsá, Cofán, Esmeraldas, and portions of Carib, Maipuran (Arawakan), and Quechua. After reviewing the descriptive and historical literature on these languages and language groups, Constenla surveys the data on 26 phonological features and several diagnostic morphosyntactic features (order of elements in the clause; interrogation and negation; pronominal categories; case systems; etc.). He concludes that the "Intermediate Area" falls apart linguistically into three quite distinct sectors: Venezuela-Antilles; Ecuador and Andean Colombia; and Colombia-Central America. This is a well-researched and well-organized book, and C.'s survey of the bibliography on "Intermediate Area" languages is especially useful.— Order from: Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, Apdo. 75-2060 San José, Costa Rica.]

Gramatica del Popoloca de Metzontla (con vocabulario y textos). Annette Veerman-Leichsenring. Editions Rodopi (Amsterdam & Atlanta), 1991. 552 pp. Hfl. 200,- (US \$100). [A synchronic study of the Popoloca of the village of Los Reyes Metzontla, in the Tehuacán Valley of southern Puebla. Popoloca is rapidly declining (approximately 11,000 speakers remain, in 10 villages), and V.-L.'s work provides valuable documentation of a language of considerable importance in comparative Otomanguean linguistics. The material is arranged in the standard reference-grammar format. Following a brief introductory chapter, the principal sections are: Fonología; Tonos; Estructura sintáctica y pragmática; Introducción a la morfología; Morfología verbal; Morfología nominal; Textos; and Vocabulario. The most detailed section, not unexpectedly, is the chapter on verbal morphology (210 pp.). Six texts are included, with interlinear grammatical and lexical glosses and free Spanish translations. The vocabulary has about 1,400 Popoloca-to-Spanish entries, and a Spanish-to-Popoloca index. This is a descriptive monograph in the grand tradition, and it makes Popoloca one of the most accessible of Otomanguean languages.— Order from: Editions Rodopi B.V., Keizersgracht 302-304, 1016 EX Amsterdam, Netherlands; or 233 Peachtree St. NE #404, Atlanta, GA 30303-1504.]

A Festschrift for William F. Shipley. Edited by Sandra Chung & Jorge Hankamer. Syntax Research Center, Univ. of California, Santa Cruz, 1991. 272 pp. \$11. [A volume of papers presented to Shipley—founder of the linguistics program at UC-Santa Cruz—on the occasion of his retirement, July 1991. Reflecting Shipley's wide interests and accomplishments, the papers are diverse, but a number deal with American Indian linguistics. These include: Catherine A. Callaghan, "Climbing a Low Mountain" (the SSILA Presidential Address, 1990); Geoffrey Gamble, "Palewyami: A Yokuts Key"; Marc Okrand, "A Note

on San Francisco Costanoan"; Margaret Langdon, "Yuman Predicate Nominals Revisited"; Mauricio J. Mixco, "A Special Response to the 'Pet' Phenomenon: Gender Agreement in Kiliwa Periphrastic Possessives"; and Wick R. Miller, "Corn and Tortillas in Northwest Mexico." Other papers are: Audrey Stanley, "The Frogs, Part II: A New Translation/Adaptation" [Aristophanes]; Carlos Noreña, "Father Cœurdoux and William Jones: Who Discovered What?" [the Indo-European hypothesis]; James A. Matisoff, "Syntactic Parallelism and Morphological Elaboration in Lahu Religious Poetry" [Tibeto-Burman]; James McCloskey, "A Note on Agreement and Coordination in Old Irish"; John Halverson, "Strange Noises" [English expressive sounds]; Jonni M. Kanerva, "Focus Contexts" [sentence grammar vs. discourse grammar]; Miriam Ellis, "The Poetics of Exile: Representative Latina Voices"; Sandra Chung, "A False Head-Internal Relative in Chamorro"; and Geoffrey K. Pullum & William A. Ladusaw, "Unknown Vowels and Uncharted Space" [phonetic transcription of central vowels]. — Order from: Syntax Research Center, UC-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. Postpaid; California residents add applicable sales tax. Checks should be made payable to "Regents of UC".]

The Passamaquoddy Wampum Records. Edited by Robert M. Leavitt & David A. Francis. Micmac-Maliseet Institute, Univ. of New Brunswick, 1991. \$10. [A new edition of *Wapapi Akonutomakonol*, the Passamaquoddy oral tradition of the Wabanaki Confederacy, originally transcribed in the late 19th century by Lewis Mitchell (Oluwisu), a Passamaquoddy tribal scholar. Mitchell's text (first published in 1897 by J. D. Prince) is given in modern spelling with a new, more accurate, English translation. In addition, the first part of the text is analyzed word-by-word. Also reprinted in this edition are Frank Speck's 1915 article, "The Eastern Algonkian Wabanaki Confederacy" and Willard Walker's "Wabanaki Wampum Protocol." The editors have included a comparison of the various editions of the text as published by J. D. Prince, and an annotated bibliography of other wampum studies.— Order from: Micmac-Maliseet Institute, Univ. of New Brunswick, Fredericton, NB, Canada E3B 6E3. The price includes postage. Checks (in US dollars to US addresses) should be made payable to "Micmac-Maliseet Institute."]

Forked Tongues: Speech, Writing and Representation in North American Indian Texts. David Murray. Indiana Univ. Press, 1991. 181 pp. \$39.95 (hardback)/\$14.50 (paper). [M. (who teaches American Studies at the Univ. of Nottingham, UK) works in the shadow of Edward Said's critique of "Orientalism" in this ambitious essay—actually, a series of interrelated essays—on "the representation of Indians and Indianness over several centuries." Steering between the Scylla of an ultra-relativist "Foucauldian" approach, with its prior assumptions about the mystifying autonomy of The Other, and the Charybdis of "colonialist" assumptions of universal translatability, M. invokes Bakhtin's notions of "dialogue" and "polyphony" and defines his task as the examination of various "texts." Among these are: the idea of "translation" in White-Indian communication; early (mainly 19th century) discussions of Indian languages and their

formal representations (including a particularly interesting section on George Guess/Sequoyah and his view of Cherokee); the textual presentation of Indian speeches; the writings of the "Christian Indians" Samson Occom and William Apes; and Indian autobiography and self-expression. In the essay titled "Grizzly Woman and her Interpreters" (ch.6) M. grapples with the representation of Indian myths and "cultures" within ethnographic texts, particularly the Boas/Hunt, Jacobs, Hymes tradition of the Northwest, with a coda on Levi-Strauss. In a final chapter M. discusses "the possibility and potential usefulness of a dialogical anthropology," in which he argues, among other things, that Castaneda's "Don Juan" fictions are not entirely irrelevant to the question. A thought-provoking, literate, and remarkably wide-ranging book.—Order from: Indiana Univ. Press, 10th and Morton, Bloomington, IN 47405.]

