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CONTENTS

SSILA Business 1
 Correspondence 3
 News and Announcements 4
 Media Watch 6
 News from Regional Groups 8
 Recent Publications 10
 In Current Periodicals 13
 Recent Dissertations and Theses 14
 Computer Users' Corner 15
 Learning Aids 17
 New Members/New Addresses 18
 Regional Networks 19

SSILA BUSINESS

Results of 1992 Elections

162 ballots were received by the announced deadline. Elected were: *Nora England*, Vice President (1993) and President-Elect for 1994; *Sally McLendon*, Member at Large of the Executive Committee (1993-95); *Victor Golla*, Secretary-Treasurer (1993); and *Lyle Campbell*, Member of the Nominating Committee (1993-95).

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, San Francisco, Dec. 4, 1992

The meeting was called to order at 6:37 pm by the President, William H. Jacobsen, Jr., in Continental Parlor 8 of the San Francisco Hilton. Approximately 80 members were in attendance.

1. The President called on Wick Miller to announce the winner of the 1992 SSILA Book Award: *Carolyn MacKay*, for her *Grammar of Misanlta Totonac*. Although MacKay's manuscript was the only one submitted in 1992, the Award Committee judged that it fully met the standards that have been set for the Award. MacKay's manuscript will be submitted to the Univ. of Utah Press with the Society's recommendation that it be published in their "Indigenous Languages of the Americas" series. Miller announced that the first of this series, Willem de Reuse's *Studies in Siberian Yup'ik Eskimo*, which won the 1990 Award, is scheduled to appear in 1993.

2. The President then introduced the recipients of the 1992 SSILA Travel Award: *Denny Moore*, *Yolanda Lastra*, and *Cristina Monzón*.

3. The Secretary-Treasurer, Victor Golla, was then called upon to report the results of the 1992 elections. He reported that 162 ballots had been received and that the slate of officers put forward by the Nominating Committee had been overwhelmingly approved: *Nora England* (Vice-President and President-Elect), *Sally McLendon* (Member at Large of the Executive Committee), and *Victor Golla* (Secretary-Treasurer). Elected to a 3-year term on the Nominating Committee was *Lyle Campbell*.

4. The President asked for a round of applause for the incoming officers and in appreciation of the work during 1992 of the SSILA Award Committee, the Travel Committee, and the Nominating Committee.

5. The Secretary-Treasurer then presented his annual financial report, summarized below:

Financial Summary: Fiscal Year 1992
 (11/16/1991 - 10/31/1992)
 (exclusive of advance revenue for 1993)

Treasury balance as of Nov. 16, 1991	1,610. 55
Income for FY 1992:	
Membership dues (566 members @ \$10)	5,660. 00
Institutional Subscriptions	332. 50
Contributions	3,440. 50
Interest	28. 31
Miscellaneous (arrears, back issues, etc.)	242. 65
Total FY 1992 income	9,703. 96
Expenses for FY 1992:	
Printing (<i>Newsletter</i> , <i>Directory</i> , etc.)	5,330. 91
Postage (<i>Newsletter</i> , <i>Directory</i> , etc.)	3,421. 69
Travel Awards and subsidies	2,403. 00
Fees to AAA for Annual Meeting	210. 00
Reimbursement for 1991 telephone charges	133. 57
Subsidy for the J. P. Harrington Conference	132. 06
Routine expenses (misc. postage, etc.)	1,103. 63
Total FY 1992 expenses	12,734. 86
Surplus/Deficit	(3,030. 89)
Treasury balance as of Oct. 31, 1992	(1,420. 35)

The Secretary-Treasurer commented that the surprisingly large deficit the Society ran in 1992 primarily resulted from higher printing costs for the *SSILA Newsletter*, due to changing printers. The rise in the basic membership dues from \$10 to \$12 in 1993, together with the extra (optional) fee for the *Directory*, will, in his judgment, allow the Society to balance its budget next year.

6. The President then described the negotiations that have taken place during the past year between the Society and the American Anthropological Association regarding the Conference on American Indian Languages.

Following discussions at last year's meeting of the SSILA Executive Committee, the Secretary-Treasurer wrote (on behalf of President Jacobsen) to Annette Weiner, President of the American Anthropological Association, on Nov. 29, 1991, propos-

ing "to renew the dialogue between our organizations concerning the future of [CAIL]." Stating the view of the SSILA Executive Committee that "the future of the CAIL sessions should be an issue quite separate from discussions of formalized ties between our organizations" he suggested that what we should aim at is "an agreement regarding the management of the CAIL sessions pretty much as they stand."

