



NEWSLETTER X:4

January 1992

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SSILA BUSINESS

Results of 1991 Elections

The Secretary-Treasurer received 145 ballots by the announced deadline. Elected were: *Marianne Mithun*, Vice President (1992) and President-Elect for 1993; *Yolanda Lastra*, Member at Large of the Executive Committee (1992-94); *Victor Golla*, Secretary-Treasurer (1992); and *Leanne Hinton*, Member of the Nominating Committee (1992-94).

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, Chicago, November 22, 1991

The meeting was called to order at 5:37 pm by President Michael E. Krauss in Chicago Ballroom G of the Chicago Marriott. Approximately 80 members were in attendance.

The President called upon several persons to make announcements:

- Catherine Callaghan (Immediate Past President) announced that the SSILA Award for 1991 had been won by Rev. Randolph Graczyk for his dissertation manuscript, *Incorporation and Cliticization in Crow Morphosyntax*. Prof. Callaghan noted that "very high honorable mention" went to Amy Miller for her submission, *A Grammar of Jamul Diegueño*. [See *SSILA Book Awards* below.]

- Colette Craig (Acting Chair of the 1991 Travel Committee) introduced Dr. Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald-Angenot, recipient of this year's Travel Award. The award enabled Dr. Aikhenvald-Angenot to attend the Chicago meeting and present a paper entitled "Noun Classification Systems in Maipuran Arawakan."

- Victor Golla (Secretary-Treasurer) read the results of the 1991 balloting. The newly-elected officers were Marianne Mithun (Vice-President and President-Elect) and Yolanda Lastra (Member at Large of the Executive Committee). Victor Golla was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Leanne Hinton was elected to the Nominating Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer then presented his annual financial report (summarized below).

Financial Summary: 11/15/1990 - 11/15/1991

Treasury Balance as of Nov. 15, 1990	\$1,261. 63
Income for 1990-91:	
Membership dues:	6,350. 36
Institutional subscriptions to <i>Newsletter</i> :	361. 50
Contributions, interest, and other income:	1,942. 72
<hr/>	
Total Income	8,654. 58
Expenses for 1990-91:	
Printing and mailing of <i>Newsletter</i> :	5,735. 72
Printing & mailing of CAIL announcement:	403. 97
Fee for space for annual business meeting:	100. 00
SSILA Travel Award:	1,200. 00
Reimbursement of postage, phone expenses of Book Award Committee, etc.:	385. 13
Miscellaneous expenses:	480. 84
<hr/>	
Total Expenses	8,305. 66
Surplus/Deficit	+ 348. 92
Treasury Balance as of Nov. 15, 1991	1,610. 55

The Secretary-Treasurer noted that the Society had 644 members on Nov. 15, 1991, an increase of 47 during the past year. Of these, 448 resided in the USA, 84 in Canada, and 112 in other countries. A total of 709 issues of the latest *SSILA Newsletter* (X:3, Oct. 1991) were mailed. In addition

to those sent to members, 26 went to libraries or other institutions and 39 were distributed on a complimentary or exchange basis.

The President then asked the Secretary-Treasurer to report on the restructuring of the Travel Committee.

This committee was created by resolution at the November 1988 Annual Meeting, with 5 members: Doris Payne (Chair), Jill Brody, Terry Kaufman, Patricia Kwachka, and Tom Smith-Stark. However, no mechanism for changing committee membership was provided at that time. In November 1989, the Executive Committee chose to renew the Travel Committee without change. In November 1990, it added Colette Craig to the group, and resolved to devise a formal procedure for rotating members off the committee and adding new ones. In its meeting Thursday night, the Executive Committee decided to propose that the Travel Committee be reduced in size to three members, one member to be replaced each year. The members of the 1992 committee would include two holdovers from the 1991 committee, with a new third member, all to be appointed by the incoming President. One of the holdovers would serve one year (1992) and be chair for that year; the second would serve two years (1992-93) and be chair in 1993; the new member would serve three years (1992-94) and be chair in 1994.

Following the presentation, a motion was called for to approve this restructuring. It was made and seconded, and it passed unanimously on a voice vote. [Subsequently, incoming President William Jacobsen announced that the Travel Committee for 1992 would consist of Jill Brody (chair), Colette Craig, and Robert Van Valin. See also *Travel Award for 1992* below.]

The President then took up the matter of the future of the Conference on American Indian Languages, briefly summarizing where matters stand. Although the relationship between the CAIL and the American Anthropological Association's annual meeting was very cordial this year, a number of questions remain unresolved and the AAA wishes to have a formal agreement with SSILA before next December. The incoming President and Executive Committee will have the responsibility of preparing a proposal and of seeing that negotiations are completed during 1992. To do this successfully, it will be necessary to have the opinion of the general membership regarding the various options for CAIL. A number of views were eloquently expressed at last year's Business Meeting, and during the year in the "CAIL Forum" section of the *SSILA Newsletter*, but it is the belief of the Executive Committee that a more representative survey of opinion is needed. To this end, the Secretary-Treasurer has been instructed to prepare a "CAIL Survey" to be sent out with the 1992 dues statement and the January *SSILA Newsletter*.

The President spoke briefly about the Society's relations with two other organizations, the Linguistic Society of America and the Native American Languages Issues Institute (NALI). SSILA has received some very generous offers from the LSA regarding joint meetings and other cooperative ventures. Until the CAIL issue is resolved, the Executive Committee intends to pursue these possibilities only tentatively, possibly through organizing a session at the January 1993 LSA meetings (in Los Angeles). As for NALI, the President, who spoke at their meeting last September in Prince George, BC, said he "keenly felt a sense of frustration, even alienation" on the part of NALI members over the "inaccessibility" of academic linguists. The President said that he felt it was incumbent on SSILA to establish regular, official contact with this very important group (an estimated 1,200 people attended the Prince George meeting). [Subsequently, incoming President William

Jacobsen appointed Akira Yamamoto to be the SSILA Delegate to NALI.]

The President then asked if there was any New Business.

- Wick Miller introduced Jeff Grethwohl, representing the University of Utah Press. Mr. Grethwohl spoke about the series that the press has recently inaugurated in collaboration with SSILA, tentatively titled "Indigenous Languages of the Americas."

- Judith Irvine and Richard Bauman, outgoing and incoming Presidents, respectively, of the Society for Linguistic Anthropology, each briefly addressed the meeting. Both expressed their delight that SSILA and CAIL continue to be associated with the AAA annual meeting, and pledged to do whatever they could to help maintain this relationship.

- Akira Yamamoto announced that federal funding has recently been obtained in Oklahoma for a 3-year teacher-training program to serve 34 Title VII Indian bilingual projects throughout the state. The project is now contacting linguists who might want to help (for small stipends). The 1992 institute will be held from May 26 to July 1. [See *SSILA Newsletter* X:3, October 1991, p.4.]

- Jane Hill brought to the attention of the meeting a memorandum from the Native American Rights Fund concerning the reauthorization of the Language Assistance provision of the Voting Rights Act. [See "News & Announcements" below.]

- Alice Anderton, speaking for herself and Morris Foster, described the new program for teaching American Indian languages at the Univ. of Oklahoma. Currently being offered are Creek, Choctaw, Kiowa, Comanche, and Lakhota.

There being no further business, President Krauss delivered his Presidential Address, "Whither Native American Languages and Whither SSILA?"

Describing the rapid decline in numbers of speakers of American Indian languages, President Krauss characterized the situation as "a true American tragedy." Even languages as widely spoken as Navajo are endangered. (In the 1960s 90% of Navajo children entered school speaking Navajo; in 1991 the figure may be as low as 10%.) We need more extensive and more accurate figures on this decline, and we need to encourage legislation and policy statements. Bills recently introduced in the US Congress by Sens. Inouye and Murkowski should be given every support. [See "News and Announcements" below for details on this proposed legislation.] As part of its documentary effort, SSILA should help prepare a statement of "Number and Viability of Native American Languages by State." [A first draft of such a statement was distributed at the meeting; it will also be sent out with the Jan. 1992 *SSILA Newsletter*.] It would also be worth while to revive the apparently stalled North American language map project.

After a brief period of discussion, President Krauss stepped down from the rostrum, turning the gavel over to the incoming President, William H. Jacobsen, Jr.

President Jacobsen thanked Krauss and the 1991 Travel Committee and Book Award Committee for their efforts during the past year. He noted that in 1991 we passed several historical landmarks—the centennial both of Powell's and of Brinton's classifications; the 10th anniversary of the founding of SSILA; and the 30th Conference on American Indian

Languages. As SSILA moves into 1992, CAIL shows healthy diversity and intellectual depth, and the Society grapples with such important issues as language death and the need for salvage linguistics, the ethics of fieldwork in Third World countries, and the need to empower native speakers.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:10 pm.

SSILA Book Awards

The 1991 SSILA Award Committee (chaired by Past President Catherine A. Callaghan) announced at the Annual Business Meeting that this year's award for "the unpublished work of a junior scholar that most significantly contributes to our knowledge of the indigenous languages of the Americas" was won by *Rev. Randolph Graczyk* of St. Charles Mission, Pryor, Montana, for his Univ. of Chicago dissertation, *Incorporation and Cliticization in Crow Morphosyntax*. Following the policy established last year, SSILA will forward Father Graczyk's manuscript to the Univ. of Utah Press with the Society's recommendation that it be published in the "Indigenous Languages of the Americas" series. The Committee also awarded Honorable Mention to *Amy Miller* for her manuscript, *A Grammar of Jamul Diegueño*. Dr. Miller's manuscript will also be forwarded to the Univ. of Utah Press. The 1990 SSILA Award-winning manuscript, *Studies in Siberian Yup'ik Eskimo*, by Willem De Reuse, has been formally accepted for the Utah series and is scheduled for publication early in 1993.

SSILA solicits submissions from junior scholars for the 1992 SSILA Award. Submissions should be monographs (dissertations are especially welcome) or other works reflecting substantial effort (such as dictionaries or collections of texts). Scholars with or without academic affiliation are encouraged to submit their work, but holders of tenured faculty positions are ineligible. A clean copy of the manuscript should be submitted, together with a short letter describing the circumstances of the work. The awardee will be selected by a subcommittee of the 1992 Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the immediate Past President. Although the award carries no stipend, the winning manuscript will be submitted by SSILA to the University of Utah Press for publication in the SSILA-sponsored series, "Indigenous Languages of the Americas." Address all submissions or inquiries to: Prof. Michael E. Krauss, SSILA Book Award, ANLC, Box 900111, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120. To be eligible for the 1992 award, submissions must be received by April 1, 1992.

Travel Award for 1992

The 31st meeting of the Conference on American Indian Languages (CAIL) will be held as part of the 91st Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in San Francisco, California, December 2 - 6, 1992. As in past years, SSILA intends to award at least \$500 to one or more individuals to enable them to attend the 1992 CAIL. The Travel Award Committee will use the following criteria in selecting the recipient(s):

- The awardee should be an individual who will profit from and contribute to the CAIL, through reporting on research that they have done. Preference will be given to scholars who reside in countries with currency exchange problems, and to students in North America who lack access to travel funds from institutions.

- The awardee should be a member of SSILA (or may apply to SSILA concurrently with applying for the Travel Award), but need not be a member of the American Anthropological Association.

- The awardee preferably should deliver a paper in English. The paper may be presented in Spanish, Portuguese, or French if a written English version is available for distribution. (The purpose of this policy is to make the awardee's work known to as wide an audience as possible.)

Applicants for a Travel Award should follow the regular procedures for submitting an abstract to the Conference on American Indian Languages. Instructions and forms for doing this will be sent to all SSILA members in January (non-members should ask to be placed on the mailing list), and submissions will be due in March. In addition, Travel Award applicants should supply: (1) a curriculum vitae; (2) a short letter explaining why the applicant seeks a Travel Award and what benefit he/she will derive from attendance at the CAIL; (3) an indication of the amount of money the applicant needs to cover airfare and other travel costs; and (4) the names of two references, with addresses and telephone numbers. These materials should be sent to the CAIL Organizer: *William H. Jacobsen, Jr., Dept. of English, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557, USA*. All materials must be in Dr. Jacobsen's hands by March 13.

The SSILA Travel Award Committee for 1992 is: Jill Brody, Chair (Louisiana State Univ.), Colette G. Craig (Univ. of Oregon), and Robert D. Van Valin (SUNY-Buffalo).

1992 Membership Directory Ready

The 1992 edition of the *SSILA Membership Directory* will be ready for distribution later this month (January 1992) and will be mailed to all members of the Society together with information on the 1992 Conference on American Indian Languages.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Little More on El Queléle

Oct. 20, 1991

Here is a postscript to my earlier correspondence on the name of this bird ["In Quest of El Queléle", *SSILA Newsletter* X:3, Oct. 1991, p.3]. The word is also attested in the Cáhita language of Sonora: the Yaqui use it in the form *querere* (Eustaquio Buelna, *Arte de la lengua cáhita*, Mexico, 1890), and the Mayo in the form *queré ere* (Howard & Elizabeth Collard, *Vocabulario mayo*, Mexico, 1981). Since Santamaría reports the Spanish word as being used in Central Mexico, it seems likely that the Cáhita form is borrowed from Spanish, rather than the reverse.

William Bright
1625 Mariposa Ave., Boulder, CO 80309

Our Error

Nov. 1, 1991

I am very sorry that my name was not included as one of the co-authors of the paper "Lexicostatistical Analysis of Maipuran Arawakan Languages of Alto Rio Negro: A Tentative Approach" [*SSILA Newsletter* X:3 (October 1991), p. 8, "News From Regional Groups: Lowland South America"]. Could you print this erratum in the next issue?