Sprung From Some Common Source: Investigations Into the Prehistory of Languages. Edited by Sydney M. Lamb & E. Douglas Mitchell. Stanford Univ. Press, 1991. 411 pp. \$45. [Selected papers from a symposium on Genetic Classification of Languages held at Rice University in March 1986 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Sir William Jones' declaration that Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit must have had a common ancestor. Of particular interest to Americanists is Merritt Ruhlen's contribution, "The Proposed Amerind Phylum and the Prehistory of the New World." Ruhlen analyzes the distribution of the proposed etymologies among the 11 subgroups of Greenberg's hemisphere-wide phylum and, while generally accepting the classificatory framework, suggests that certain regional clusters of subgroups may be of historical significance. He sees four such groupings in the Americas (exclusive of Na-Dene and Eskimo-Aleut), each supported by more etymologies than those proposed for Amerind as a whole. These are: (1) Macro-North American (Almosan-Keresiouan, Penutian, Hokan); (2) Macro-Aztecan (Aztec-Tanoan, Macro-Otomangucan); (3) Chibchan-Paczan; and (4) Macro-South American (Andean, Equatorial-Tucanoan, Ge-Pano-Carib).

Other papers in the volume include: Winfred P. Lehmann, "The Process of Linguistics"; Garland Cannon, "Jones' 'sprung from some common source': 1786-1986"; Jaan Puhvel, "Whence the Hittite, Whither the Jonesian Vision?"; Edgar Polomé, "Indo-European Religious Vocabulary and Indo-European Religion"; Marija Gimbutas, "Deities and Symbols of Old Europe and Their Survival in the Indo-European Era: A Synopsis"; Joseph Greenberg, "Some Problems of Indo-European in Historical Perspective"; Carleton Hodge, "Indo-European and Afroasiatic"; Saul Levin, "'Full' and Other Key Words Shared by Indo-European and Semitic"; Vitaly Shevoroshkin & Alexis Manaster-Ramer, "Recent Work on Distant Relationships"; Søren Egerod, "Far Eastern Languages"; Ian Catford, "The Classification of Caucasian Languages"; Samuel Martin, "Current Research on the Genetic Relationships of Japanese and Korean"; Roy Andrew Miller, "The Genetic Connections Among the Altaic Languages"; Robert Austerlitz, "Alternatives in Long-Range Comparison"; Sheila Embleton, "Mathematical Methods of genetic Classification"; and Robert Oswalt, "Computer-Aided Assessment of Proposals of Distant Relation-

ships." — Order from: Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, CA 94305-2235.]

First Person Singular II: Autobiographies by North American Scholars in the Language Sciences. Edited by Konrad Koerner. John Benjamins, 1991. 303 pp. Hfl. 120,- (US \$70). [Autobiographical essays by 15 American linguists, a few of them reprinted from earlier publications but most of them appearing here for the first time. Four are from scholars who have carried out significant research on American Indian languages: Paul L. Garvin (Kutenai); Joseph H. Greenberg (the "Amerind" classification); Eugene H. Nida (Mesoamerican languages and Bible translation); and the late Stanley S. Newman (Yokuts, Bella Coola and Zuni). Newman's contribution, written specifically for this volume shortly before his death in 1984, is especially interesting, not the least for its revealing glimpses of his mentor, Sapir. Also worth a detour is Murray B. Emeneau's essay, "A Nova Scotian Becomes a Linguistic Indologist," although he breaks off his story in 1940 on the eve of his move to Berkeley, where he became the linguistic *guru* of a generation of Americanist linguists. The other self portraits in this volume (the sequel to *First Person Singular I* (1980), edited by Boyd Davis & Raymond O'Cain) are by Frederick B. Agard, Dwight Bolinger, Yuen Ren Chao, J Milton Cowan, Joshua A. Fishman, Robert A. Hall, Jr., Henry Kahane, Herbert Penzl, Edgar C. Polomé, and Allen Walker Read. — Order from: John Benjamins Publishing Co., P.O. Box 75577, 1070 AN Amsterdam, Netherlands; or 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

California Linguistic Newsletter [D of Linguistics, CSU-Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634-9480]

XXII.3 (June-July 1991):

Alexis Manaster Ramer, "Some Tubatulabal Kinship Etymologies" (8-9) [Some Tubatulabal kinship terms of comparative interest which are attested only in older sources— Powers, Kroeber, Gifford.]

Joseph Greenberg, "The American Indian Language Controversy" (16-22) [G.'s views on the current state of the debate. (Reprinted from *The Review of Archaeology* 11.2, Fall 1990.)]

Alexis Manaster Ramer, "Uto-Aztecan **tw*" (25) [M.R. proposes a PUA medial cluster **tw* to explain the set for 'blood'.]

Estudios de Lingüística Chibcha [D de Lingüística, U de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San José, Costa Rica]

9 (1990):

Miguel A. Quesada Pacheco, "La lengua huetar" (7-64) [Philological study of the scanty documentation of Huetar (Güetar), an extinct language of Costa Rica.]