Prof. Weiner acknowledged this letter in a reply dated Jan. 16, 1992 and requested that SSILA submit its proposals concerning the future structure of CAIL sessions to the AAA Board prior to its spring meetings. We complied with this request. In a letter dated March 10, 1992, the Secretary-Treasurer wrote that:

... the SSILA Executive Committee. . . proposes that the AAA formally recognize the status quo that has evolved between the Association and American Indianist linguists over the past 28 years. This relationship is an exceptional one and calls for exceptional formalization, and it should have no implications beyond the immediate situation.

We suggest something like this:

(1) The American Anthropological Association recognizes the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas as a sister society with whom it agrees to share a portion of its Annual Meeting for the purpose of presenting sessions [up to some specific, agreed-upon number: nine should be an adequate maximum] of an annual Conference on American Indian Languages. These sessions will be scientifically independent from the remainder of the program — i.e., they will not be reviewed for content by the AAA Program Committee. It is understood that the scheduling of CAIL sessions will be at the discretion of the Program Chair, but it is also understood that the Program Chair will communicate with SSILA on scheduling and other procedural matters.

(2) The Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas guarantees to the AAA that the CAIL sessions it organizes will be of high scholarly quality and appropriate for the AAA Annual Meeting. SSILA will present these sessions to the Program Committee in the appropriate format and by the normal deadline for submission of abstracts. SSILA will ensure that all participants are either members of the American Anthropological Association or are formally waived from this requirement by the AAA Program Chair, and will also ensure that all participants register for the AAA Annual Meeting.

In June, the Committee received the following letter (dated May 4, 1992) from Prof. Weiner, proposing a new two-year arrangement for CAIL at the AAA meeting:

I would like to report on the action taken at the recent meeting of the AAA Executive Committee regarding the Conference on American Indian Languages sessions at AAA annual meetings. The Committee's decision was based on the information in your letter of March 10 that SSILA would like to continue to hold CAIL sessions at the AAA meeting, but that for several reasons is not interested in becoming a section of the Association.

Starting in 1993, the AAA will provide CAIL up to six sessions which will be scheduled not to compete with each other. These sessions are to be submitted as a group to the Society for Linguistic Anthropology (SLA) program committee for review as appropriate. Of course, CAIL also may submit additional requests for presentations on the annual meeting program through the regular review process (i.e., reviewed by the SLA program committee). However, we cannot guarantee that any of these additional sessions will be non-competitive with other CAIL sessions.

Of course, the current two-year arrangement continues through this year's [1992] meeting. The Executive Committee also requires that the new arrangement be reviewed in two years (that is, following the AAA's 1994 annual meeting).

The AAA's annual meeting is under increasing space pressure as the number of sub-units and submissions increases. For example, this year we received more than 2,400 submissions, 200 more than submitted last year.

There is also increasing interest among Executive Board members to schedule a few additional plenary sessions in future meetings to highlight the unity rather than the fragmentation of the discipline. This will lead to an increase in the numbers of sessions that will not be accommodated.

Therefore, since the Board can only guarantee these new arrangements for two years, I again urge you to consider some future way to integrate CAIL more fully into the AAA's organizational structure.

We look forward to the continued participation of CAIL in the AAA annual meetings.

At an informal meeting in Santa Barbara in July, this proposal was discussed by President Jacobsen, Vice-President Mithun, and Secretary-Treasurer Golla, who agreed that the terms, while not as generous as we would have liked, were acceptable. The proposal was formally discussed at the Executive Committee meeting in San Francisco on Dec. 3, where it was accepted by a unanimous vote. A letter to this effect was sent to Prof. Weiner on December 14, 1992.

President Jacobsen, in summarizing these negotiations, emphasized that a relationship between SSILA and the LSA is continuing to develop, and that continuation of the present CAIL arrangements through 1994 does not preclude SSILA-organized sessions at LSA meetings.

7. President Jacobsen recognized Akira Yamamoto, the Society's delegate to the Native American Language Issues Institute (NALI). Prof. Yamamoto reported on the NALI meeting that was held in Washington, DC, in October. He also conveyed a request for assistance from NALI's Professional Cooperation and Collaboration Committee [see "News and Announcements" below].

Prof. Yamamoto presented a resolution in support of increasing the 1993 appropriation for the Native American Languages Act of 1992 from \$2 million to \$4.5 million. On his motion, seconded by Wick Miller, the meeting approved this resolution. It was suggested from the floor that copies of this resolution be distributed with the January 1993 Newsletter, and the President so ordered.