Valdir Vegini
Rua Carlos Weber 404, Rio Negrinho, SC, BRAZIL

Hypotheses Being Evaluated

Nov. 9, 1991

There was a comment in the July 1991 *SSILA Newsletter* ["Media Watch", p.8] about the joint letter that Eric Hamp and I wrote to the *Scientific American* about Nostratic and Sino-Caucasian. The suggestion was made that Eric and I should collaborate on an evaluation of these hypotheses. I am happy to report that we have started. I expect some results to be ready in time for the International Congress of Linguists next August, at which there will be a panel on Language in Prehistory.

Alexis Manaster-Ramer
Computer Science Dept., Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI 48202

Another Dunbar

Dec. 6, 1991

Thank you very much for the October *Newsletter*...I was fascinated to read about John Dunbar, as my great-grandfather's name was also John Dunbar. We know very little about Gram's "Dunbar" roots (she passed away in 1986), only that her father was Scottish and was a Dunbar. We consider ourselves Potawatomi/Ojibwe. I teach Ojibwe at Saunders Secondary School here in London.

Marcia F. Simon
R.R. No. 2, Forest, Ontario N0N 1J0, CANADA

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Bills to Implement Language Act Introduced in U.S. Congress

Two bills have recently been introduced in the U.S. Senate to "implement the goals enunciated in the Native American Languages Act" that was passed by Congress in 1990. S. 1595, introduced by Sen. Frank Murkowski (R.-Alaska), would establish a grant program for Alaska Native languages (with an appropriation of \$2.5 million per year authorized); S. 2044, introduced by Sen. Daniel Inouye (D.-Hawaii), would establish a similar program for all Native American languages. Under these bills, tribal governments and other Native American organizations could apply for grants to establish native language training programs (including community language programs, programs to train speakers to teach, and training programs in TV or radio broadcasting); to develop, print, and disseminate materials; to compile "oral testimony to record or preserve

Native American languages"; and even to construct "centers for the preservation and enhancement of Native American languages."

Michael Krauss, who has been working with Sen. Murkowski on the Alaska bill, says that "passing the Senate is the easiest step [the Murkowski bill has in fact already passed]. Then there is passing the House, and then, hardest of all (especially if the budget for all American Indian programs is capped, as it may well be) passing the appropriations themselves through the House and Senate. (The present bills are only authorizations, not actually funding bills.)" Despite these formidable obstacles, expectations are high. As Sen. Inouye said in his remarks on introducing S. 2044, "I am hopeful that this bill will be enacted during the 102d Congress, in order that funding can be made available for native American language programs before 1992 draws to a close." [For the full text of Sen. Inouye's remarks see "Review and Comment" below.]

SSILA will keep a close watch on this legislation. Readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* who would like to lend their active support are urged to contact Michael Krauss (Alaska Native Language Center, Box 900111, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120; (907) 474-6588).

Canadian Legislation Urged

At the 1992 Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages, held at the Univ. of British Columbia last August, a resolution was adopted that appealed to the Canadian governments to protect aboriginal language rights. The text is as follows:

The 26th Annual International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages, held in Canada at the University of British Columbia (more than 50% of all Aboriginal languages of Canada are spoken in British Columbia), August 15-17th, 1991, respectfully appeals to the Governments of Canada and the Province of British Columbia to institute a formal policy of protecting and promoting the Aboriginal languages of Canada. Aboriginal languages of Canada are in a great danger of rapid decline and total disappearance. We strongly recommend to the Governments of Canada and the Parliaments of Canada and its Provinces to urgently adopt adequate measures to redress this situation. (*Comment:* We respectfully indicate that measures of protecting and promoting Native American languages have been adopted by the Congress of the United States of America in October of 1990 as well as by several Latin American countries.)

The motion to adopt this resolution was submitted by G. Buchholtzer, and seconded by B. Galloway and A. Mattina

Reauthorization of Language Provision of Voting Rights Act

The language assistance provision of the U.S. Voting Rights Act (§203) will expire next August unless Congress reauthorizes it. This section is important to Indian groups because it requires certain counties to provide language assistance in Native American languages, without which many Indian people would be unable to cast informed votes. Reauthorization legislation will

be introduced in the House and Senate early this year, with hearings probably scheduled in February or March. The Native American Rights Fund (NARF) is working in support of this legislation, but it anticipates a fight. Strong opposition is expected from organizations who believe that English should be the official language of the United States. NARF, and all others who believe in the importance of §203, needs to convince the appropriate Congressional subcommittees that the provision should be reauthorized and, if possible, strengthened by giving Indian language speakers the alternative to use reservations (or the equivalent) as the operative geographic units. For further information on this legislation, and on how linguists might best express their support, contact Ofelia Zepeda, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721, (602) 621-9424; or call Peg Rogers at NARF, (202) 785-4166.

Kiowa Scholar Receives Honorary Degree

Parker McKenzie, 94, a distinguished Kiowa linguist and long-time colleague of J. P. Harrington's, was given an honorary Doctorate by the University of Colorado last summer for his accomplishments as "citizen-scholar, tribal elder, historian, and respected authority on the language of the Kiowa." McKenzie was born in 1897 near Rainy Mountain and spoke no English until he began attending school. In 1918 he was a part-time informant for Harrington, and the two subsequently became good friends and co-workers. McKenzie supplied much of the data for Harrington's *Vocabulary of the Kiowa Language* [BAE Bulletin 84, 1928]. In 1948, Harrington and McKenzie published a *Popular Account of the Kiowa Indian Language* (Monographs of the School of American Research 12), using a phonetic alphabet devised by McKenzie. In recent years Parker McKenzie has worked closely with SSILA-member Laurel Watkins, and they published *A Grammar of Kiowa* in 1984.

Another American Indian Issue Planned in Kansas Series

The editors of *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* intend to publish two numbers in Volume 17, 1992. For the first number, papers are welcome on all topics in linguistics and related disciplines. Continuing a tradition now over a decade old, the second number will be devoted exclusively to papers dealing with the native languages of the Americas. Since *KWPL* is a working papers series, publication in it does not preclude later publication elsewhere of revised versions of papers. Submissions should be in good readable form (double or 1.5 spaced), not necessarily final copies. Papers should be sent to: Editors, *KWPL*, Linguistics Dept., 427 Blake Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. The deadline is February 10, 1992.

Call for Papers on American Indian Literatures

One of our sister societies, the *Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures* (ASAIL), plans to organize five sessions at this year's conference of the American Literature Association (San Diego, CA, May 28-31). Two of the proposed

session topics may be of special interest to members of SSILA: (1) *Oral Literature in the Print Culture: Colonization, Hybridization, Preservation, or Impossible Dream?* and (2) *Community, Classroom and Library: Experiences with Native American Literature Inside and Outside of Academe*. (For the second of these sessions, "experiences" might include fieldwork, teaching, community organizing, or encounters with institutional and tribal politics.) The program chair for these sessions, Toby Langen, writes us: "I hope that soon the linguistic community and the literary studies community will realise that they have a lot to say to each other, and giving papers at each other's conferences would be a way to start." To propose a paper, or for further information, contact Toby (herself an SSILA member) at: 1102 N. 46th St., Seattle, WA 98103; (206) 633-4270. Deadline for submissions is February 15.

American Indian Linguistics at LSA Meeting

The preliminary program of the 1992 Annual Meeting of the *Linguistic Society of America* (Philadelphia, PA, January 9-12) lists 192 papers, of which seven are concerned with specific American Indian languages. These are: Anthony C. Woodbury, "Utterance-Final Phonology and the Prosodic Hierarchy: A Case from Nunivak Yup'ik"; Jack Martin, "Muskogean Evidence for Expanding the INFL Node"; Paul Kroeber, "Preliminary Remarks on the Syntax of Quantification in Thompson Salish"; Philip S. Lesourd, "Inflection inside Derivation in Passamaquoddy"; Dawn Bates & Barry F. Carlson, "Transparent Junctures in Spokane"; Lee S. Bickmore & George A. Broadwell, "The Morphemic Tier Hypothesis and Tone Linking in Sierra Juarez Zapotec"; and Danielle Cyr, "Quasi Rules and Quasi Stars: The Grammaticalization of a Definite Article in Montagnais Cree." All sessions will take place in the Franklin Plaza Hotel. The American Dialect Society, the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), and the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics will be meeting in conjunction with the LSA.

Conference on Linguistic Relativity

A symposium on *Rethinking Linguistic Relativity* was held in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, May 3-11, 1991, supported by the Wenner-Gren Foundation and co-chaired by John J. Gumperz (UC-Berkeley) and Stephen C. Levinson (Cognitive Anthropology Group, Max Planck Institute, Nijmegen). The purpose of the symposium was to "build an arch" between the classic Humboldtian/Whorfian issues of linguistic determinism (which were "abruptly and entirely discredited in the 1960s") and the more balanced consideration of "language use in sociohistorical perspective" that has recently begun to attract scholarly interest in anthropology and surrounding disciplines. Discussion of work on various American Indian languages made up an important part of the symposium. This included papers on Tzeltal spatial semantics (Stephen Levinson and Penelope Brown); Yucatec deictics (William Hanks); the cognitive implications of the systematic bilingualism among Arawakan and Tucanoan speakers in the Vaupés basin (Elsa Gomez-Imbert); and the persis-

tence through time of certain conceptual distinctions in Carib languages (Pam Wright). Gumperz and Levinson have summarized the proceedings of the symposium in the December 1991 issue of *Current Anthropology* (see "In Current Periodicals" below). An emphasis on cultural differences is, they feel, "a useful antidote to tendencies in cognitive science, where culture and often language are treated as invisible, not as mediators between the mind and the world."

APS Awards Residential Fellowships

Last May, the *American Philosophical Society Library* awarded 18 one-month Mellon Residential Research Fellowships for 1991-92. These fellowships—which carry a stipend of \$1,800—are designed to allow scholars from outside the Philadelphia area to conduct research in the Library's collections. (The APS Library houses the Franz Boas Collection, the world's most important repository of manuscripts on American Indian languages). The 1991-92 fellows include two whose research involves American Indian languages. They are *Beverly Olson Flanigan* (Ohio U.), whose topic is "American Indian Languages and English: The Pidginization Process in North America"; and *Pierre Swiggers* (U. of Louvain, Belgium), whose topic is "P. S. Du Ponceau: American and European Linguistics in the Early Nineteenth Century." Mellon Fellowships are open to U.S. citizens and foreign nationals who have their Ph.D. or the equivalent, Ph.D. candidates who have passed their preliminary exams, and independent scholars. Applications for 1992-93 fellowships must be received by March 1, 1992. Direct inquiries to: Mellon Fellowships, APS Library, 105 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3386.

Arizona Offers Joint Ph.D. in Anthropology and Linguistics

The University of Arizona is now accepting graduate students for a special joint Ph.D. program in Anthropology and Linguistics. The purpose of the program is to make it possible for students to develop abilities and acquire knowledge in the two fields, and to emerge with strengths as job candidates in both, without having to go through two separate doctoral programs. Both departments have a specialty in Southwestern Native American languages and cultures. Collaborating faculty members include: Ellen Basso, A. Richard Diebold, Jr., Merrill Garrett, Michael Hammond, Jane Hill, Eloise Jelinck, Simin Karimi, Adrienne Lehrer, Susan U. Philips, Willem De Reuse, Susan Steele, Paul R. Turner, and Ofelia Zepeda. For application information, write: Linguistics (Graduate Applications), Douglas Building 200E, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721. Applicants should specifically mention that they are interested in the Joint Ph.D. Program in Anthropology and Linguistics.

American Indianist Needed at Montana

The Univ. of Montana needs a linguist (Ph.D. preferred, A.B.D. required) for a one-year sabbatical replacement starting Sept. 1992. He/she must be able to teach language & culture and/or a survey of American Indian linguistics, must know current

phonological and/or syntactic theory, and must contribute to a small, interdepartmental program. Applications will be reviewed beginning March 2, but the position will remain open until filled. Send letter, c.v., transcripts, and 3 letters of recommendation to: Robert B. Hausmann, Chair, Search Committee, Linguistics Program, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812.

Translation Anthology Being Prepared

Brian Swann is seeking people interested in contributing to an anthology "showcasing the best contemporary translations (or retranlations) of North American Native American literatures."

The book is intended to give a sense of the variety, scope, excellence and excitement of Native American literatures, scattering stereotypes, opening minds, expanding the meaning of "literature". It will be a trade book (Random House will publish the hardcover and Vintage Books the paperback) aimed at a wide general audience, as well as at the college market. I envision a volume consisting mostly of original work, but I also hope to include reprints (revised, as necessary, to fit the book's aim and format), as well as a section by scholars working with translations made by others (e.g. Densmore, Bunzel, Phinney, Jacobs, etc.)

The most vital element will be the text, the translation. But your introduction will be important, too. It should be no more than about 10 pages, excluding footnotes (which should be kept to a minimum), and a 1-page annotated "Suggested/Further Reading". The Introduction should discuss such topics as provenance (where the text came from, how it was arrived at, etc.), its place in its culture, why this story, myth, poem, song, drama, ceremony, etc. was chosen, and why it is important. Explain any references, clear up as many difficulties as possible, and so on. Use MLA format. The translation itself should be no more than about 25 pages. We will not be able to print the original language, or "apparatus".

Please send me your proposal in as much detail as possible as soon as possible, and no later than *February 1, 1992*. The deadline for the completed contribution is October 31, 1992, with publication in 1993. There will be a payment of \$550, upon acceptance. Please note that each contributor is responsible for obtaining permissions, if any.