- Bárbara Lininger Ross, "Cómo proponer matrimonio en bribri" (65-80) [An "ethnography of communication" model of marriage proposals in the Bribri community.]
- Adolfo Constenla Umaña, "Morfofonología y morfología derivativa guatusas" (81-122) [A sketch of the derivational morphology of Guatusa, a Chibchan language spoken in the north of Costa Rica.]
- Enrique Margery Peña, "Dóble Kuabága: el ciclo épico bocotá de las cuatro guerras" (123-172) [Four texts, with interlinear analyses and free translations, in Bocota, a Chibchan language of Panama. Narrating the events of four "wars", they are partly mythological and partly historical in content.]
- Función** [Centro de Investigación de Lenguas Indígenas, U de Guadalajara, Apdo. P. 1-1379, 44101 Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico]
- 8 (Diciembre 1988) [appeared April 1991]:
Estudios sobre Lenguas Amerindias
- Fernando Leal Carretero, "Informe sobre el Primer Seminario de Gramática Contrastiva de las Lenguas Yuto-Aztecas" (5-20) [Organization and general discussion of results of a seminar held at the Univ. of Guadalajara, July-September, 1988.]
- David Tuggy, "La distinción entre afijos y raíces en el nahuatl de Orizaba según la gramática cognoscitiva" (21-46) [Many of the "strange facts" of Orizaba Nahuatl can be made sense of through Cognitive Grammar, where the distinction between affixes and roots is treated as a matter of degree, not a dichotomy.]
- Michael Dürr, "Reference to Space in Colonial Quiché" (47-78) [A general characterization of the subdomains of spatial reference in 16th century Quiché, and an argument for recognizing an "intrinsic" (as opposed to "deictic") strategy of expression.]
- T. Givón, "On Reconstructing the Object Case-Marker in Ute" (79-109) [G. explains a "fairly mundane" paradigm irregularity in accusative and genitive case-markers by an internal reconstruction that has, he argues, Uto-Aztec implications.]
- José-Luis Iturrioz Leza, Paula Gómez López, & Xitákame Ramirez de la Cruz, "Localización en huichol: jerarquias de paradigmas y series funcionales" (111-166) [An analysis of several features of Huichol verb morphology in the framework of "operational morphology" developed by H.-J. Seiler.]
- Historiographia Linguistica** [John Benjamins Publishing Co, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118]
- XVII.3 (1990):
Frans Plank, "Greenlandic in Comparison: Marcus Wöldike's 'Meleteme' (1746)" (309-338) [Wöldike, who was Professor of Theology at Copenhagen, not only published the first grammar of Greenlandic Eskimo but included Eskimo in the first presentation of a Finno-Ugric hypothesis (one based on typological/structural resemblances). He invoked diffusion within an old *Sprachbund* to explain these connections, and located the Greenlandic homeland in Tartary.]
- XVIII.1 (1991):
Michael Silverstein, "Problems of Sapir Historiography" (181-204) [An extended review of Regna Darnell's *Edward Sapir: Linguist, anthropologist, humanist* (1990). There are "recurrent problems with her factual reportage" and she "eschews giving an intellectual account of Sapir's *oeuvre*." To illustrate, S. takes an early episode in Sapir's career given short shrift by Darnell—his participation in a committee to reform Americanist phonetic transcription—and shows it to be "a microcosm...of a set of relationships—personal, professional, intellectual—...the consistency of which...over time is one of the most remarkable aspects of his biography."]
- International Journal of American Linguistics** [U of Chicago Press, Journals Division, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637]
- 57.2 (April 1991):
Leanne Hinton, "Takic and Yuman: A Study in Phonological Convergence" (133-157) [A "wholesale" comparison of the phonemic systems of the languages of aboriginal Southern California suggests that both the Takic and Yuman languages have been in this linguistic area a long time. But only the Cupan (Luiseño-Cahuilla-Cupeño) branch of Takic shows a significant number of Yuman phonological traits, and H. proposes that Yuman languages once occupied historical Cupan territory.]
- Jeff Leer, "Evidence for a Northern Northwest Coast Language Area: Promiscuous Number Marking and Periphrastic Possessive Constructions in Haida, Eyak, and Aleut" (158-193) [Two "idiosyncratic" syntactic traits shared by Haida, Eyak and Aleut indicate the former existence of a linguistic area stretching from the Queen Charlottes to the Aleutians, to which Tlingit and Athabaskan were peripheral and in which Eskimo had no role. L. dates the breakup of this continuum to around A.D. 1000, with the intrusion of Tlingit and Alutiq (Eskimo) during a period of sociocultural upheaval.]
- Jack Martin, "Lexical and Syntactic Aspects of Creek Causatives" (194-229) [M. argues that Creek differs from the other Muskogean languages in having both direct and indirect causative formations, a distinction motivated both syntactically and semantically.]
- Donna B. Gerds, "Unaccusative Mismatches in Halkomelem Salish" (230-250) [Applying the diagnostics of Unaccusativity (i.e., having only a nominal object at the initial level of syntax) to a sampling of Halkomelem (Coast Salish) verbs yields problematic results. Further analysis shows that the distribution of Causatives and Desideratives provides a means to distinguish Unergative from Unaccusative predicates.]
- Scott Rushforth, "Uses of Bearlake and Mescalero (Athapaskan) Classificatory Verbs" (251-266) [A functional, rather than semantic, analysis of classificatory verbs in two widely separated Athabaskan languages. R. considers literal vs. nonliteral uses; intra- vs. intersentential uses; and conventional vs. informal uses. Lines of future research are suggested.]
- George A. Broadwell, "The Muskogean Connection of the Guale and Yamasee" (267-270) [Newly discovered evi-

dence on the extinct languages of two small tribes who lived in coastal South Carolina and Georgia establishes conclusively that they were Muskogean. B. assigns them (along with Creek and Seminole) to the Northern branch of the family.]

Journal de la Société des Américanistes [Musée de l'Homme, 17 Place du Trocadéro, 75116 Paris, France]

LXXXVI (1990):

Michèle Therrien, "Traces sur la neige, signes sur le papier: Significations de l'empreinte chez les Inuit Nunavimmiut (Arctique québécois)" (33-53) [The Inuit "seem to have found a way to integrate writing by associating written signs with footprints" of men and animals in the winter snow. Syllabic writing anchors this association, which may help explain its persistence in face of the "imperialism" of the Latin alphabet.]

Rosaleen Howard-Malverde, "*Upa*: la conceptualisation de la parole et du silence dans la construction de l'identité quechua" (105-122) [In Central Peruvian Quechua *upa* ("deaf and dumb") is used metaphorically to conceptualize the differences between Quechua speakers and Spanish speakers. In referring to the present, Indians characterize themselves as *upa*, but in myths of the Conquest period it is the Spanish who are *upa*.]