8. The President asked if there were any announcements or new business.

- Wick Miller spoke briefly about plans for a symposium on "Endangered Languages of the Americas" at the 1994 International Congress of Americanists in Stockholm, July 4-9, 1994 [see "News and Announcements" below].

- Denny Moore announced that there may be some research positions available in the near future for linguists (primarily those in their early postdoctoral years) who are interested in work on the indigenous languages of Brazil. For further information, contact: Denny Moore, Museu Goeldi-DCH, Av. Magalhães Barata 376, CP 399, 66000 Belém, Pará, BRAZIL (e-mail: moore@mpeg.anpa.br).

9. President Jacobsen then delivered his Presidential Address, "How Have We Classified These Languages?" Noting that 1991 marked the hundredth anniversary of the first comprehensive classifications of the indigenous languages north of Mexico, those of Brinton and Powell, Jacobsen presented a "score sheet" or inventory of the genealogical classifications that have attempted to deal comprehensively with these languages

There being no further business, President Jacobsen turned the gavel over to the incoming President, Marianne Mithun, who then adjourned the meeting at 6:30 pm.

1993 Meetings: Summer and Winter

The Society will hold a summer meeting on the weekend of July 2-4, 1993, on the campus of Ohio State University, Columbus, in conjunction with the 1993 Linguistic Institute. The call for papers is being mailed to members with this issue of the SSILA Newsletter. The final date for the submission of abstracts is May 1.

The 1993 Conference on American Indian Languages will take place in Washington, DC, November 17-21, as part of the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association. The call for papers, and other materials, will be mailed to members by mid-February. Deadline for receipt of abstracts by the SSILA Conference Organizers is March 15.

Special Arrangements for European Dues Collection

Members of SSILA residing in Germany, as well in other European countries, now have the option of paying their dues in Deutschmarks, either by direct bank transfer (Überweisung) or by Eurocheck. (Members who wish to continue paying their dues in US Dollars, directly to Victor Golla, may do so.)

Überweisungen should be made out to: Vereins- and Westbank Hamburg, Zweigstelle Grindel, BLZ 200 300 00, Account 26/04197. At the same time as the Überweisung is sent, please either send an e-mail message on the Internet (100064.2307@compuserve.com) or send a self-addressed envelope and notification of your transfer and the amount transferred to Dr. M.-L. Liebe-Harkort, Viktoria-Luise-Platz 9, D-W-1000 Berlin 30, GERMANY.

If payment is made by Eurocheck, please send it to Marie-Louise Liebe-Harkort at the address above, including a self-addressed envelope and a notification of the amount. A copy will be returned to you with a confirmation when all is in order.

Dues in DM for 1993 are DM 18.-. Advance payments of 2 or 3 years will also be accepted (DM 36.- for 1993-94 or DM 54.- for 1993-95). Those paying by Eurocheck should add a processing fee of DM 10.- to their payments. If the processing fee exceeds the bank charges, the excess will be used for the SSILA travel fund. If the bank charges are higher than the processing fee, you will be informed of this on your note and asked to make up the difference.

Members in the Netherlands have the further option of paying their dues in Dutch Guilders by bank transfer through Kees Hengeveld, Department of Spanish, University of Amsterdam.

Transfers should be made to: Postbank, Acc. nr. 3569986 (P.C. Hengeveld), Joh. v. d. Waalsstraat 61-I, 1098 PG Amsterdam. Hengeveld will notify members upon receipt of their fee. If there are any questions about how to make the payment, members may telephone him at: 020-5254624 (office), 020-6684705 (home), or send him an e-mail message (khengeveld@alf.let.uva.nl).

Dues in Guilders for 1993 are Hfl. 27,50 (which includes a small surcharge for bank handling costs). Advance payments of 2 or 3 years will also be accepted for an additional Hfl. 25,- for each year (i.e., a total of Hfl. 52,50 for 1993-94, or Hfl. 77,50 for 1993-95). If the surcharge exceeds the actual handling costs, the excess will be donated to the SSILA travel fund.

CORRESPONDENCE

Creating Names for Okanagan Letters

October 14, 1992

We here at the Okanagan Language Program of the En'owkin Centre are making up technical terms in Okanagan to accommodate our needs. Here are some of the terms we have devised for the unusual letters used to spell Okanagan:

We call the barred lambda $\lambda\dot{\epsilon}\lambda\dot{\chi}\lambda\dot{\gamma}\lambda\dot{\rho}$ 'old man' because the symbol looks like a little old man, and the word has two of them. We call the barred l (voiceless lateral fricative) $c\dot{a}yq'lw's$, lit. 'crossed in the middle'. We had more fun with gamma, which we call *tama?*, baby talk for 'grandmother', in part because "grandma" sort of sounds like "gamma" but also because we like the idea that gamma will keep company with old man lambda.