Swann can be reached at: Humanities & Social Sciences, The Cooper Union, Cooper Square, New York, NY 10003-7183 (telephone: (212) 353-4272; fax: (212) 353-4398).

Utah Press Starts New Series

The Univ. of Utah Press is starting a new series, tentatively named *The Indigenous Languages of the Americas*, under the editorship of Wick R. Miller. This series will publish the manuscripts receiving of the annual SSILA Award, and Willem De Reuse's *Studies in Siberian Yupik Eskimo Morphology and Syntax*, which won the 1990 Award, will be the first publication in the series. The series will not, however, be restricted to SSILA book award manuscripts, and all American Indianist linguists are encouraged to submit their work.

The series will take advantage of recent advances in computer technology, so submissions should be in the form of a computer file (accompanied by a hard-copy printout). The series editor

uses Microsoft Word on a Macintosh, so that production will be facilitated if submissions are in this mode. If the manuscript is in another mode, authors are encouraged to make the conversion themselves, although, if necessary, this can be done at Utah. The series will be able to accommodate most font requirements, but authors are encouraged to use a practical orthography if feasible, since that will speed production. If a practical orthography is not feasible, standard phonetic symbols should be used.

For further information on the series, contact Wick R. Miller, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

News From Sister Organizations

• The 10th International Symposium of the *Latin American Indian Literatures Association* (LAILA) was held in Old San Juan, Puerto Rico, January 6-11, 1992, with support from the Quincentenary Commission of Puerto Rico. The keynote speech was given by Dr. Johannes Wilbert, and special sessions were organized on Mesoamerica and South America. For further information about LAILA and its activities, write: Dr. Elena Ray, Treasurer LAILA, Dept. of Languages and Literature, 311 Watson Hall, Northern Illinois Univ., De Kalb, IL 60115.

• The *Association for the Study of Language in Prehistory*—devoted to encouraging and supporting “long range” comparative linguistic research, primarily through its very informative newsletter, *Mother Tongue*—has announced some procedural changes. As of issue 15 (Dec. 1991), Mark Kaiser has assumed the editorship of *Mother Tongue*, and all correspondence regarding the newsletter should be sent to him at 1002 South Fell, Normal, IL 61761. Meanwhile, the dues structure has been simplified: annual dues for ASLIP membership (including a subscription to *Mother Tongue*) are now US \$10 in all countries except those with currency problems, where they are ZERO. Correspondence regarding membership should be sent to the Secretary, Anne W. Beaman, P.O. Box 583, Brookline, MA 02146. Scholars residing in Europe, the former USSR, and Israel should join ASLIP and subscribe to the newsletter through Prof. Ekkehard Wolff, Seminar für Afrikanische Sprache und Kulturen, Universität Hamburg, Mittelweg 177, D-2000 Hamburg 13, GERMANY.

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.]

• Very much in the news in December was the Canadian government’s decision to turn over a considerable chunk of the Northwest Territories to its Inuit inhabitants. This new, semi-sovereign political entity will be known as *Nunavut*. Curious about this term, and confused about the exact meaning of *Inuit*,

we contacted our Eskimo-Inuit studies guru, *Tony Woodbury*, who sent us the following memo of clarification:

Nunavut means ‘our land/country’, and is composed of the stem *nuna-* ‘land/country’ with the ending *-vut* ‘absolute plural noun possessed by a 1st person plural’, i.e., ‘our ...-s’ (*Nunavut* is a lexicalized plural). Recall that Greenland—also a semi-independent country with a mainly Eskimo population—has a structurally similar designation, *Kalaallit Nunaat*, as its official name. In Greenlandic this means ‘land/country of the Greenlanders’. *Kalaallit* ‘of the Greenlanders’, is the plural in both absolute and relative cases of the stem *kalaaleq* ‘Greenlander’, and functions as relative case possessor of *nunaat* ‘their land/ their country’ (stem *nuna-* ‘land/country’ with the ending *-it* ‘absolute plural noun possessed by a 3rd person plural’, i.e., ‘their ...-s’).

As for *Inuit* and *Eskimo*, the story is roughly this:

Eskimo-Aleut has two branches, Eskimo and Aleut. Eskimo has three branches, commonly called Sirenikski, Yupik, and Inuit (or, in Alaskan usage, Inupiaq). A little more than a millennium ago, some of the Inuit speakers colonized Canada and Greenland. Many (but not all) Canadian Inuit (plural of *inuk* ‘person’) find the term ‘Eskimo’ offensive; hence the term ‘Inuit’ has increasingly come to be substituted for ‘Eskimo’ in Canadian official and popular usage, in the usage of some international organizations including the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, and by some in the U.S. outside Alaska, where ‘Inupiaq’ (or plural ‘Inupiat’), ‘Yupik’, ‘Eskimo’, and simply ‘Native’ are all more widespread. As a consequence, however, the term ‘Inuit’ is sometimes applied, inaccurately, to non-Inuk Eskimos, or to all Eskimos taken as a group. Only time will tell if this trend will continue and if Yupit (plural of Yupik) will begin considering themselves a subgroup of the Inuit in the new, more general sense of that term. Another, admittedly minor, consequence is that English speakers substitute ‘Inuit’, a plural, for ‘Eskimo’, even in English contexts calling for the singular, as in ‘an Inuit homeland’ (cf. *an Eskimos homeland.).

• Oops! We missed this one last summer: The September, 1991 issue of *The Atlantic Monthly* featured an article on “The Decipherment of Ancient Maya,” by David Roberts. Roberts (who has written books on Jean Stafford and on Iceland, and is currently “working on a book about Geronimo and the Apaches”) goes at his subject with journalistic panache. “In Mayan studies this is the time of Champollion,” he approvingly quotes Linda Schele, and it is the Champollionesque *David Stuart* (“a shy, slender, twenty-six-year old”) who gets star billing. Stuart is “a kind of Mozart of epigraphy”, and “none has ever made a greater contribution” to glyph decipherment. The supporting cast includes Nikolai Grube (at twenty-seven, a runner-up Champollion figure), Stephen D. Houston, David Kelly, and Linda Schele. While earlier work by Eric Thompson, Yuri Knorosov, and Tatiana Proskouriakoff is given some attention, it is definitely the “breakthrough” of the last decade that occupies center stage (although the intriguing La Mojarra stela makes an appearance in the last two paragraphs). — Perhaps it’s good that we waited, because the most recent number of the *Atlantic* (December, 1991) prints several irate letters-to-the-editor about the article (p. 12-16). The most detailed indictment comes from *Peter T. Daniels*, who calls the piece “flawed from beginning to end.” Not only is Roberts generally “not familiar with the history and processes of the decipherment of scripts” (for example, he calls

the futhark runes "undeciphered...with no breakthrough in sight"), he even gets the Mayan story wrong. Giving David Stuart his due as "a peerless epigrapher," Daniels says he "was not yet born when the key discoveries were made, [and] if any one person should be singled out, it is a scholar not mentioned at all in the article: *Floyd Lounsbury*."

- The cover story in *Time* for September 23, 1991, was "Lost Tribes, Lost Knowledge", by Eugene Linden—an account of the accelerating loss of traditional cultures throughout the world. This "global hemorrhage of indigenous knowledge" has, of course, a linguistic aspect, and *Ken Hale* is cited as estimating that "3,000 of the world's 6,000 languages are doomed....[and] only 300...have a secure future." Linden suggests, in fact, that the extinction of a language is tantamount to the destruction of a culture: "If a language disappears, traditional knowledge tends to vanish with it, since individual language groups have specialized vocabularies reflecting native people's unique solutions to the challenges of food gathering, healing and dealing with the elements in their particular ecological niche."
- The one sure thing about Hollywood is that success begets imitation, so it comes as no surprise that *Dances With Wolves* has been followed by a spate of films with plenty of ethnolinguistic realism and Quincentennial chic (the *Village Voice* calls them "ethno-relativist neo-westerns."). So far, we've caught *Black Robe*—a story straight out of the Jesuit Relations, with lots of subtitled "Huron" dialogue (apparently Mohawk, but, hey, it's Iroquoian!)—and *At Play in the Fields of the Lord*, based on Peter Mathiessen's 1965 novel about missionaries and mercenaries in the Amazon, where the fictional "Niaruna" are provided with an authentic-sounding Amazonian language. Coming up in 1992 is Robert Redford's version of Tony Hillerman's Navajoland. — We would be interested in hearing more about the linguistic consulting that goes into these films. Have any *Newsletter* readers been involved? If so, let us know.
- There was Americanist linguistic consultancy of a sort in *Star Trek VI: The Undiscovered Country*. The subtitled "Klingon" dialogue was provided by SSILA-member *Marc Okrand*, who has been responsible for the Klingon in all the *Star Trek* films since *S.T. III: The Search for Spock*. Marc's 1979 UC-Berkeley dissertation was on Mutsun Costanoan, and his alien space lingo has definite Hokan-Penutian traits, with complex pronominal prefixes, evidential suffixes, and the like. (The basic word order, though, is a respectably alien OVS.) If you're interested in the details, Marc has written *The Klingon Dictionary: English/Klingon, Klingon/English* (Pocket Books, 1985), which is accompanied by a 70-page grammatical sketch.

• *Flash!* The BBC is currently producing a documentary on what they call (following Colin Renfrew) "the emerging synthesis" of research in comparative linguistics, archaeology, and biological anthropology. Joseph Greenberg, Vitaly Shevoroshkin, Aaron Dolgopolsky, and many of the other usual suspects, will be interviewed. The producer, Chris Hale, has asked all interested parties to communicate their views to him for possible inclusion. He can be reached at: Skyscraper Productions, St.

Joan's Studios, Richmond, Surrey TW9 2QA, ENGLAND. The scheduled showing date (in Britain) is March 30, 1992.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan Languages/The North

- The 1992 *Athabaskan Conference* will be held July 3-5 at Northern Arizona University, in Flagstaff. The organizers plan to send out a call for papers in January. To make sure you're on the mailing list, or for further information, contact: Alyse Neundorf, Center for Excellence in Education, NAU, PO Box 5774, Flagstaff, AZ 86011 (602-523-2611); or Peggy Speas, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 (413-545-6835; e-mail: <speas@cs.umass.edu>).

Algonquian/Iroquoian

- The 1991 *Conference on Iroquoian Research* was held at the Rensselaerville Institute, Rensselaerville, NY on October 4-6. The following were the papers and workshop presentations of specifically linguistic interest: Wallace Chafe, "Aspects of Information Flow in Seneca"; Carol Cornelius, "The Fire-dragon: How Misinterpretation of a Word Perpetuates Misunderstanding"; Regna Darnell & Lisa Valentine, "Native Discourse Structures in English: Iroquoian vs. Algonquian"; Karin Michelson, "Oneida Locatives"; Marianne Mithun, "The How and Why of Word Order in Seneca"; Janine Scancarrelli, "Eighteenth-century Cherokee: DeBrahm's Vocabulary"; and J. Randolph Valentine, "Kenotsine: On My Face—A Computerized Interactive Teaching Device for Mohawk." In addition, Floyd Lounsbury reported on his current research, including assistance to the Tuscaroras at Lewiston, NY, in the reconstruction of the Thanksgiving Address in Tuscarora from Oneida models, and the design of a program to segment Oneida words; and Brian Doherty reported on his instrumental studies of Cayuga. [From a report by Michael K. Foster in *Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics*.]

Uto-Aztecan

- The 1992 meeting of the *Friends of Uto-Aztecan* will be held on June 25th and 26th on the Idaho State University campus in Pocatello, sponsored by the ISU Indian Studies Program. Christopher Loether, the conference organizer, has sent us the following information about transportation and other arrangements:

Pocatello has an airport that is served by Skywest Airlines (from Salt Lake City) and Horizon Airlines (from Boise). There is also rail service from Salt Lake City and Portland.

There are two possibilities for housing. On-campus dorm rooms will be available at a cost of \$25 per night (this includes three meals). The other possibility is Elmer's Sundial Inn, across the street from campus. Elmer's has agreed to give conference participants a special rate: \$27 for one person, \$32 for two persons. They have also informed me that if they get 20 or more reservations from conference participants, they

will give us a further discount. You can make reservations at Elmer's by calling 1-800-328-0451. (Be sure to mention that you are with the Friends of Uto-Aztec.) Dorm reservations will be handled by the Indian Studies Program at the address given below.

Please send your paper abstract to the following address by April 1, 1992: Friends of Uto-Aztec Meeting, c/o Chris Loether, Indian Studies Program, Campus Box 8297, Idaho State Univ., Pocatello, ID 83209. You can reach me directly by phone at (208) 236-4018. I look forward to seeing you all next in Pocatello.

Otomanguean Network

• Plans were made at the Americanist Congress in New Orleans, last July, to set up an informal network of scholars working on the Otomanguean languages, to be called *Investigadores de lenguas otomangués* (ILO). Its goals will be: (1) to facilitate contacts among Otomangueanists; (2) to publicize scholarly work on Otomanguean languages; and (3) to encourage scholars to study Otomanguean languages. ILO plans to publish a newsletter once a year, with information on research in progress and requests for data, and also to sponsor an Otomanguean symposium at scholarly conferences from time to time.

The first issue of the ILO newsletter will contain a list of interested scholars, including their addresses and their current research interests. Scholars wishing to be included in this network should send their name, address, and a summary of their research interests and work in progress to one of the two ILO coordinators. Those with addresses in Mexico, the USA, and other countries in the Western Hemisphere should contact: Thomas Smith-Stark, El Colegio de México, CELL, Camino al Ajusco 20, C.P. 01000 México DF, Mexico. Those with addresses in Europe or the Eastern Hemisphere should contact: Annette Veerman-Leichsenring, Univ. of Leiden, Vakgroep Vergelijkende Taalwetenschappen, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, Netherlands. The coordinators would also be grateful for titles of recent publications and/or unpublished manuscripts that would be of interest to others in the network, and welcome requests for data about specific topics.