Gerald Taylor, "Textes quechua de Laraos (Yauyos)" (121-154) [Nine texts in a nearly extinct dialect of Quechua. Included are an origin legend, a symbolic representation of trans-Andean exchange, a tale from the Fox Cycle, and ethnographic descriptions. Interlinear morphemic analyses and facing-page free translations are provided.]

Journal of Linguistic Anthropology [American Anthropological Assoc, 1703 New Hampshire Ave NW, Washington, DC 20009]

1.1 (June 1991):

Ben G. Blount, "Editorial: Linguistic Anthropology" (3-4) [The ideals and objectives of this journal.]

Dell Hymes, "Custer and Linguistic Anthropology" (5-11) [An address prepared for a symposium, "Custer Died for Your Sins: A Twenty-Year Retrospective on Relations between Anthropologists and American Indians," at the 1989 AAA Meeting. H. urges linguists working with American Indian languages to "use their skills to make accessible to [Indian people and] others the materials accumulated by themselves and their predecessors."]

Paul Kay, Brent Berlin, & William Merrifield, "Biocultural Implications of Systems of Color Naming" (12-25) [Preliminary analysis of color naming data from 111 languages confirms the main lines of Berlin & Kay original hypothesis (1969) of semantic universals in basic color terms, but also indicates that visual physiology constrains possible categories to a small number of those theoretically possible.]

Robert E. MacLaury, "Exotic Color Categories: Linguistic Relativity to What Extent?" (26-51) [Data from Salishan and

from Mesoamerican languages show how Berlin & Kay's "universalist" hypothesis of color-term evolution can specify the degree to which an "unexpected" terminology can depart from constraints imposed by the physiology of vision.]

Jill D. Hopkins & Louanna Furbee, "Indirectness in the Interview" (63-77) [Patterns of contextualization in interviews with a speaker of Chiwere (Siouan) suggest that use of the visual channel may reduce difficulties in communication in such settings.]

Jill Brody, "Indirection in the Negotiation of Self in Everyday Tojolab'al Women's Conversation" (78-96) [In "joking speech," Tojolab'al (Mayan) women use indirection and ambiguity to express criticism and conflict in the context of cooperation and social solidarity.]

Brian Stross, "Classic Maya Directional Glyphs" (97-114) [The four directional glyphs of Classic Mayan writing could symbolize both the sun's path (e.g., zenith, nadir) and the cardinal directions.]

Language [Linguistic Society of America, 1325 18th St. NW, #211, Washington, DC 20036-6501]

67.3 (September 1991):

Marianne Mithun, "Active/Agentive Case Marking and its Motivations" (510-546) [To understand why Active/Agentive (a.k.a. "stative/active", "agent/patient", "split S", etc.—case marking systems have the shapes they do, "we must appreciate both the diversity of features that underlie them and the dynamic processes that mold them." M. analyzes case marking in Colloquial Guaraní, Lakhota, Central Pomo, Caddo, and Mohawk.]

Lingua [Elsevier Science Publishers BV, Journals Dept, PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands]

82.2/3 (Nov. 1990):

Keren Rice, "Prosodic Constituency in Hare (Athapaskan): Evidence for the Foot" (201-245) [A prosodic structure—distinct from the morphological structure—consisting of two syllables can serve as a basic organizing unit for Hare (and other Athabaskan languages), both morphologically and phonologically. This structure functions as a minimal word template, as a base for affixation, and as the domain for several phonological processes.]

Linguistics [Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532]

28.6 (1990):

Clifton Pye, "The Acquisition of Ergative Languages" (1291-1330) [Both morphological and syntactic ergativity raise problems for language-acquisition theory. Data suggest that children acquire ergative and accusative morphological systems with equal ease, thus supporting a distributional learning procedure. Data from K'iche' and Kaluli, which show syntactic ergativity, suggest that children ini-

tially fail to recognize ergative constraints on syntactic rules, supporting "semantic bootstrapping" as an acquisition mechanism.]

29.2 (1991):

Nancy L. Woodworth, "Sound Symbolism in Proximal and Distal Forms" (273-299) [It has been suggested that vowel quality and meaning are linked in a non-arbitrary way in the semantic domain of size. In a survey of data from 26 languages, a systematic link between higher vowels and proximal meaning is found in place adverbs, deictic pronouns, and directional affixes. Eleven of the sampled languages are from the Americas: Chacobo, Cheyenne, Dakota, Guaymi, Island Carib, Karok, Maidu, Navajo, Palantla Chinantec, Pima-Papago, and Shuswap.]

Revista de Filología y Lingüística [Editorial de la U de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San José, Costa Rica]

XV.1 (1989):

Mafalda Bertoglia Richards, "La fonología de la lengua cacaopera" (115-125) [A structural phonological description of an extinct language of the Misumalpan family.]

XV.2 (1989):

Enrique Margery Peña, "Cuatro relatos mitológicos bocotás de los Ye Nansere ('seres malos')" (51-74) [Four texts focusing on the evil beings of Bocotá mythology. Interlinear and free translations.]

Adolfo Constenla Umaña & Francisco Pereira Mora, "Afinidades mesoamericanas del mito talamanqueño de los dioses de las tormentas" (75-102) [The myth of the Talamanca gods of winds and storms is actually a manifestation of the Mesoamerican hero-brothers theme (found in the Popol Vuh). The Bribri text of the myth is given, with line-by-line and free translations.]

XVI.1 (1990):

Adolfo Constenla Umaña, "Introducción al estudio de las literaturas tradicionales chibchas" (55-96) [A general survey of Chibchan verbal art, with attention to themes, genres, and formal devices.]

Enrique Margery Peña, "La leyenda del origen de Jirondái en una versión bocotá de Chiriquí: texto y comentarios" (97-110) [A text, with ethnopoetic analysis, of the Bocotá myth of the origin of the son of Thunder.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 51(12) through 52(2), June - August 1991.