Schwa is *sqi?ts* 'nightmare'. The story behind this name is as follows: Bill Q. had a heck of a time figuring which way to turn that "e" on the board. We called the symbol *pil i?sqi?sc* 'Bill's nightmare' to remember those moments, or *sqi?ts* for short.

The pharyngeal is *cucwaxən* 'fringe (on the sleeve)'. We are working on glottal stop and a few other terms. We eventually want street and road

signs (and other signs) to be put up in Okanagan, and having names for letters helps prepare for our campaign.

Tony Mattina
En'owkin Centre
Penticton, BC V2A 5P9, CANADA

[The *Newsletter* would be interested in hearing more about letter names or other metalinguistic terms that are in use in Indian communities. —Ed.]

Algonquianists Claim *Kemosabe*

November 8, 1992

I wasn't sure whether the whole Lone Ranger bit in the last SSILA Newsletter was a joke or not. I thought it was well known that the origin of *Kimosabe* is Ojibwe. At least that's the popular lore among Ojibweists. In many dialects — I have heard it in Severn Ojibwe, and Algonquin — there is a verb *giimoozaabi* (pronounced very similarly to Tonto's pronunciation) that means 'he sneaks a look, he peeks'. I think that it can also be used to refer to someone wearing a mask and peeking out.

Somewhere along the way, too, I heard that Jay Silverheels, the guy who played Tonto, was Iroquois, but that he was from one of those Southwest Ontario reserves where space is shared with Ojibwes, and that's how he picked up an Ojibwe name for the Lone Ranger.

J. Randolph Valentine
Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Western Ontario
London, Ontario N6A 5C2, CANADA

November 24, 1992

I read somewhere (I have forgotten where), and have always believed, that the name Tonto had for the Lone Ranger, *Kemosabe*, was taken from an Algonquian language. Bloomfield, in his *Menomini Grammar* (16.24), quotes a form *ke-mo-sa-pame-w* 'he stealthily looks at him'. Hockett, in his reconstruction of Algonquian stems in *k* (*IJAL* 23:262, 1957) quotes this form, and also quotes a conjunct form from Ojibwa, *ki-mo-sa-pama-t*, and consequently reconstructs Proto-Algonquian **ki-mo-sa-pame-w* 'he stealthily observes him'. If Tonto was a Potawatomi, as is claimed by a 1939 article in the Saturday Evening Post, cited by Kendall, and if Potawatomi has a similar word, then what is more natural than that Tonto would have used this term to address the Lone Ranger. It makes sense, too, since the Lone Ranger wore a mask and could naturally be said to "look at him stealthily," i.e., as from behind a mask. It could have been a term meaning 'Masked Man'. The author of the series could have shortened the word somewhat by leaving off the final inflection *-mew* since the original verb is a little long for snappy dialogue.

The author of the radio serial was from Buffalo and lived in Detroit. This is Algonquian territory, and it is likely that he knew native speakers of a Central Algonquian language like Menomini or Potawatomi whom he could ask for a term meaning 'Masked Man'. Certainly more likely than that the author was reading Harrington's book on the Tewa Indians or that he had sent a researcher to the southwest to collect authentic background.

It may be of interest to note that the original actor who played the part of the Lone Ranger in 1932 was a Canadian from Kitchener, Ontario. Did he have some input into the selection of an Indian name for the Lone Ranger? Tune in next week to find out.

William Cowan
Dept. of Linguistics, Carleton Univ.
Ottawa K1S 5B6, CANADA

It's the Other Way Round!

November 11, 1992

I have just received the *Newsletter*. It is beautifully done, as usual. There is one mistake, however. In the paper of mine that you summarize in the *Current Periodicals* section ["Relativization in Polysynthetic Languages", *IJAL* 58.2, April 1992, pp. 135-157] I claim exactly the opposite of what you describe. An inserting strategy is characteristic of Navajo and a combining strategy characteristic of European languages.

Andrej A. Kibrik
Institute of Linguistics, Moscow

More on Chance Resemblances

November 16, 1992

With regard to your review of Donald A. Ringe, Jr.'s *On Calculating the Factor of Chance in Linguistic Comparison* (*SSILA Newsletter* XI:3, p. 9), you might note that there is a considerable literature on the subject of chance resemblances. Readers of Ringe's monograph may be interested in my paper, "A Method for Assessing Distant Linguistic Relationships," in Sydney M. Lamb & E. Douglas Mitchell (eds.), *Sprung from Some Common Source: Investigations Into the Prehistory of Languages* (Stanford Univ. Press, 1991), pp. 389-404.