Mayan News

• The 1992 *Maya Meetings at Texas* will be held at the Univ. of Texas, Austin, from March 12 through 21. There will be four separate events, each of which can be registered for separately.

The meetings begin with the VIIIth *Texas Symposium* (March 12-13, registration fee \$35) will feature papers by a number of well-known Mayan glyph specialists, linguists, and anthropologists, including Victoria Bricker, Martín Chacach Cutzal, Michael Coe, Gary Gossen, Grant Jones, Candelaria López Ixcoy, José Benito Pérez, John Pohl, Kent Reilly, José Rodríguez Guaján, María Sis Iboy, John Sosa, David Stuart, Karl Taube, Dennis Tedlock, and Evon Z. Vogt.

This will be followed by a public lecture by Peter Mathews, "Introducing the Maya", on the evening of Friday, March 13 (registration fee \$6). Mathews' lecture is designed to set the context for the XVIth *Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing*, which will take place that weekend (March 14-15, registration fee \$35). Conducted by Linda Schele, the Workshop will focus on Palenque, in particular the inscriptions of the

Group of the Cross, with its revelations of the origins of the Mayan gods. The culminating event of the meetings will be the week-long Xth *Long Workshop*, March 16-21 (registration fee \$185), designed to provide practical glyph experience to beginners as well as a stimulating research environment to advanced students and scholars. Of special interest this year will be the participation of a group of Maya scholars from Guatemala and Mexico, all native speakers of their respective languages, who will lead research teams in the analysis of the Popol Vuh, the Annals of the Kaqchiquel, the Rabinal Achi, 16th century Poqom documents, and the books of Chilam Balam.

For further information, call the "Maya Hotline" at 512-471-MAYA (= 512-471-6292) or write: Peter Keeler, Director, Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763. Keeler sends a special invitation to SSILA members:

We are quite excited about the program this year. As indicated, we will have five Maya participants, native speakers of K'iche, Kaqchikel, Poqomam, and Achi. They come not as "informants" but as scholars trained in linguistics who work at CIRMA in Guatemala. They will be leading study groups working on various colonial documents in the Long Workshop (formerly the "Advanced Seminar", which we have renamed in order to avoid the incorrect suggestion that beginners are not welcome).

In addition to these folks, we will have Gregorio Tum, a K'iche speaker from Nahuala and a student here at Texas, and probably another K'iche as well. We plan also to have at least one scholar who is a native speaker of Yukatek lead a group on the Chilam Balam. We may also form a group on the Acalan Chontal document.

These groups will be assisted and coordinated by Nora England. Also on the staff of the Long Workshop will be Barbara MacLeod and Nicholas Hopkins, both linguists with extensive Mayan experience. Also attending will be Nikolai Grube, who, though an epigrapher, speaks very good Yukatek. Also, my very good friend Terry Kaufman will be on hand to work on the La Mojarrá inscription and doubtless will get involved in the other activities.

These groups will be, for the most part, conducted in Spanish, although there will be lots of people to aid those whose Spanish is rudimentary. Also, for this year only we will waive the usual requirement that all first-time participants work on glyph texts from Palenque, so that newcomers may work in the colonial document groups.

All this is in addition to our regular glyph groups, the anticipated group of 30-35 glyph beginners, and an impressive list of Symposium speakers.

• The following invitation goes out to all Mayanists from *Neville Stiles*, editor of *WINAK: Boletín Intercultural* (Universidad Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala, Apdo Postal 1811, Guatemala 01901, Guatemala):

Muy estimado(a) Investigador(a):

Por este medio me comunico con usted para informarle que a finales de 1992 se publicará el volumen 7 (nos. 1 a 4) de nuestra revista universitaria *WINAK: Boletín Intercultural*, que comprende artículos acerca de la cultura maya de Guatemala.

En vista del año tan histórico, éste será un volumen muy especial en todo sentido, y en materia, alusivo al V Centenario del Descu-

brimiento de las Américas, por lo cual le estoy invitando a participar a través de un artículo acerca de un tema mayance (educativo, histórico, antropológico, arqueológico, lingüístico, literario, etc.).

La fecha de cierre para recepción de su artículo es el 1 de julio de 1992, y me lo puede enviar a la dirección arriba. La revista se envía a más de 14 países del mundo, y en particular, a bibliotecas internacionales e universitarias con un interés especial sobre Guatemala. Si le es posible, su artículo debe enviarse ya en diskette de 5 1/4" (Wordstar, WordPerfect, MS-WORD, o ASCII), o en su defecto, en papel tamaño carta, no excediendo el límite de 30 páginas. Se espera que la publicación saldrá durante el mes de noviembre de 1992.

• Cleveland State Univ. sponsored a month-long *K'inal Winik 1991: A Festival of Maya Art, Language and Culture*, Oct. 18 to Nov. 15. The festival included exhibits of art and photographs, film screenings, and a lecture series. In addition, the *Ohio Mayanist Symposium* was held on Oct. 24, featuring 9 papers on Mayan prehistory, and a glyph decipherment workshop, *Maya Hieroglyph Weekend*, was conducted by Peter Mathews on Oct. 26-27. *Mayans in Exile*, a special presentation on the large refugee community in Indiantown, Florida (near Palm Beach), was held on Nov. 3. For further information on *K'inal Winik 1991*, and plans for 1992, contact: Laura Martin, Dept. of Anthropology, Cleveland State Univ. Cleveland, OH 44115.

Lowland South America

• The first *Tupí-Guaraní and Cariban Linguistics Symposium* took place July 8-9, 1991, at Tulane University as part of the program for the 47th International Congress of Americanists. The session was organized jointly by Wolf Dietrich (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster) and Spike Gildea (Univ. of Oregon). The following papers were presented:

Willem F. Adelaar, "The Nasal/Oral Distinction in Paraguayan Guaraní Suffixes"; Silvio M. Liuzzi, "La deixis: El sistema guaraní"; Denny Moore, "Overview of Tupi Stock Syntax"; Doris L. Payne, "Voice: The Tupi-Guaraní 'Inverse System' in Clauses and Noun Phrases"; Nilson Gabas Júnior, "The Possession System in the Karo Language (Ramaráma Family, Tupi Stock)"; Katherine Hall, "Degrees of Transitivity in De'kwana (Carib) Verb Forms"; Spike Gildea, "The Cariban and Tupi Guaraní Nominalizing Prefix"; Desmond C. Derbyshire, "Clause Subordination and Nominalization in Cariban and Tupi-Guaranian Languages"; Maura Velázquez, "A Semantic/Functional Account of 'Possessor Ascension' in Guaraní"; Sally Sharp Koehn, "The Use of Generic Terms to Mark Alienable Possession in Apalaí (Carib)"; Wolf Dietrich, "Word Formation, Syntax, or Noun Classification? Tupí-Guaraní MBA'E 'Thing' between Grammar and Lexicon"; Berend J. Hoff, "Symmetry and Asymmetry of Participant References in the Carib Language of Surinam"; Tânia C. Clemente de Souza, "A sintaxe de uma língua ergativa: o Bakairi (Caribe)"; Edward Koehn, "Ergativity and the Split Case System of Apalaí (Carib)"; Carl H. Harrison, "The Interplay of Desiderative and Causative in Guajajara (Tupí)"; Charlotte Emmerich, "The Txikão Language: Fricatives or No Fricatives, that is the Question"; Robert E. Hawkins, "Evidentiality and Emotionality in Wai Wai (Carib)"; Bruna Franchetto, "A ergatividade Kuikúro again: Quadro geral, hipóteses explicativas e uma visão comparativa"; Yonne Leite, "Tapirapé (Tupí-Guaraní) Causative Constructions and the Non-Configurationality Hypothesis"; Márcia Vieira, "The Configurationality Parameter and the Argument Type Parameter in Asurini do Trocará

and Tupinambá: A Comparative Approach"; and Marie-Claude Mattéi-Muller, "Specific Markers for Epistemic Modality in Panare, Carib Language of Venezuela."

REVIEW AND COMMENT

Remarks on Introducing the Native American Languages Act of 1991 (S. 2044)

Senator Daniel Inouye

[From Congressional Record-Senate, Nov. 25, 1991, S 18097-8]

I rise to introduce a bill to authorize the Administration for Native Americans to make grants to American Indian tribal governments and other native American organizations to assist them in assuring the survival and continuing vitality of their many languages.

This bill is modeled upon a bill introduced by Senator Murkowski of Alaska to provide grants to Alaska Natives for language preservation, a bill that will soon be favorably reported by the Select Committee on Indian Affairs. It is a very good bill for Alaska Natives, and I applaud my colleague for his leadership on this issue. What my bill would do is to make such grants available to all tribal governments and native American organizations.

Unlike languages brought to these shores by people from East and West, languages indigenous to this hemisphere are spoken nowhere else. Since Europeans first arrived on these shores in the 16th century, hundreds of languages of indigenous peoples have been lost. Each year, additional languages are threatened with extinction.

As the Congress pointed out in the Native American Languages Act in 1990, "the traditional languages of native Americans are an integral part of their cultures and identities and form the basic medium for the transmission, and thus survival, of Native American cultures, literatures, histories, religions, political institutions, and values." In the act, Congress was explicit in its declarations of the rights of native Americans to use their languages, and among other things, to encourage that their languages be employed in instruction and be afforded respect in college curricula and in all settings.

What is needed now is a means of implementing the goals enunciated in the Native American Languages Act, and the bill I introduce today is intended to make a beginning for all native Americans.

Under this bill, tribal governments and other Native American organizations presently eligible under the Native American Programs Act could apply for grants to establish native language training programs, to develop written materials, to compile oral records, to establish community language programs, and to construct facilities, if required. As with other programs administered by the administration for Native Americans, grants would be awarded on a competitive basis.

I am hopeful that this bill will be enacted during the 102d Congress in order that funding can be made available for native American language programs before 1992 draws to a close. It is important that the Congress move ahead to implement the Native American Languages Policy Act.

Teaching Native American Languages at the College Level

Martha Macri

[A course on "Special Topics in Native American Languages" (Native American Studies 107) is now being offered on a regular basis at the University of California, Davis. Directed by Martha Macri, the course covers either a single language or many languages, and may be repeated for credit. Dr. Macri has prepared the following prospectus for interested students, and we pass it along as an example of creative and flexible teaching that could well be emulated.]

The variety and diversity of Native American languages offers unique challenges to those who would attempt to teach them in an academic setting. A few of these languages are well documented in printed and audio material, most are not. Some currently enjoy a large and vital speech community, others are spoken only by a few people. Many, of course, are no longer spoken at all. For some Indian languages there are trained instructors, for some there are speakers willing to assist in the teaching of their language. For most, there are no speakers available for classroom teaching.

Students of Indian languages have a variety of objectives. Some want to become fluent in the language of their grandparents. This is unlikely after one semester of study, but it might be enough of a beginning to enable the student to continue on his/her own. Some students are curious about a particular group and want to learn something about their language. This can be accomplished in a class with a general exposure to language within a larger cultural context. Other students want to be introduced to the written literature of a particular group. Colonial Nahuatl, Quiché, Yucatec, or Quechua, or in relatively more recent times, Cherokee or Navajo, could each be the topic of a very full course.

At UC Davis we have offered courses in a single language family or in languages spoken in a particular area. For example, there have been two courses on single languages—Yucatec Maya, and Cuzco Quechua, a course on the languages of Mexico and Central America, and a third type of course in which each person studied his/her own language.

These courses were taught in a variety of ways, depending on the language(s), the goals of the particular course, and the expertise of the instructor. The Quechua course was taught by a native speaker who is a qualified university instructor. Yucatec was taught by a linguist who had studied the language, but who is not a fluent speaker. In all cases, the purpose is to teach a language, or teach about a group of languages, within a cultural context.

These courses are similar to introductory classes in Spanish or French or Japanese. They differ from field methods courses or areal courses offered in anthropology or linguistics departments

for the following reasons:

- No linguistic background is assumed, just as French I assumes none.
- It is aimed at Native Americans and students who are interested in Native Americans.
- When possible, students learn to speak the language; in the case of a language family or area course, students learn words and phrases in some of the languages.
- Linguistic topics are discussed, but they are discipline-specific in the same way that Romance Linguistics is taught in Spanish departments and Germanic Linguistics is taught in German departments.
- When written literature exists, it, as well as spoken language, is the object of study.

Of course, any one of the hundreds of languages of Native America could be a separate academic subject with a number of courses: Introduction to Navajo, Conversational Navajo, Advanced Navajo, Athabaskan Linguistics, Early Navajo Texts, Modern Navajo Poetry, etc. One academic quarter of Navajo is as superficial as one quarter of French. But if one quarter course were all the French being offered, I would want students to learn to pronounce some of it, and to learn its relationship to other Romance and Indo-European languages. They should hear French songs and read selections from French literature.

"Instruction for Teachers of Individual Native American Languages" was the specific title of *Special Topics in Native American Languages* (NAS 107) in the spring quarter of 1990. The purpose was to prepare students to teach (or learn) individual Indian languages which they themselves might not be familiar with. It included: evaluating the unique situation of the language as regards the current size of its speech community, the availability of teaching resources (speakers, tapes, dictionaries, etc.), and helping students set realistic goals.