Farnell, Brenda M., Ph.D., Indiana U., 1990. *Plains Indian Sign-Talk: Action and Discourse among the Nakota (Assiniboine) People of Montana*. 442 pp. [Contemporary Assiniboine of the

Ft. Belknap Reservation use traditional "Plains Sign Language" both in storytelling and in everyday discourse. Basing her analysis on labanotation transcripts of such speech events, F. seeks to widen the notions of "discourse," "verbal art," and "performance" to include gesture and "bodily/spatial orientations." Her ultimate goal is to "dissolve the unfruitful Cartesian division between 'verbal' and 'non-verbal' communication." DAI 52(2): 585-A.] [Order # DA 9119775]

Graham, Laura R., Ph.D., U. of Texas-Austin, 1990. *The Always Living: Discourse and the Male Lifecycle of the Xavante Indians of Central Brazil*. 446 pp. [A micro-analysis of an "expressive performance" that includes singing, honorific speech, and myth-telling. DAI 52(2): 586-A.] [Order # DA 9116861]

Guice, Stephen A., Ph.D., Michigan State U., 1990. *The Linguistic Work of John Eliot*. 254 pp. [John Eliot (1603-1690) translated the Bible and various other works into Massachusett (E. Algonquian) and his *The Indian Grammar Begun* (1666) was the first grammar of a non-European language published in English. G. surveys the literature on Eliot's work and looks in detail at his work on Massachusett. His basic finding is that Eliot's analysis "is still of great value and defies the stereotype of missionary linguistic work of the period." DAI 52(1): 150-A.] [Order # DA 9117819]

Loether, Christopher P., Ph.D., UCLA, 1991. *Verbal Art Among the Western Mono*. 409 pp. [An ethnopoetic analysis of W. Mono oral literature, emphasizing the rhetorical devices used by narrators. These include pause phrasing, adverbial-particle phrasing, prosodic phrasing, parallelism, repetition, chaining, and the use of meta-narration. Six texts are analyzed in depth and are printed in full in the appendices. L. concludes by calling for further research in the philology of Native American oral traditions. DAI 52(1): 152-A.] [Order # DA 9117383]

Miller, Amy W., Ph.D., UC-San Diego, 1990. *A Grammar of Jamul Diegueño*. 261 pp. [A reference grammar of the (Yuman) language of the Jamul Band, San Diego Co., California. Includes descriptions of the phonemic system, morphophonemic rules, lexical structure, and clause-level syntax. Special attention is given to lexical analysis (stem formatives, derivational processes, inflectional morphology) and to relative and complement clauses. Sample texts are included, with notes on discourse. DAI 52(2): 526-A.] [Order # DA 9118991]

Simpson, Michael W., Ph.D. (American Studies), U. of Hawaii, 1990. *The Kusan People: A Systematic Cultural History*. 152 pp. [A study of the preservation and maintenance of identity by the Hanis-Miluk Coos community in southern Oregon. Historical and sociological methods are used. DAI 52(1): 198-A.] [Order # DA 9118056]

Valiquette, Hilaire P., Ph.D., U. of New Mexico, 1990. *A Study for a Lexicon of Laguna Keresan*. 810 pp. [Arguing that any attempt to categorize the Laguna lexicon must be based on semantics, morphology, syntax, and phonology, V. combines both grammar and dictionary in this innovative analysis. V. argues that his "lexical approach" captures the essential "irregu-

larity" of Keresan semantics and theme derivation. Thus, the grammatical connections among various independent verb forms can best be shown by listing them in stem sets (including stem suppletion for nonsingular arguments) and in theme sets (with various argument and voice structures). One text is given in an appendix, and previous work on Keresan languages is extensively discussed. DAI 52(2): 527-A.] [Order # DA 9119238]

Woodworth, Nancy L., Ph.D., SUNY-Buffalo, 1991. *From Noun to Verb and Verb to Noun: A Cross-Linguistic Study of Class-Changing Morphology*. 296 pp. [Using a database constructed from 26 languages—11 of them American Indian—W. tests several hypotheses about deverbal nominalization and denominal verbalization. She concludes that there is a universal tendency for languages to have an agentive nominalizer, and to have more nominalizers than verbalizers. Also, contrary to Greenberg, derivational elements are not always positioned between the root and inflectional material. W. believes her study indicates that "dynamicity [should] be incorporated into models of lexical representation." DAI 52(2): 528-A.] [Order # DA 9121079]

[Copies of most dissertations abstracted in *DAI* are available in microform or xerox format from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are \$27 each, xeroxed (paper-bound) copies are \$32.50 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Postage extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: (800)-521-3042 (most of US); (800)-343-5299 (Canada); from Michigan and Alaska call collect: (313)-761-4700, ext. 781.]

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

[*The Corner is now edited jointly by Geoff Gamble (Dept. of Anthropology, Washington State Univ.) and Victor Golla. Geoff's contributions are tagged "G.G."; Victor's are unmarked. Additional contributions from the computer-wise (and computer-weary) are always welcome, particularly if sent by e-mail. Our addresses are Bitnet: gfa@Q4c@calstate (V.G.) and gamble@wsuvm1 (G.G.).*]

TeX and LaTeX

The writeup on *TeX* in the last issue prompted a letter from *David Nash* (Australian Institute of Aboriginal & Torres Islander Studies), who wrote to say that he found the discussion particularly useful and to point out that linguists might want to consider using *LaTeX*, a set of macros that allow the user to focus upon their text material rather than the formatting codes of *TeX*. I agree that *LaTeX* makes using *TeX* much easier and in addition it gives the user access to other macro packages such as *ITF* (Interlinear Text Formatter), a package that typesets interlinear text in a publishing quality. He also suggests a caution that the machine independence of *TeX* (or *LaTeX*) output is partially offset by the specialized macros that must accompany the material to be published in order for a printer to produce the desired output. A final note from David is a reminder about the SIL's new *Notes on Apple Macintosh* [see below].

The discussion of the Character Encoding debate, which I had hoped to prepare for this issue, must wait until January. As a department chair, I am in the midst of an administrative nightmare due to sudden budget cuts. Hopefully I can get back on track soon. [G. G.]