A Natchez descendent studied her language from linguistic materials collected by Mary Haas from the last living speaker in the 1930's. Three studied Cherokee—one, a linguistics major, was interested in the structure of the language; another, a history major, wanted to learn to read the syllabary to access historical documents. Another student attempted to regain fluency in Achumawi, which he spoke until he entered first grade, by working with Achumawi speakers and linguistic field tapes archived at UC Berkeley. A student of Maya descent from El Salvador began the study of Yucatec Maya, working with a more advanced student also working with linguistic tapes. Micmac was studied by a linguistics major interested in Micmac hieroglyphic writing.

The language situation of minority populations is much more complex than that of majority populations. Universities do not have a "European Department" to teach all the languages and cultures of Europe. Yet all the indigenous ethnic groups of the Americas are represented by Native American Studies. And the languages of the Americas number not in the tens, but in the hundreds.

The language study proposed here is not intended to prevent language loss. That is a political and cultural problem beyond what can be addressed by a single university course. The purpose

of this language study is to allow and to encourage study of Indian language topics by both Indian students, and by interested non-Indians.

Foreign languages are taught in order to give students access to the literature and thought of other cultures. The indigenous languages of the Americas are at least as rich as those of Europe. No longer can we be satisfied to limit our knowledge of American Indians to their material culture, as if varieties of canoes and ceremonial headdresses were the main contributions of these cultures. A far more interesting world awaits those who step across language barriers into experiences and ideas that are accessible only through language study.

[An innovative program of native language classes is also being started this year at the University of Oklahoma. Choctaw and Creek were taught in the fall semester, and Comanche, Kiowa, Cherokee and Lakota will be added this spring. In addition to classes on the Norman campus, each of the languages will be developed as independent study courses supplemented with videotaped lectures. An arrangement is being worked on for providing the courses to tribal governments in Oklahoma, probably through a video hookup. Morris W. Foster, Dept. of Anthropology, is directing the program, and will describe it more fully in a future issue of the Newsletter. -V.G.]

A BIT OF HISTORY

• The Anthropology Department at the University of Florida, in association with the Smithsonian's Human Studies Film Archives, is making available a series of videotapes on the history of anthropology. Produced by Allan Burns and H. Russell Barnard, these tapes were made on various occasions over the last decade. They are "dialogues" in which senior scholars "review the decisions that led them to a career in anthropology . . . discuss the influences of teachers . . . reflect on theoretical and methodological issues . . . talk about their associates . . . and offer observations about the current state of the field." Of the 27 interviews currently available, only one is with a scholar who is primarily a linguist—*Mary Haas* (interviewed by Norman Markel, September 30, 1984). Among the others, however, there are a few non-linguist Americanists: *William Fenton* (interviewed by David Sapir, 10/1/84), *Frederica de Laguna* (Norman Markel, 9/30/84), *Ruth Bunzel* (Charles Wagley, 5/4/83), *George Foster* (Charles Wagley, 5/25/84), *John Rowe* (Charles Wagley, 5/24/84), and *Charles Wagley* (apparently interviewing himself, 9/84). Each tape is between one and a half and two hours in length. For the complete list, write: Human Studies Film Archives, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution Room E 307, Washington, DC 20560. For each tape you would like a copy of, send a blank VHS 1/2 inch cassette. You will be invoiced \$40 for each tape requested.

• "To the astonishment of some faculty," according to the December issue of *California Monthly*, UC-Berkeley's alumni magazine, the University Regents have voted to rename the Lowie Museum of Anthropology the *Phoebe Apperson Hearst*

Museum of Anthropology, effective April 15, 1992. It probably wouldn't have astonished Robert H. Lowie (1883-1957), though, in whose memory the Museum was named in 1960. It was not an institution to which he had much attachment. The Museum of Anthropology, as it was originally known, was founded in 1900 with a generous subsidy from the aforementioned Mrs. Hearst (William Randolph Hearst's mother), who wanted it to be a museum of Egyptian antiquities. When A. L. Kroeber was hired as UC's first full-time anthropologist, in 1901, the Museum (and Mrs. Hearst's subsidy) soon became the base from which he carried out his enormously productive fieldwork on California Indian cultures and languages, and where a heroic generation of students were trained (Barrett, Waterman, Gifford, Mason, etc.). [See, for example, Keeling's *Guide to Early Field Recordings (1900-1949) at the Lowie Museum of Anthropology* in "Recent Publications" below.] Lowie, who joined the Berkeley faculty in 1921, had little to do with this activity — his primary interest was the Plains, not California — and in later years, as academic teaching and research rather than curatorship became the focus of anthropological work, even Kroeber pretty much left the Museum to the archaeologists. In 1960, when Berkeley's Anthropology Department finally moved into permanent quarters, the building was named Kroeber Hall, and the much-beloved Lowie was memorialized in the Museum wing. *California Monthly* quotes Alan Dundes as saying, "the name change is tacky," and after all these years of the museum being known as "The Lowie", we tend to agree. But in the cold light of history (and money) Mrs. Hearst probably has the better claim on the real estate.

• Out of Southern California comes a book by Ethel G. Stewart, *The Dene and Na-Dene Indian Migration, 1233 A.D.* (\$40, postpaid, from Stone Henge Viewpoint, 2261 Las Positas Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93105). It gives "the details of the historic flight" of the Athabaskans and their Tlingit and Haida cousins from Asia. They were, Mrs. Stewart has discovered, refugees from "conquest, oppression, and death at the hands of Genghis Khan and his Mongol hordes." The evidence was preserved in oral tradition as late as the 1870s, and we can find "comprehensive reports" of it in the work of *Fr. Emil Petitot*, who "travelled widely with the Dene and recorded their traditional history." — One is tempted to smile patronisingly at this misreading of the work of a great 19th century linguist and ethnographer, but unfortunately Mrs. Stewart is not too wide of the mark. Petitot, like *Fr. A. G. Morice* after him, was certain that the Canadian Athabaskans among whom he labored had more interesting origins than common opinion would grant them. Although Petitot was at first inclined to believe Malaya the Dene homeland—he spoke on this at the first Congress of Americanists in 1875—he later became convinced that they really were one of the Lost Ten Tribes of Israel. Apparently, he didn't publish much on this, but Morice discusses Petitot's speculations—with some disapprobation—in *L'Abbé Emile Petitot et les découvertes géographiques au Canada* (1923). Morice himself favored a Central Asiatic origin. It's been a while since we looked into his *Essai sur l'origine des Dénés de l'Amérique du Nord* (1916), however, so we can't say whether he saw Genghis Khan playing a role in the Dene diaspora.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Analytical Lexicon of Navajo. Robert W. Young & William Morgan, Sr., with the assistance of Sally Midgette. Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1992. 1469 pp. \$50. [Young & Morgan have collaborated on studies of Navajo for nearly 50 years. *The Navajo Language* (1943), a practical handbook published by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, is a classic, and remains the most useful introduction to the language. *The Navajo Language: A Grammar and Colloquial Dictionary* (1980; revised edition, 1987), is nearly exhaustive in its lexical coverage and has provided the Navajo people with their "Webster's." The present analytical dictionary is intended primarily as a scholarly tool, and unlike the 1980-87 compendium, in which the basic entries are fully inflected words, it is organized around 1,135 "roots" (basic verb stems, noun stems, and particles). Elaborate indexes allow the full derivational complexity of the Navajo verb prefix system to be seen.— Order from: Univ. of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1591 (telephone orders: 505-277-4810). Add \$2.25 for postage and handling (\$2.50 for foreign orders).]

Blackfoot Grammar. Donald G. Frantz. Univ. of Toronto Press, 1991. 159 pp. \$45 (CDN). [Frantz intends this short but comprehensive grammar of Blackfoot (covering Blood and Piegan as well as "Blackfoot" proper) to "serve a variety of audiences," including both laymen and linguists. The 22 chapters progress from relatively non-technical discussions of orthography, basic grammatical structures and verbal categories, to fairly detailed treatments of complex verb stems and some syntactic topics (nominalizations, questions, and complement clauses). Throughout, examples are numerous and fully analyzed. Appendices lay out the full paradigms of intransitive, transitive inanimate, and transitive animate verbs, and provide a reference list of phonological rules. An index, detailed section headings, and frequent cross-references (including good footnotes) facilitate finding one's way around. This is a reference grammar in the strict sense, designed to be used alongside F.'s *Blackfoot Dictionary of Stems, Roots, and Affixes* (with Norma J. Russell, 1989). Between them, the two books should provide the student of Blackfoot, at any level, nearly everything necessary for mastering the formal structure of the language. — Order from: Univ. of Toronto Press, 10 St. Mary St., Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2W8, Canada; or 340 Nagel Dr., Buffalo, NY 14225.]

Dictionnaire Montagnais-Français. Lynn Drapeau. Presses de l'Université du Québec, 1991. 904 pp. No price indicated. [A full dictionary (approximately 22,000 entries) of Montagnais/Cree, based on the dialect spoken in the community of Betsiamites, Quebec. All entries are freely occurring words, hence fully inflected, and verbs are cited in the 3rd sg. indicative of the independent order. Words are given both in the standard Montagnais orthography now used in Quebec and in a phonetic transcription of Betsiamites pronunciation. No French-Montagnais index is included. This is a book primarily intended for the Montagnais people, and D. hopes "qu'il servira au développement et à la diffusion de l'écrit dans leur langue et qu'il permettra

aux jeunes d'apprécier et de sauvegarder l'héritage lexical de leurs aînés." — Order from: Presses de l'Université du Québec, C.P. 250, Sillery, Québec G1T 2R1, Canada.]

Linguistic Studies Presented to John L. Finlay. Edited by H. C. Wolfart. Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics, Memoir 8, 1991. 190 pp. \$24 (CDN). [A collection of essays by linguists associated with the Univ. of Manitoba honoring the "dean extraordinary whose decree established the Linguistics Department at Manitoba." Six of the eleven papers are concerned with American Indian languages:

Freda Ahenakew & H. C. Wolfart (editors and translators), "John Beaverbone's Story as Retold by Joseph Tootoosis" [a Plains Cree narrative of the influenza epidemic of 1918-19]; Richard T. Carter, "Old Man Coyote and the Wild Potato: A Mandan Trickster Tale" [a text collected ca. 1934 by Edward Kennard, with notes on grammatical structure and content]; John D. Nichols, "'Chant to the Fire-fly': A Philological Problem in Ojibwe" [seeking the origin of a short Ojibwe text collected by Schoolcraft, "perhaps the most well-known Native American poem to readers in the nineteenth century"]; David H. Pentland, "Henry Kelsey's Christmas Message, 1696" [a short but important text in "fur-trader Cree"]; Tiina Randoja, "The Syllabification of Verb Prefixes in Halfway River Beaver" [apparently unsystematic morphophonemic alternations have "an inherent logic and predictability" when analyzed in Itô's Prosodic Theory of syllabification]; and H. C. Wolfart, "Passives with and without Agents" [Plains Cree shows a drift away from agentless "quasi-passives" and toward "explicitly passive forms" with optional agents]. The other five papers are: Donna H. Breyfogle, "Women in the History of Linguistics"; John Haiman, "Motivation, Repetition and Emancipation: The Bureaucratization of Language"; Lorna A. MacDonald, "Levels of Conjunction in Tauya" [Papuan]; Moshe Nahir, "Language Planning Goals in Contemporary Hebrew"; and William D. Wade, "The Evolutionary Interaction of Sex and Language."

Order from: Voices of Rupert's Land, c/o Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada. Price in US dollars to US addresses. Checks should be made out to "Voices of Rupert's Land Fund".]

Los Sistemas Clasificatorios en el Kanjobal de San Miguel Acatán (Acateco). Roberto Zavala M. Centro de Investigación de Lenguas Indígenas, Universidad de Guadalajara, 1990 [= *Función*, nos. 9-10]. xii + 354 pp. \$20. [A thorough treatment of nominal classification in Acateco (Kanjobalan Mayan) in the framework of H. J. Seiler's "dimensional" model of linguistic typology. In two introductory chapters Z. locates his work theoretically: ch. 2 (16-52), "Los sistemas clasificatorios en perspectiva contrastiva y tipológica"; and ch. 3 (53-66), "Procesos de gramaticalización y sistemas clasificatorios." Chapter 4 (67-160) is concerned with Acateco nominal classification in constructions involving numeration or measurement ("Contar y medir en KSMA"), and chapter 5 (161-306) takes up classification in plurals, and, more extensively, the system of nominal "classifiers". Two long texts (from which many of the examples in the preceding discussion are taken) are given in an appendix (306-334). — Order from: *Función*, Apdo. Postal 1-1379, 44101 Guadalajara, Jal., Mexico. Payment should be by US dollar money order, payable to "Función/Margarita de Santiago".]

Itzá Maya Texts with a Grammatical Overview. Charles A. Hofling. Univ. of Utah Press, 1991. 224 pp. \$35. [Twenty-four texts obtained during fieldwork in 1979-80 and 1988 in San José, one of the few remaining Itzá Maya communities in the Petén. They are grouped into four categories: Personal Narratives; Folktales and Lore; Expository Discourse; and Conversation. Morphemic glosses are given in interlinear format, and free translations follow. The grammatical sketch covers phonology, morphosyntax, and clausal syntax. The linguistic and cultural history of the Itzá community is discussed, and discourse structures analyzed. Only a few dozen Itzá speakers survive, most of them elderly, and this rich documentation is priceless—"salvage linguistics" in the best sense. — Order from: Univ. of Utah Press, 101 University Services Bldg., Salt Lake City, UT 84112 (telephone orders: 1-800-444-8638, ext. 6771). Add \$2 postage and handling.]