New SIL Publication for MacLinguists

Corner readers may be interested in a new publication for Macintosh users called *Notes on Apple Macintosh*, or *NOAM* for short (wink wink). *NOAM* is edited by Randy Valentine, an SIL member who, together with his wife Lisa, works with the Severn Ojibwe of southern Ontario. Although the journal is primarily intended for SIL field linguists, it is available to non-SIL members and should be of great interest to anyone doing linguistic or anthropological work using the Macintosh. Randy and Lisa themselves are particularly interested in Hypercard, and they have developed some very creative stacks for databasing information on Ojibwe dialect variation.

The first issue of *NOAM* appeared this summer, 54 pages long and profusely illustrated. The contents include: an overview of system 7.0; formatting text for syntax and discourse study using Hypercard and Word; Macintosh news; and software squibs. It will be published quarterly. The subscription price for one year is US \$14 (overseas airmail delivery, add US \$12 per year). A trial copy of the first issue is available for \$3. Send subscription requests and trial copy requests to: *NOAM*, Box 248, Waxhaw, NC 28173. Randy can be contacted by e-mail at <valentine@vaxr.sscl.uwo.ca>.

Fontware

• *Aaron Broadwell* (Dept. of Linguistics, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222 gb661@leah.albany.edu) reports that he has just acquired some "lovely IPA fonts" from M.A.P. Systems, Inc. (18100 Upper Bay Road #100; Houston, TX 77058; 713-333-9640). The fonts are called *Lines, Boxes, etc. — Phonetic edition*. They work entirely within WordPerfect, and come with both screen fonts and printer fonts. The phonetic fonts are installed in WP's character set 12. To use them you need a VGA, EGA, or Hercules graphic screen. The fonts will print on both laser printers and dot-matrix printers. You also need WordPerfect 5.1 (Aaron says that if you're working with an earlier version "you really ought to upgrade anyway; 5.1 is *much* better than 4.2 or 5.0, IMHO"). The program is memory-resident and takes up a bit of RAM, so you really need 640K. Aaron has a mere 512K RAM, and the fonts still work, but he had to "do a few contortions." The fonts, Aaron says, "look beautiful", and include the full IPA set, even relatively new things like diacritics for phonation type. They cost \$89.95.

• *Eric Schiller* (5528 South Hyde Park Blvd #403, Chicago IL 60637; tel: 312-955-7368; schiller@sapir.uchicago.edu) writes: "I have developed matching linguistic fonts (including italic and bold) for Mac and Windows (Postscript Type 1), but still have to make a few cuts to conform to Windows reduced ANSI set. They will be shareware when finished, and quite cheap. The first set, "SapirSans," is like Stone Sans. I also have lots of Mac-only fonts with IPA and syntax symbols, styled after Cheltenham, etc., that are free for the asking, including documentation. Windows fonts to match these will be available as soon as I overcome translation problems involving zero-width characters. (The sourcecode for any of these fonts is available for a nominal fee, or trade, or linguistic books that I don't have, or whatever.) E-mail is the most efficient means of communication with me. I will mail out the fonts quickly via snail mail, once you send me an 800 K disk."

Exploring the E-Mail World (Part 2)

If the 80s were the decade of the desktop (and laptop), the 90s promise to be the decade of networks. So say the experts on display in the September 1991 special issue of *Scientific American*, devoted to "Communications, Computers and Networks: How to Work, Play and Thrive in Cyberspace." The emphasis, of course, is on the powerful computational resources of interlinked mainframes, but several of the writers touch on the e-mail phenomenon and its increasingly visible social and cultural impact. Of particular interest is the article "Computers, Networks and Work" by Lee Sproull and Sara Kiesler, a sociologist and a social psychologist who have spent more than a decade studying "electronic mail communities." One of their more intriguing findings is that "electronic" groups tend to share more information, have more social contacts, and develop more social cohesion than parallel "face-to-face" groups. But this electronic camaraderie has its downside: Sproull and Kiesler also found that people "tend to express extreme opinions and vent anger more openly in an electronic face-off" than when they simply sit together and talk. Hackers call this phenomenon "flaming", and it is on display on the LINGUIST network frequently enough to have stimulated a flurry of postings about it (after all, linguistic behavior is our subject matter).

Speaking of LINGUIST, let me correct an error in last July's column. While the listserv (the dedicated computer address) and one "moderator" (on-line editor), Anthony Aristar, are located at Texas A & M, the other moderator, Helen Dry, is not. She is based at Eastern Michigan University in Ypsilanti. Meanwhile, do the two of them have a job on their hands! There are now from 20 to 30 "issues" sent to the list each week (each usually containing from 2 to 6 postings), and as of September 9, LINGUIST had 1329 subscribers, well ahead of HUMANIST's mere 1100. As one of our colleagues has put it, "Talking is the consuming vice of linguists." *

SSILA E-Mail Directory

Members of the Society who have electronic mail addresses, and who have not already been contacted, should provide me (Victor Golla, <gfa004c@calstate.bitnet>) with their addresses for addition to the *SSILA E-Mail Directory*. A preliminary version of this directory was compiled in September and is now available from me on-line. It will be updated frequently. The list, as it stands on December 15, 1991, will be published in the 1992 *SSILA Membership Directory* (see *SSILA Business* above).

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[The Society's *Membership Directory* appears every two years, the most recent edition being February, 1990. The *Newsletter* lists new members and changes of address every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue.]

* To indulge this vice and subscribe to LINGUIST, send a message to: <Listserv@tamvm1.tamu.edu> (if you are on the Internet) or <Listserv@tamvm1> (if you are on Bitnet). The message should consist of the following line only: *subscribe linguist <your name>*. For example: *subscribe linguist Karl Brugmann*. LINGUIST will reply within a matter of hours with a welcoming message, and you're on.

New Members (July 1 to September 30, 1991)

Austin, Martha P.O. Box 1950, Kayenta, AZ 86033
 Drever, Mary 2526 Blue Bonnet Blvd., Houston, TX 77030
 Epstein, Richard Dept. of Linguistics, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093-0108
 Gordon, Peter Dept. of Psychology, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260
 Higgins, Roger 558 Main Street, Amherst, MA 01002
 Jacobs, Winnie P.O. Box 1506, 184 Mohawk St., Brantford, Ontario N3T 5V6, CANADA
 Johnson, John Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93105
 Jones, A. Wesley 920 N. Washington St., Bismarck, ND 58501
 Kingsbury, Robert P. P.O. Box 1088, Laconia, NH 03247
 Platt, Tristan Amerindian Studies, Univ. of St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ, SCOTLAND
 Schäfer, Gudrun Seminar Anglistik, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Im Fort 7, D-6740 Landau/Pfalz, GERMANY
 Simon, Marcia R.R.#2, Forest, Ontario N0N 1J0, CANADA
 Souza-Mello, Antônio Augusto C.P. 5009, Campus da Trindade, 88041 Florianópolis-SC, BRAZIL
 Stonham, John Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742-4511
 Trusler, Murray 635 Weller St., Peterborough, Ontario K9J 4X1, CANADA
 Veginl, Valdir Rua Carlos Weber 404, 89.330 Rio Negrinho-SC, BRAZIL
 Westermarck, Victoria 320 West Fairview Blvd., Inglewood, CA 90302

New Addresses (since July 1, 1991)

Anderson, Ronald J. 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236
 Bell, Amelia Rector U.S. Embassy-Lagos, Dept. of State, Washington, DC 20521-8300
 Brown, Robert McKenna Univ. of Wisconsin-Green Bay, 2420 Nicolet Dr., Green Bay, WI 54301-7001
 Burnham, Jeff 96 South Avenue, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601
 Carlberger, Alice M. 2305 S. 1st St. #103, Champaign, IL 61820
 Crook, Donald E. 1463 Stonemeadow Dr., Camarillo, CA 93010
 Elliott, Stephen Ray CIRMA (M-201), P.O. Box 02-5345, Miami, FL 33102-5345
 Emanatian, Michele Linguistics Program, Macalaster College, 1600 Grand Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105
 Gomez, Gale Goodwin 22 Phillips Lane, Darien, CT 06820
 Good Tracks, Jimm G. P.O. Box 3693, Lawrence, KS 66046
 Guile, Timothy c/o Div. of English, Univ. of Guam, Mangilao, Guam (USA) 96923
 Hoffing, Andrew Dept. of Anthropology, 811 Swift Hall, Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0380
 Janda, Richard D. Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Chicago, 1050 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637
 Katz, Joshua T. Christ Church, Oxford OX1 1DP, ENGLAND
 Keeling, Richard Maison de Robercia #402, 7-29 5-Chome, Asabu-cho, Kita-ku, Sapporo, JAPAN 001
 Kergan de Garcla, Jane 3000 July St. #53, Baron Rouge, LA 70808
 Kouwenberg, Silvia Dept. of Linguistics, UWI, Mona, Kingston 7, JAMAICA
 Krueger, Roberta H. 12915 Lake Ave., Lakewood, OH 44107
 Landar, Herbert 220 San Anselmo Ave., San Francisco, CA 94127-2030
 Lerner, Andrea Dept. of English, CSU-Chico, Chico, CA 95929-0830
 Lungstrum, Richard 2227 New Hampshire, Lawrence, KS 66046
 McDonough, Joyce Dept. of Linguistics, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024
 Östman, Jan-Ola Seilimäki 20 J#33, SF-02180 Espoo, FINLAND
 Perry, Jean P.O. Box 692, Arcata, CA 95521
 Roser, Paul 3840 W. Layton Ave., Greenfield, WI 53221
 Shaul, David L. BARA, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

REGIONAL NETWORKS

[A directory of regional or language-family conferences, newsletters, journals, and special publication series. Corrections and additions are solicited.]

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

Studies in American Indian Literatures (SAIL). Scholarly journal focusing on North American Indian literature, both traditional and contemporary. Studies of oral texts are encouraged. \$12/year (4 issues); \$16/year outside the US. Editor: Helen Jaskoski, Dept of English, CSU-Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634. Subscriptions: Elizabeth H. McDade, Box 112, U of Richmond, VA 23173.

ASAIL Notes. Newsletter of the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures. Appears 3 times a year. \$4 (US), \$6 (non-US). Editor: John Purdy, Dept of English, Western Washington U, Bellingham, WA 98225.

CANADA

Networks. Newsletter of the Special Interest Group on Language Development, TESL Canada. Articles and reviews of interest to teachers in Canadian Native language programs. \$15 (Can)/year, checks made out to "TESL Canada." Write: Jim Frey, Editor, Networks, Native Education Branch-TESL Canada, 408-1181 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 0T3.

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Linguistics Conference. Meets annually at various locations. Next meeting: Summer 1992, site to be determined. Contact: Keren Rice, Linguistics, U of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1.

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. \$4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, c/o General Delivery, Ross River, Yukon, Canada Y0B 1S0.

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. Write for list: Alaska Native Language Center, Box 900111, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120.

Journal of Navajo Education. Interdisciplinary journal published three times annually devoted to the understanding of social, political, historical, linguistic, and cultural dimensions of Navajo schooling. \$15/year for individuals, \$25/year for institutions. Editor: Daniel McLaughlin, Dept of Educational Studies, U of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

Inuit Studies Conference. Linguistics and anthropology. Next meeting: Université Laval, Québec City, Canada, Oct. 25-28, 1992. Contact: Prof. L. J. Dorais, Dept d'anthropologie, U Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4.

Études/Inuit/Studies. Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Eskimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. Two issues/year, sometimes supplements. Editor: E. Therien, Dept d'anthropologie, U Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4.

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1991 meeting will be held at the U of Western Ontario, Oct. 25-27. Contact: Dept of Anthropology, U of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5C2.

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. The papers of the 6th Algonquian Conference (1974) were published by the National Museum of Man, Ottawa; papers of the 7th and all subsequent conferences have been published by Carleton U, Ottawa. A limited selection of volumes 7-20 (1975-88) are available (except for the 14th) at \$20 each. The volume for the 21st Conference (1989) is \$25. Write: William Cowan, Dept of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6. Prices are in \$Canadian to Canadian addresses, \$US to all other addresses.

Conference on Iroquoian Research. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually, usually in October, in Rensselaerville, NY (near Albany). Contact: Dean Snow, Dept of Anthropology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222.

Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics. Newsletter. Four issues/year. \$8/year (US dollars to US addresses). Editor: John Nichols, Dept of Native Studies, Argue 532, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada R3T 2N2.