Classic Maya Political History: Hieroglyphic and Archaeological Evidence. Edited by T. Patrick Culbert. School of American Research Advanced Seminar Series, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1991. 360 pp. \$54.50. [Revised and updated versions of papers from a seminar held in Santa Fe in 1986, convened to assess "the historical reality recorded on Classic Maya monuments." This is a timely topic, since, as Norman Hammond writes in his Introduction, "some 50% of the extant Classic period inscriptions have now been read, and close to nine-tenths of the content of most of them can be understood." Papers include:

Peter Mathews, "Classic Maya Emblem Glyphs" (19-29); Peter Mathews & Gordon R. Willey, "Prehistoric Politics of the Pasión Region: Hieroglyphic Texts and Their Archaeological Settings" (30-71); Linda Schele, "An Epigraphic History of the Western Maya Region" (72-101); Christopher Jones, "Cycles of Growth at Tikal" (102-127); T. Patrick Culbert, "Politics in the Northeast Peten, Guatemala" (128-146); William L. Fash & David S. Stuart, "Dynastic History and Cultural Evolution at Copan, Honduras" (147-179); Robert S. Sharer, "Diversity and Continuity in Maya Civilization: Quirigua as a Case Study" (180-198); Linnea H. Wren & Peter Schmidt, "Elite Interaction during the Terminal Classic Period: New Evidence from Chichen Itza" (199-225); Linda Schele & Peter Mathews, "Royal Visits and Other Interstate Relationships Among the Classic Maya" (226-252); Norman Hammond, "Inside the Black Box: Defining Maya Polity" (253-284); Norman Yoffee, "Maya Elite Interaction: Through a Glass, Sideways" (285-310); and T. Patrick Culbert, "Maya Political History and Elite Interaction: A Summary View" (311-346).

Order from: Cambridge Univ. Press, 40 W. 20th St., New York, NY 10011.]

A Dena'ina Legacy—K'tl'ègh'i Sukdu: The Collected Writings of Peter Kalifornsky. Edited by James Kari & Alan Boraas. Alaska Native Language Center, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, 1991. xxxviii + 485 pp. \$16. [A collection of 147 original writings in Dena'ina (Tanaina)—stories, poems, autobiographical essays, language lessons—with English translations on the facing pages. Peter Kalifornsky (b. 1911) is a self-taught scholar and literary artist who has been writing in his native Kenai dialect of Dena'ina for nearly 20 years. (A

complete bibliography of published and unpublished "Kalifornskyana" is provided on pp. xxxii-xxxiv.) The contents are arranged in topical chapters, including: stories about Dena'ina cosmology and religious thought (ch. 1); stories about animals and basic survival (ch. 2 & 3); stories about Dena'ina lifestyle, people and geography (ch. 4 to 6); some first-person narratives and an autobiography (ch. 7); and a selection of K.'s language lessons, whimsical "experiments" and word-coinages, poems, and songs (ch. 8). In the last chapter in particular, K. shows the skills and intuitions of a true verbal artist, creatively exploring the expressive potential of his language. Also included is a biography of K. by Alan Boraas, a short Foreword by Dell Hymes, and a thought-provoking introductory essay by James Kari, "Writing at the Arctic Periphery," in which K.'s writing methods are described in some detail. The volume is illustrated by a number of photographs of K., his family, and scenes from Dena'ina country. — Order from: ANLC, Box 900111, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120 (tel: 907-474-7874). Add \$3.50 for 4th class postage within the US; postage for orders to non-US addresses will be billed separately.]

Portage Lake: Memories of an Ojibwe Childhood. Maude Kegg. Edited and transcribed by John D. Nichols. Univ. of Alberta Press, 1991. 296 pp. \$19.95 (paper)/\$29.95 (cloth). [41 stories dictated in Ojibwe by an elder of the Mille Lacs Reservation, Minnesota, reminiscing about her childhood at *Gabekanaansing* (Portage Lake) in the early decades of this century. Among the activities related in detail are building wigwams, boiling maple sap into syrup, and harvesting turtles and wild rice. Ojibwe and English are on facing pages, a full Ojibwe-English glossary is appended, and linguistic study aids are provided by the editor. Probably very useful as a textbook. — Order from: Univ. of Alberta Press, 141 Athabasca Hall, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E8, Canada. Add \$4 shipping and handling, and 7% GST (to Canadian addresses). For further information call (403) 492-2985.]

A Guide to Early Field Recordings (1900-1949) at the Lowie Museum of Anthropology. Richard Keeling. Univ. of California Publications: Catalogs and Bibliographies, 6. Univ. of California Press, 1991. xxxii + 487 pp. \$60. [A detailed inventory of the recordings of songs and spoken texts that were collected during the first half of this century by A. L. Kroeber and other researchers working for the Museum of Anthropology (now the Lowie Museum) at the Univ. of California. The vast majority of these (2,510 items) were originally recorded on wax cylinders, largely from California Indian groups, and one of the purposes of this volume is to make these recordings more accessible to Indian people and academic researchers. K.'s Introduction contains very useful background information on the Edison Phonograph and on Kroeber's Ethnological Survey of California, directs researchers to other depositories with California Indian sound recordings, provides technical details about the organization of the inventory, and tells how to obtain copies of the recordings. The inventory itself is arranged by tribe, with items grouped by collector, date, and performer. Cross-references and references to the (mainly manuscript)

documentation are abundant. Two appendices briefly list the more recent recordings collected on disc or wire, and on tape. — Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.]

Gender. Greville G. Corbett. Cambridge Textbooks in Linguistics, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1991. xix + 363 pp. \$19.95 (paper)/\$59.50 (hardcover). [A theoretical (semantic, syntactic) and typological survey of the formal and/or semantic agreement systems known as "gender". Not surprisingly, most of the examples are from Indo-European or African languages. The animate/inanimate system of Ojibwa (and other Algonquian languages) is discussed on pp. 20-24, and the "syncretic" gender found in Seneca is briefly mentioned on p. 200. The other famous instance of gender among North American languages—in Chinookan—is not cited, however. — Order from: Cambridge Univ. Press, 40 W. 20th St., New York, NY 10011.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics [D of Native Studies, 532 Fletcher Argue Bldg, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, CANADA]

16.4 (1991):

Freda Ahenakew & H. C. Wolfart, "The Reality of Cree Morpheme-boundary Rules" (27-32) [A non-technical formulation of some phonological rules in Cree.]

17.1 (1991):

D. Starks, "A Note on Locative Phrases" (3) [Functions of the locative in a variety of Cree.]

American Anthropologist [American Anthropological Association, 1703 New Hampshire Ave NW, Washington, DC 20009]

93.4 (Dec. 1991):

Floyd G. Lounsbury, "Recent Work in the Decipherment of Palenque's Hieroglyphic Inscriptions" (809-825) [(The 1990 AAA Distinguished Lecture.) Building on the pioneer work of Proskouriakoff, Berlin, and Knorozov, recent epigraphic work on Mayan glyphs, particularly inscriptions at Palenque, has made clear the character of Mayan writing ("more heavily phonetic than we imagined at the outset") and its place in the typology of writing systems.]

Anthropological Linguistics [130 Student Building, Indiana U, Bloomington, IN 47405]

31.1-2 (Spring-Summer 1989) [appeared Nov. 1991]:

Keith P. Jacobi & Kathryn B. Propst, "Thirty-Year Index (1959-1988)" (1-116) [An index to the 889 articles that have appeared in *AL* since its inception, arranged alphabetically by author and indexed by language. A list of book reviews is also included.]

Anthropos [Anthropos Institut, 5205 Sankt Augustin 1, GERMANY]

86 (1991):

Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow, "Zur schriftlichen Fixierung von Predigttexten eines Schamanen bei den West-Apachen (nach den Aufzeichnungen von Keith H. Basso)" (563-569) [An analysis of the textual use of the symbols described by Basso in "A Western Apache Writing System: The Symbols of Silas John" [cf. *Western Apache Language and Culture* (1990), pp.25-52] indicates that they do not function as a true writing system. Meaningless without very specific knowledge, Silas John's shamanic symbols are "a cautionary example" (*ein warnendes Beispiel*) for those attempting to decipher esoteric scripts.]

Current Anthropology [U of Chicago Press, Journals Division, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637]

32.4 (Aug.-Oct. 1991):

Paul Newman, "An Interview with Joseph Greenberg" (453-467) [A wide-ranging conversation about G.'s life, work, and opinions, including some discussion of his American Indian classification.]

Cecil H. Brown, "Hieroglyphic Literacy in Ancient Mayaland: Inferences from Linguistic Data" (489-496) [The widespread Mayan word sometimes reconstructed as **c'ihb'* "write" was probably a preconquest loan which diffused along with hieroglyphic writing. On the other hand, the heterogeneity of Mayan words for "read" indicates that writing was a specialist knowledge.]

32.5 (Dec. 1991):

John J. Gumperz & Stephen C. Levinson, "Rethinking Linguistic Relativity" (613-622) [Report on a symposium held in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, May 3-11, 1991. See "News and Announcements" above.]

International Journal of American Linguistics [U of Chicago Press, Journals Division, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637]

57.3 (July 1991):

Deborah James, "Preterit Forms in Moose Cree as Markers of Tense, Aspect, and Modality" (281-297) [A historical explanation for the formal overlapping of two "preterit" (past tense/irrealis) markers in Cree-Montagnais.]

Karen Dakin, "Nahuatl Direct and Mediated Possession: A Historical Explanation for Irregularities" (298-329) [The irregularities of the attested Nahuatl possessive system appear less chaotic when reexamined in terms of underlying semantic categories and historical phonological rules.]

Thomas E. Lengyel, "Toward a Dialectology of Ixil Maya: Variation across Communities and Individuals" (330-364) [L. analyzes variation in Ixil in terms of geographical, socio-cultural, and stylistic correlates, and argues that dialectology should be conceived of as a branch of cultural anthropology.]

David J. Costa, "The Historical Phonology of Miami-Illinois Consonants" (365-393) [A survey of the reflexes of PA

consonants in an extinct Algonquian language, relying on a philological analysis of the extant data, including Jacob P. Dunn's dictionary.]

Lyle Campbell, "On So-called Pan-Americanisms" (394-399) [Widespread lexical similarities among American Indian languages are not necessarily due to genetic inheritance (deciding this "will require detailed investigation far beyond that of Greenberg [1987]"), and in any case they "are not valid indicators of closer, narrower proposed genetic groupings."]

Pierre Swiggers, "Marginalia Algonquiana: A Letter from Louis Allen to Leonard Bloomfield" (399-402) [Allen informs Bloomfield about his Iroquoian studies.]

Language in Society [Cambridge U Press, 40 W 20th St, New York, NY 10011]

20.2 (June 1991):

R. M. W. Dixon, "A Changing Language Situation: The Decline of Dyirbal, 1963-1989" (183-200) [D. has observed Dyirbal "contract in lexical and grammatical complexity as it has moved toward an inevitable extinction."]

20.3 (Sept. 1991):

Eung-Do Cook, "Linguistic Divergence in Fort Chipewyan" (423-440) [The evidence for Scollon & Scollon's claim (1969) that the Chipewyan of Ft. Chipewyan, Alberta, has phonologically converged with Cree is "spurious." The Scollons "were apparently unable to see the underlying systems and processes," which C. describes in detail, drawing on data from his recent fieldwork.]

Languages of the World [LINCOM EUROPA, Sportplatzstr 6, D-8042 Unterschleißheim, Germany]

2 (1991):

Alexis Manaster Ramer, "Proto-geminates in the Uto-Aztecan languages of California" (34-35) [Addenda to M. R.'s 1984 paper in *IJAL*.]

Angel López García, "El sistema de los pronombres personales en las lenguas chibchas" (36-42) [Structural and functional comparison of the pronominal systems of Chibchan.]

Eleanor Frankle H., "El diccionario etimológico y comparativo de los idiomas y dialectos Mayances" (53) [Report on an etymological glossary F. is compiling.]

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

84.2/3 (July 1991):

Peggy Speas, "Functional Heads and the Mirror Principle" (181-214) [The "Mirror Principle" of Baker's Incorporation Theory can be applied to the order of morphemes in the rich verbal prefix system of Navajo, but only with significant additional constraints. The Navajo case constitutes important evidence in favor of an incorporation approach to inflectional morpheme order in all languages.]

85.1 (Sept. 1991):

Heather K. Hardy & Timothy Montler, "The Formation of the Alabama Middle Voice" (1-15) [The formation of the prefixing and infixing *l* variants of the Alabama middle/nominal affix is phonologically predictable. The suffixal variant *-ka* is explainable historically.]

Linguistic Inquiry [MIT Press, 55 Hayward St, Cambridge, MA 02142]

22.3 (Summer 1991):

Patrick Farrell, Stephen A. Marlett & David M. Perlmutter, "Notions of Subjecthood and Switch Reference: Evidence from Seri" (431-456) [The RG notion of subject that is relevant for the phenomenon of Switch Reference in Seri is "first subject". This raises interesting theoretical issues for the GB framework, which has no obvious analogue of the notion "first subject".]

Ellen Woolford, "VP-Internal Subjects in VSO and Nonconfigurational Languages" (503-540) [Evidence indicates that at least 4 VSO languages have VP-internal subjects: Jacaltecan Mayan, Niucan, Chamorro, and Breton. The so-called nonconfigurational languages Pagago and Warl-piri are also compatible with a configurational structure with a VP-internal subject, thus removing much of the motivation for a parameter of Configuration in UG.]

22.4 (Fall 1991):

Bruce Bagemihl, "Syllable Structure in Bella Coola" (589-646) [Despite earlier claims, Bella Coola does indeed have syllables. However, many segments may remain unsyllabified if they do not fit the canonical syllable shape. In the extreme case of obstruent-only words, this results in a string with no syllables at the phonological level.]

Karin Michelson, "Possessor Stranding in Oneida" (756-761) [Neither verbs that presuppose possession nor verbs derived from the benefactive formally reference the features of a possessor. On the other hand, even unincorporated inalienably possessed nouns allow agreement with the possessor if the action described by the verb does not affect the possessed nominal in a way distinct from the object.]

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

29.3 (1991):

Alan Bailin & Ann Grafstein, "The Assignment of Thematic Roles in Ojibwa" (397-422) [In many languages the thematic roles of verbs are identified by speakers on the basis of configurational information. In Ojibwa, however, this cannot account for thematic role assignment in a large class of simple clauses; B. & G. propose morphological role assignment in these situations.]

29.5 (1991):

John Hewson, "Person Hierarchies in Algonkian and Inuktitut" (861-875) [H. analyzes the complex 3rd person roles in Inuktitut in the same framework as the Algonquian proxi-

matc/obviative distinction. More generally, H. proposes that Possession and Transitivity are linked through person hierarchies that are "based on the same universal cognitive experience."]

Natural Language & Linguistic Theory [Kluwer Academic Publishers, PO Box 358, Accord Station, Hingham, MA 02018]

9.2 (May 1991):

Diana Archangeli, "Syllabification and Prosodic Templates in Yawelmani" (231-283) [Although the morphological templates of Yawelmani do not parse directly into well-formed surface syllables, they can be expressed in terms of legitimate prosodic units, thus supporting the prosodic morphology hypothesis.]

Studies in Language [John Benjamins NA, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118]

15.1 (1991):

Chad L. Thompson, "The Low Topicality Pronoun *k'i-* in Koyukon" (59-84) [The Koyukon "indefinite" prefix has several related meanings and functions, all basically serving to reduce topicality (measured using T. Givón's methodology). A hierarchy of topic accessibility is proposed, and T. suggests that usual categories of Voice are insufficient to account for all of the topicality possibilities of Koyukon.]

WINAK: Boletín Intercultural [Universidad Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala, Apdo Postal 1811, Guatemala 01901, Guatemala]

6.1-4 (June 1990-March 1991):

Edición Conmemorativa para el XXV Aniversario de la Universidad Mariano Gálvez

Nora C. England, "La Ergatividad en los Idiomas Mayas" (3-16) [Ergativity is central to Mayan grammar, and adequate analysis depends on realizing this.]

Jill Brody, "Diálogo en el Discurso Maya" (17-30) [Mayan discourse should be viewed as "dialogue"; dialogue, in turn, is based on conversation among social actors.]

Tom Jones, "Un Título Sacrificatorio de Yax Pak, Rey de Copán" (31-46) [The royal title glyph called the *título pene*, used with great frequency and variation by Yax Pak, 16th king of Copán, is read as *yox-at* and *tox-at*.]

Merieta K. Johnson & Marilyn Henne, "Idioma y Cambio Social en Guatemala" (47-64) [What will the fate of Mayan languages be in Guatemala? Is it possible to plan for stable diglossia? Only Mayan speakers themselves can decide.]

María Teresa de Stiles, "Dos Cuentos Ixiles de San Gaspar Chajul, Quiché, Guatemala" (65-69) [Two folktales, in Spanish only.]

Glenn Ayres, "Comentarios sobre el Alfabeto Propuesto para el Idioma Ixil" (71-85) [Critique of the writing system proposed by the Academia Ixil.]

Katherine Langan, "Colocación Léxica en Poqomam Oriental" (87-115) [An analysis of lexical cohesion in Poqomam, following Halliday & Hasan.]

J. Eberardo Feliciano P. & Wesley M. Collins, "Un Bosquejo de la Negación en Maya-Mam" (117-144) [The various strategies used to express negation in Mam.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

[Compiled from Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), vol. 52(3) through 52(5), September - November 1991.]

Estrada Fernández, Zarina, Ph.D., U. of Arizona, 1991. *Arguments and Clausal Relations in Pima Bajo*. 250 pp. [A study of Arguments and Clausal Relations of Pima Bajo (Uto-Aztecan of N. Mexico) within the framework of Categorical Unification Grammar. DAI 52(4): 1308-A.] [Order # DA 9125446]

Gómez, Gale Goodwin, Ph.D., Columbia U., 1990. *The Shiriana Dialect of Yanam (Northern Brazil)*. 192 pp. [A traditional descriptivist analysis of a dialect of one of the four Yanomami languages of N. Brazil and S. Venezuela. While the major portion of the study is devoted to phonology and morphology, some attention is given to verbal syntax and to a discussion of syntactic features shared with other Amazonian languages. Appendices include a short analyzed text and a lexicon. DAI 52(4): 1309-A.] [Order # DA 9127863]

Lema, Miguel, Ph.D. (Latin American Literature), U. of Wisconsin-Madison, 1991. "*Trilce*": *En el sendero del meditar Inka*. 340 pp. [In this reanalysis of one of the more difficult works of the great Peruvian mestizo poet, César Vallejo, L. develops the view that the Spanish text of *Trilce* (originally published in 1922) is only an "index" of a hidden text that "speaks its mother tongue, the language of the Inkas...Runa Simi." Thus, *Trilce* must be read by "shifting to the register" which L. calls "the path of Inka thinking" (*el sendero del meditar Inka*). DAI 52(5): 1758-A.] [Order # DA 9126425]

Lininger, Barbara A., Ph.D., Florida State U., 1991. *The Spanish of the Salitre-Cabagra Bribri: Internal Composition*. 319 pp. [The phonology and morphosyntax of the Spanish of the Bribri Indians, a Chibchan-speaking group in the Las Brisas area of the Salitre-Cabagra Indian Reservation in southern Costa Rica. "Occasional references are made to the Bribri language." DAI 52(3): 900-A.] [Order # DA 9124619]

Martin, Jack B., Ph.D., UCLA, 1991. *The Determination of Grammatical Relations in Syntax*. 258 pp. [A "unified treatment within G-B theory" of the relationship between the form of a sentence and the interpretation of that sentence. M. proposes that D-structure is determined by lexical aspect and S-structure by thematic relations. He examines the 'active' agreement selection of Creek and Crow, arguing that these "are not counter-examples to the proposed semantic characterizations of D-structure and S-structure." DAI 52(3): 901-A.] [Order # DA 9122679]

Trujillo, Octaviana Valenzuela, Ph.D., Arizona State U., 1991. *Yaqui Views on Language and Literacy*. 211 pp. [A study of Yaqui attitudes toward literacy, based on interviews with mem-

bers of the Old Pascua community. T. finds that there is a conflict between the value that Yaqui people place on their unique heritage and the enculturative pressure of "the patterns and meanings of educational institutions." DAI 52(4): 1411-A.] [Order # DA 9124845]

[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@OAc@calstate (V.G.) and gamble@wsuvm1 (G.G.).]

More on TeX and LaTeX [G.G.]

Our discussion of TeX in the July issue, and the note on LaTeX from David Nash in the October issue, has elicited a cautionary letter from Paul Frank (SIL, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236):

I'd like to share a bit from my experience with TeX and LaTeX in relation to linguistic materials. About five years ago we (in the Colombia branch of SIL) decided to begin using LaTeX on a Unix system to process our linguistic articles and monographs. We invested considerable effort in developing additional macros to supplement LaTeX's already extensive inventory, in order to make the writer's job as easy as possible. Besides simplifying the command structure in this way, we also worked on fonts, incorporating a partial IPA font that we inherited from SIL-Mexico and piecing together symbols from the standard TeX fonts. Even so, we still lacked some characters. We tried using Metafont, which was fine as long as our primary resource person was around Colombia, but once he left we found that no one really had the time (or the head) for designing new characters. (As I recall, Metafont characters are designed by equation rather than as bit-maps, and there is a lot to learn before you can do it right.) To make all this work smoothly we put together a pre-processor using the Unix Sed (Stream Editor) program to get our shorthand for symbols and commands into a format that LaTeX could handle.

Once the initial investment had been made the system worked pretty well for us. The bottleneck then became the running of documents through the system and debugging the files. The difficulty was that a single simple mistake on the part of the typist could generate anywhere from a few to dozens of error messages. The errors could be as simple as leaving off a closing curly bracket or a failure to include the command to mark the end of a table or interlinear example. Unfortunately, LaTeX's error messages are not always very helpful and it became a matter of experience learning to recognize what sort of errors generate what sort of error messages. Getting a file printed, especially a long one, usually turned into a long, drawn-out process of running a file through, looking at the log file, editing the input file to correct the mistakes,

and running the file again—repeating this cycle until all the error messages disappeared. And even when there appeared to be no major problems, things could still not be right. After printing dozens of pages of one job all in boldface, I learned what one particular, innocuous-sounding statement at the end of the log file meant. (One problem was that we did not have a screen previewer, which would no doubt have helped considerably. Previewers are available with PCTeX.)

The upshot of all this was that not many of us ever really learned how to process LaTeX jobs, which in turn created a bottleneck in the production system that tended to hinder rather than promote a healthy writing-printing-editing cycle. As a result of this experience, I am much more in favor of programs such as Microsoft Word which allow quicker feedback to the author and (when used with stylesheets) encourage consistent formatting. (The major problem still remains fonts.)

All this is to say that, while I really like LaTeX and have found it powerful and elegant, I really cannot recommend it (much less raw TeX) as a general-purpose tool for linguistic purposes. I wish I could be more encouraging.

My own experiences with TeX were similar, but the problems diminished as I became more skilled in using the program. I do agree that it is a difficult program to master, but the results of using such a typesetting program, rather than a word processing program, include a certain degree of device independence and, depending on the printer utilized, a beautiful manuscript.

Several readers have written asking for information about the availability of TeX programs. There are both commercial and public domain versions available. For information, you could contact the TeX Users Group, c/o American Mathematical Society, P.O. Box 6248, Providence, RI 02940. Formatting Interlinear Text and supporting software (ITF), as well as several other items of use to linguists, are available from the International Academic Bookstore, SIL, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236.

The Great Character Encoding Debate [G.G.]

In the Corner last April we mentioned international planning to alleviate the problems associated with the profusion of character sets being used by us and our colleagues world wide. Over the past few years an international committee of computer industry personnel, ISO (International Standards Organization), has developed a proposal for standardizing international character encoding. This proposal is labelled ISO DIS 10646 (DIS = Draft International Standards) and includes many features that could help produce international standards for character use on computers. This proposed standard is complex, controversial, and, from the perspective of most linguists, seriously flawed. Fortunately, a consortium of concerned people from the computer industry has offered an alternative solution, known as Unicode. The current Secretary of the Unicode Consortium, Ken Whistler, has been doing an excellent job of representing the interests of linguists in this debate.

Over the past six months Ken has made presentations about the central issues of character encoding, both at conferences and on computer networks (most notably the LINGUIST discussion group). Of the various issues that have been discussed, two have received considerable attention: diacritics, and character width.

Diacritics

The ISO standard would establish a fixed set of characters and diacritic combinations, with which all languages would have to be written. The

Unicode proposal, on the other hand, would allow use of floating diacritics, producing an open set of characters. Obviously the Unicode approach gives much more flexibility to those of us working on less well known languages. Judging from the discussion on LINGUIST, this issue is at the heart of the encoding debate and remains very controversial. Of particular interest was a series of pro & con discussions in May through July 1991. The debate at times seemed to verge on the ridiculous, as can be seen in this excerpt from the May 24 message from J. W. van Wingen, a Netherlands representative to ISO who is opposed to floating diacritics. He argued that ISO was not at fault for ignoring diacritics:

This is putting the fault at the wrong door. It assumes that the way of spelling must be in that way and cannot be in another. In fact, it is the fault of the linguists who designed the spelling while ignoring problems of technical reality...

At the end of his message, van Wingen offered a humorous (I hope) solution to the problem:

I have a suggestion. Let us introduce a law, that every linguist who wants to introduce a new character, not yet existing, has to pay an amount of \$100,000 as a contribution to the cost caused to the information industry as a result of his invention.

Ken's comment from a July 5 message on LINGUIST clearly outlined the Unicode position:

The Unicode standard takes the position that non-spacing marks (including Latin floating diacritics) must be encoded as characters primarily for information sufficiency. Diacritics are productively applied to Latin letters—this goes well beyond the relatively small set of accented letters considered to be part of the standard alphabets of most European languages. In order to be able to encode the textual information of any usage of the Latin script (including various kinds of ad hoc transcriptions published over hundreds of years), we have to do one of the following:

A. Research every baseform + diacritic(s) combination ever used in the history of the Latin (and other) script(s) and assign a character encoding number to each combination; or

B. Collect the set of productively applied diacritic(s) and encode them as non-spacing marks which can compose with any baseform a user chooses for them.

I believe alternative (A) to be a hopeless approach. It is almost, though not quite, as absurd as trying to catalog all the sentences of a language. Position (B) builds a well-defined productive rule into the encoding which allows for unambiguous character encoding of any combination which has to be encoded.

Width

The central issue about character width centers on fixed-width characters as opposed to mixed-width characters. The Unicode position seems to favor the fixed-width solution. Ken outlined the Unicode position in his July 5 message:

In summary, mixed-width character encoding has been discredited among those who have actually tried to implement software which uses it. And moving from an 8-bit to a 16-bit character encoding is *not* going to suddenly make everything twice as inefficient in dealing with text. (Among other things, note that most systems and software that require moving to the new Unicode standard because they need a large, multilingual character set are already having to

deal with Japanese—which means they already have provisions for two-byte characters. They just do so now in a mixed-width and *less* efficient way!)