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. 1992 meeting (27th): Kamloops, BC, August 6-8. Contact: E. Czaykowska-Higgins, D of Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1 Canada (e-mail: userjaga@ubcmstg.bitnet).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. 1991 meeting: Sonoma State U, October 17-19. Contact: Edward Castillo, Native American Studies, Sonoma State U, Rohnert Park, CA 94928.

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1992 meeting will be held June 27-28 at UC-Santa Barbara. Contact: Marianne Mithun, Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. [A conference on the Papers of J. P. Harrington will be held at the same location on June 25-26; see *News & Announcements*, this issue.]

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Six volumes in print: 1978 (\$5), 1983-85 (\$8), 1987 (\$8), 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), 1990 (\$10). Order all but 1988-89 from: Publications Committee, Dept of Linguistics, Southern Illinois U, Carbondale, IL 62901. Order 1988 and 1989 volumes from: Dept of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Prices postpaid.

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology—Papers in Linguistics. Editor: Margaret Langdon, Dept of Linguistics, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093. One issue annually, 1977-81; irregularly after 1982. Publication suspended in 1989. Back issues available from: Coyote Press, PO Box 3377, Salinas, CA 93912.

News From Native California. Newsletter for and about California Indians. Carries articles and other features on anthropological and linguistic topics, among others. Four issues/year. \$15.95/year. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Linguistics. Most recent meeting: Sept. 20-21, 1991, at Oklahoma State U (Stillwater), in conjunction with the 1991 Mid-America Linguistics Conference. Contact: English Dept., OSU, Stillwater, OK 74078.

Siouan and Caddoan Linguistics. Occasional newsletter, free on request. Editors: David Rood and Allan Taylor, Dept of Linguistics, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. Next meeting: late June/early July 1992, either at CSU-Long Beach/Dominguez Hills or at Idaho State U in Pocatello (decision by Oct 1). Contact: Wick R. Miller, Linguistics, Stewart Bldg, U of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

Nahua Newsletter. Free. Editor: Brad Huber, Dept of Anthropology, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323.

Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl. Journal. Nahuatl archaeology, anthropology, literature, history, and poems and essays in Nahuatl by contemporary writers. Editor: Miguel León-Portilla. Contact: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Cuidad de la Investigación en Humanidades, 3er Circuito Cultural Universitario, Cuidad Universitaria, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO.

Kiowa-Tanoan and Keresan Conference. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer, usually at the U of New Mexico. For information contact: Laurel Watkins, Dept of Anthropology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80903.

Tlalocan. Journal, specializing in texts in Mexican indigenous languages. Contact: Karen Dakin, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, 04510 Mexico, DF.

Foundation for Mixtec Studies, Inc. Non-profit educational foundation sponsoring publications, symposia, etc. Contact: Nancy P. Troike, FMS, 5800 Lookout Mt., Austin, TX 78731.

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in late June or early July in alternate years, sometimes annually. The XIV Taller Maya will be held in Chimaltenango, Guatemala, in June 1992.

Journal of Mayan Linguistics. Editor: Jill Brody. Published at irregular intervals. \$12/volume (\$8 for students). Back issues available. Contact: Jill Brody, Dept of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing/Maya Meetings at Texas. An annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. 1991 meetings were held on March 7-16. For further information, copies of this or a previous year's *Workbook*, write: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763; or call and leave a message at: (512) 471-6292.

Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. \$3.50/year to US, Canada and Mexico (\$6 elsewhere). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 12618 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685. Make checks payable to the editor.

Winak: Boletín Intercultural. Journal of Guatemalan linguistics and anthropology. \$6 (US)/year (\$15 to institutions). Editor: Neville Stiles, U Mariano Gálvez, Finca El Zapote, #a Avenida 9-00, zona 2, Guatemala, Guatemala.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Estudios de Lingüística Chibcha. Papers on the Chibchan languages of Costa Rica and adjacent areas. Appears annually. Contact: Sección de Lingüística, Escuela de Filología, U de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, San José, Costa Rica.

SOUTH AMERICA

Correo de Lingüística Andina. Newsletter for Andeanist linguists. Free. Editor: Peter Cole, Dept of Linguistics, U of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

The Aymara Foundation. Assists literacy programs in Peru and Bolivia. Membership \$20/year (students \$10). Address: c/o Dr. Andrew Miracle, 2440 Winton Terrace East, Fort Worth, TX 76109.

Boletín de Lingüística. Venezuelan journal, publishing papers on indigenous languages and on Spanish. \$5 (US)/year (2 issues). Contact: Jorge C. Mosonyi or Victor Rogo A., Apdo Postal 47.631, Caracas 1041-A, Caracas, Venezuela.
GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/ALILA). Newsletter; Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. The 10th Symposium will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 7-10, 1992. For membership information contact: Jill Furst, Treasurer, LAILA/ALILA, PO Box 302, Devon, PA 19333.

Latin American Indian Literatures Journal. Texts and commentaries, other papers, on indigenous literatures. \$25/volume (2 issues) (\$35 to institutions). Editor: Mary H. Preuss, Box 31, Pennsylvania State U-McKeesport, McKeesport, PA 15132.

International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. Most recent meeting (47th): New Orleans, LA, July 7-11, 1991. For information, contact: Secretariado ICA 1991, Stone Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane U, New Orleans, LA 70118-5698 USA.

AEA Publications in Amerindian Ethnolinguistics. French monograph series, mainly on S American languages; also a journal, *Amérindia*. For further information contact: Association d'Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne, U.A. 1026 C.N.R.S., 44 rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 75014 Paris, FRANCE. North American representative: Guy Buchholtzer, 3755 W 6th Ave #337, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6R 1T9.

Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. German research institute concerned with the indigenous languages and cultures of Latin America; publishes a journal, *Indiana*. Contact: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut PK, Potsdamer Strasse 37, Postfach 1247, D-1000 Berlin 30, GERMANY.

SIL Publications in Linguistics. Grammars, dictionaries, and other materials on numerous American Indian languages, particularly those of Central and South America, prepared by members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. For a catalogue, write: International Academic Bookstore, SIL, 7500 W Camp Wisdom Rd, Dallas, TX 75236.

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SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 1991 are \$10 (US). Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to the Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Golla, SSILA, Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521.