Need for Linguists to be Involved

Although the character debate seems to be complex and remote from our everyday concerns, we do need to be informed and to provide input. Ken puts it like this:

It is extremely important that we get the international character encoding to be complete and correct. This will allow for an interchange standard for linguistic data, even in those instances where individual linguists with their own independently developed ad hoc encodings for PCs and Mac have no need to change the software they are using locally. Note that the major current initiative aimed at providing a universal text content interchange format (the Text Encoding Initiative, sponsored by ACL et al.) is deficient precisely in the area of character encoding. Getting involved to encourage the building of a Text Encoding protocol on top of a *universal* character set would greatly improve the possibilities that linguists will be able to exchange data freely in the future.

In late July Ken made a strong plea for the Unicode approach:

Linguists had better hope that the Unicode Consortium succeeds in getting general adoption of Unicode, together with some control over the continuing process of adding scripts and character to the standard. The people who work on Unicode care about dead languages (and even more radically, dead scripts), as well as obscure ones. In addition to working on Ethiopian, Mongolian, Sinhala, Khmer, and Burmese for the next edition of Unicode, we have proposals in the hopper for Syriac, Lepcha, Egyptian hieroglyphics, Linear B, and lots else. I can guarantee you that the Danish national standards committee isn't going to care much about such things.

Clearly the character encoding debate and the results of that debate impact all of us. It might be desirable to ask Ken for an update in the next issue of the Newsletter. Let us know if you want additional information. Meanwhile, you can contact Ken directly at his e-mail address: whistler@metaphor.com.

A Note on *Notes on Linguistics*

The Summer Institute of Linguistics, besides producing some very fine linguistics, publishes an in-house journal, *Notes on Linguistics*, that with increasing frequency carries articles offering practical advice to computer-using field linguists. SSILA receives *NoL* on a (somewhat sporadic) exchange basis, and we recently got a parcel containing 5 issues, No. 49 (May 1990) through No. 53 (May 1991). The following articles would probably interest many Corner readers: (No. 49): Eugene Loos & Dan Tutton, "Using FIESTA to Find the Context for Words in a List." (No. 50): Bryan Harmelink, "Using Bookmarks as Cross References in WORD"; Ginger Boyd, "Using SHOEBOX in a Linguistic Field Methods Course." (No. 51): Bryan Harmelink, "Primer Formatting with MICROSOFT WORD." (No. 52): Bryan Harmelink, "Tips About WORD." (No. 53): Evan L. Antworth, "Introduction to Two-level Phonology" [a tool for use with PC-KIMMO]; Gary F. Simons, "Computing in Linguistics: A Two-level Processor for Morphological Analysis" [PC-KIMMO]. — *NoL* is published quarterly, and subscriptions and/or back issues (@ \$2.25 per issue, plus postage & handling) are available to non-SIL members as well as SIL members from: Bookstore, ILC, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236.

'-ware' Redivivus, and now 'Vaxen'

Another *-ware* formation has been spotted by one of our alert readers in the name of *ElseWare Corp.* of Seattle, an outfit that markets PostNet Barcodes among other things. We are not sure that a cute pun is really in the same class as *früterware*, or the venerable *wetware*, but what the heck, it's nice to know the formation still has some life in it.

Speaking of neologisms in the hacker world, there was a discussion last fall on the LINGUIST list about the fashion among computerspeak people for neo-irregular English plurals. The most widespread of these seems to be *VAXen*, but *Macinteesh* is not uncommon.

LEARNING AIDS

[A list of published and "semi-published" teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages was printed in the September 1988 SSILA Newsletter, and additions and updates have appeared subsequently. Further contributions are most welcome. A printout of all Learning Aids information accumulated to date is available to members on request.]

Lakhotia

[The sudden rise in interest in learning Lakhotia in this post-Dances With Wolves era has prompted us to reprint and update our Lakhotia listing at this time.]

A variety of books and tapes on the Lakhotia dialect of Dakota are available from the Colorado University Lakhotia Project. These include: *Beginning Lakhotia I* (337 pp., \$18); *Beginning Lakhotia II* (331 pp., \$18; vols. I & II together, \$35); *Elementary Bilingual Dictionary: English-Lakhotia, Lakhotia-English* (317 pp., \$12); *Lakhotia Wayawapi, Graded Readings* (134 pp., \$10); and *Tapes to Accompany Beginning Lakhotia I* (6 tapes, each approx. 1 hour, \$30). [The tapes do not exactly match the exercises in the textbook, since they were prepared for a somewhat earlier version, but are thoroughly useable.] Order from: C. U. Lakhotia Project, Dept. of Linguistics, Campus Box 239, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309. Make check payable to "C.U. Lakhotia Project." Customer is billed after shipping for postage and handling charges.

The bookstore of *Sinte Gleska College* (on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation) sells a wide range of books, tapes, and other materials on Lakota culture and language. Their latest catalogue lists, among other items, an *Everyday Lakota Dictionary* (\$5) and accompanying tape (\$4.25); *Lakota Language Cassette Tapes* (15 lessons, \$50) and accompanying books (\$11.47); and a *Lakota Ceremonial Song Tape Set* (\$15). Classics like the Boas/Deloria *Dakota Texts* are also available. For an order form, write: Sinte Gleska College Bookstore, P.O. Box 8, Hwy 18, Mission, SD 57555.

Here's some information on ordering Father Buechel's Lakhotia Dictionary, always a popular query. The full citation is: Buechel, Rev. Eugene, S.J. (compiler), *A Dictionary - Oie Wowapi Wan - of Teton Sioux; Lakota-English : English-Lakota; Lakota-Ieska : Ieska-Lakota (with consideration given to Yankton and Santee dialects)*, edited by the Rev. Paul Manhart, S.J. Pine Ridge, SD: Red Cloud Indian School, Inc., Holy Rosary Mission, 1983. The address to order from is: Buechel Memorial Lakota Museum, 350 So. Oak St., PO Box 149, St. Francis, SD 57572. Price: \$19.00. [His information is from John Koontz, who adds: "In spite of various faults, this is the best and largest dictionary of a Siouan language, and quite useful."]

Odawa/Ottawa/Eastern Ojibwa

Kenny Pheasant (1661 Sunburst St., Grawn, MI 49637), an Odawa speaker from the Wikwemikong Reserve on Manitoulin Island, Ontario, sells beginning and advanced Odawa (Ottawa, E. Ojibwa) language tapes. Originally made to accompany his classes at Northwestern Michigan College, each tape is 90 minutes long and was recorded professionally at the recording studios on the NMC campus; there is Pow Wow music in the background. Written material to accompany the tapes can be purchased separately. Six tapes are available: *Beginning Odawa I* (Greetings, Relatives, Foods, etc.); *B.O. II* (House & household items, People, Clothing, etc.); *B.O. III* (Conversation, greetings, etc., and a review of B.O. I-III); *Advanced Odawa I* (Conversation, Verbs, etc.); *A.O. II* (Conversation, Commands, Animate/inanimate, etc.); and *A.O. III* (Conversation, Commands & responses, etc., and a full review). Each tape is \$10; written material is an additional \$2.50 per tape. Add \$3.50 for postage and packing. Telephone orders are welcome after 4 pm weekdays at (616) 276-6333.

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's *Membership Directory* appears every two years (current edition: January 1992) the *Newsletter* lists new members and changes of address every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue.]

New Members (October 1 to December 31, 1991)

- Bereznak, Catherine Dept. of Linguistics, Coates Hall-136B, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803
- Bobaljik, Jonathan Dept. of Linguistics & Philosophy, Room 20D-219, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139
- Campos, Margaret Dept. of Linguistics, GN-40, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195
- Canfield, Kip Dept. of Information Systems, Univ. of Maryland, UMBC, Baltimore, MD 21228-5398
- Carrier, Martin P.O. Box 69555, 109 Thomas St., Oakville, Ontario L6J7R4, CANADA
- Colmes, A. Scott 29 Rh. Ramah, Nahla'ot, Jerusalem, ISRAEL
- Columbus, Claudette K. Dept. of English & Comp. Literature, Box F129, Hobart & William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY 14456-3397
- Corbiere, Mary Anne 301 Eleventh Ave., Lively, Ontario POM 2E0, CANADA
- Darnell, Michael Dept. of English, P.O. Box 413, Univ. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201
- Everson, Michael School of Architecture, UCD, Richview, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14, EIRE
- Files, John B. 2915 Rio Grande, Austin, TX 78705
- Foster, Morris W. Dept. of Anthropology, 521 Dale Hall Tower, Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019
- Giannelli, Luciano Dipartimento di Filologia, Università degli Studi di Siena, Via Roma 47, 53100 Siena, ITALY
- Hinkson, Mercedes Quesney 1760 Blenheim St., Vancouver, BC V6K 4H6, CANADA
- Kahrel, Peter Lumeijatraat 28-iii, 1056 VX Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
- Lamothe, René M. J. Box 29, Fort Simpson, NWT X0E 0N0, CANADA
- Lemaster, Carla G. P.O. Box 1214, Nixa, MO 65714
- Miller, William Dept. of Modern Languages, The Univ. of Akron, Akron, OH 44325-1907
- Morgan, V. M. C. 216 W. Juniper St., Flagstaff, AZ 86001
- Rodríguez, Rosa M. Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Chicago, 1010 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637
- Sato, Tomomi Dept. of Social Science, Hokkaido Univ. of Education, 2-chome Midoriga-oka, Iwamazawa, Hokkaido 068, JAPAN
- Scott, Stephen 2778 Ironville Pike, Columbia, PA 17512
- Stampe, David Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822
- Wilhelm, Andrea Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4, CANADA

New Addresses (since October 1, 1991)

- Anderson, Lloyd B. Ecological Linguistics, P.O. Box 15156, Washington, DC 20003
- Conner, Debbie M. M. P.O. Box 37445, Albuquerque, NM 87109
- Danzliger, Eve Cognitive Anthropology Research Group, Max Planck Inst. for Psycholinguistics, PB 310, NL 6500 AH Nijmegen, NETHERLANDS
- Drechsel, Emanuel J. Dept. of Linguistic, Univ. of Hawaii/Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822
- Floyd, Rick 3775-F Miramar St., La Jolla, CA 92037
- Koontz, John E. 561 Lincoln Ave., Louisville, CO 80027
- Leman, Wayne 843 W. 1st. St., Hardin, MT 59034-2002
- Malone, Terrell A.A. 1188, Santa Marta, Magdalena, COLOMBIA
- Miller, Amy 1623 Garden St., #4, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
- Moore, Patrick Box 50, Ross River, Yukon Y0B 1S0, CANADA
- Pawley, Andrew Dept. of Linguistics, RSPacS, A.N.U., Box 4, GPO, Canberra, ACT 2601, AUSTRALIA
- Piper, Michael J. Enebro 4, FRACC. Lomas de Sierra Juarez, 68000 Oaxaca, Oax., MEXICO
- Renker, Ann M. Box 43, Neah Bay, WA 98357
- Valiquette, Hilaire Balgo School, PMB 2, Halls Creek, WA 6770, AUSTRALIA
- Villalón, María Eugenia IVIC-Depto. Anthropología, Apdo. 21827, Caracas 1020, VENEZUELA

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. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL). Contact: 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.

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Linguistics Conference. Meets annually at various locations. Next meeting : July 3-5 1992, Northern Arizona U, Flagstaff, AZ. Contact: Alyse Neundorf, CEE, NAU, PO Box 5774, Flagstaff, AZ 86011; or Peggy Speas, D of Linguistics, U of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 (speas@cs.umass.edu).

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. \$4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, c/o P.O. Box 50, 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 was 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@ubcmtsg.bitnet).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. Next meeting: UC-Berkeley, mid-October, 1992. Contact: William Simmons, Dept. of Anthropology, UC-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720.

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. Contact Victor Golla, Dept of Ethnic Studies, HSU, Arcata, CA 95521.]

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.

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: June 25-26, 1992, at Idaho State U in Pocatello. Contact: Chris Loether, Indian Studies Program, Campus Box 8297, Idaho State U, Pocatello, ID 83209; tel. (208) 236-4018. See "News From Regional Groups", this issue.

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, D 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 ML, Austin, TX 78731.

Investigadores de lenguas otomangués (ILO). Network and newsletter for those working on Otomanguan languages. Contact: Thomas Smith-Stark, El Colegio de México, CELL, Camino al Ajusco 20, C.P. 01000 México DF, Mexico; or Annette Veerman-Leichsenring, U of Leiden, VVT, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, Netherlands.

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in late June or early July in alternate years, sometimes annually. The XIII Taller Maya was held in June 1991 at Rabinal, Baja Verapaz, Guatemala.

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. 1992 meetings will be held March 12 through 21 (see "News From Regional Groups", this issue). For further information and copies of 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

Arawakan Linguistics Symposium. Conference and informal network. Most recent meeting (2nd): July 10-11, 1991, at the 47th International Congress of Americanists. Contact: Mary Ruth Wise, Casilla 2492, Lima 100, Peru.

Tupí-Guaraní and Cariban Linguistics Symposium. Conference and informal network. The first meeting took place July 8-9, 1991, at the 47th International Congress of Americanists. Contact: Wolf Dietrich, Romanisches

Seminar, U Münster, Bispinghof 3A, D-4400 Münster, Germany; or Spike Gildea, D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

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.

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 was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 6-11, 1992. For membership information contact: Elena Ray, Treasurer LAILA/ALILA, Dept. of Languages and Literature, 311 Watson Hall, Northern Illinois Univ., De Kalb, IL 60115.

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.

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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