Robert L. Oswalt
99 Purdue Ave., Kensington, CA 94708

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Call for Papers for 1993 Kansas Volume

The editors of the *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* plan to publish two numbers of Volume 18 (1993). The second of these numbers will be devoted to papers on the native languages of the Americas. Papers (in linguistics and closely related disciplines) should be submitted before February 1. Submissions should be in good readable form (double or 1.5 spaced) but not necessarily final copies. Since *KWPL* is a working paper series, publication here does not necessarily preclude later publication elsewhere of revised versions of papers. Student papers are especially welcome. —Please direct all correspondence to: Editors, *KWPL*, Linguistics Dept., 427 Blake Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

NALI Meeting: An Update

The perils of reporting before the event takes place! Ives Goddard writes to supplement and correct some of the information we related in our anticipatory story on the Oct. 9-11 meeting of the *Native American Language Issues Institute* (NALI) in Washington DC [*SSILA Newsletter* XI:3, p. 2]:

The meeting was indeed held, though in Arlington, Virginia, across the river. *Senator Inouye* and *Rick West* [Director of the Smithsonian's American Indian Museum] were apparently hoped for but not on the final program. *Ken Hale* gave the keynote address, "The Status of Native

Languages," on Friday morning, Oct. 9. This was followed by a plenary session "Restoration, Retention and Archiving Native Languages and Cultures," with panel members *James Glenn*, Senior Archivist, National Anthropological Archives; *Judith Gray*, Ethnomusicologist, Library of Congress; *Michael Tsosie* (Mojave) Community Scholar, Colorado River Indian Tribes; and *Ives Goddard*, Curator, Dept. of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution (and representing the LSA Committee on Endangered Languages). A session on "Project Tradition and Technology: Integrating Culture, Language and Technology" was presented by SSILA member *Lucille J. Watahomigie*. A Saturday session "Language Endangerment and Strategies for Protection, Preservation, and Promotion of Native Languages" featured reports by *Ken Hale* on "The Ulwa Language Project," *William Leap* on "Twenty-five years working with Native American Groups," and *Akira Yamamoto* on "Native American Languages Development Institutes."

NALI Requests Help on Languages Act Evaluation Criteria

During their October meeting (see preceding story), NALI members discussed some of the implications of the *Native American Languages Act of 1992* (PL 102-524) — a funding bill that authorizes the expenditure of at least \$2 million a year on Native American language programs, signed into law this Fall. NALI's committee on Professional Cooperation and Collaboration (*Patricia Locke*, *William Wilson*, *Ofelia Zepeda*, and *Akira Yamamoto*) is now putting together a proposal for an "evaluator's guide" for selecting appropriate program proposals for funding, and in doing so they are turning to SSILA for help:

We need expert input from linguists in formulating useful (and practical) guidelines for evaluating such proposals. The question looks simple enough: which proposals should be funded? This is, however, a loaded question. Should we give priority to programs for the most endangered languages? (Krauss estimates that 149 of 187 existing North American languages are no longer being learned by children.) Or should we fund the programs most likely to succeed?

If we recommend the former, then what do we want to see in the proposal? Do we need to see some evidence that the local community is committed to the preservation of their language? Do they have a commitment from linguists to work with them? Is it important for them to have already started language classes? Who will teach the language to whom? Where? When?

If we recommend the latter, what do we want to see in the proposal? What makes a language program promising?

We need to put our recommendations together during the next few weeks. We would appreciate it very much if SSILA members could take a few moments to think about these and other questions and send us their comments and opinions. Thank you in advance for your support and help.

Send replies to: NALI, Professional Cooperation and Collaboration Committee, P.O. Box 963, Choctaw, OK 73020 (fax: 405/454-3688; tel: 405/454-2158). SSILA members can also direct queries to the SSILA delegate to NALI, *Akira Yamamoto*, at: Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045 (tel: 913/864-4103; fax: 913/864-5224).

Second J. P. Harrington Conference Scheduled

The second *Conference on the Papers of John P. Harrington* will be held at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC, on Tues-

day and Wednesday, November 16-17, 1993, immediately preceding the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association. It will be sponsored by the National Anthropological Archives, the repository of the larger part of the Harrington Papers. The first J. P. Harrington Conference took place in Santa Barbara in June 1992, under the auspices of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. For further information, and to be placed on the mailing list for the Conference Newsletter, contact: Victor Golla, J. P. Harrington Conference, P.O. Box 301, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/826-4324).

Meanwhile, a selection of papers from the first Harrington Conference will be published in a forthcoming special issue of *Anthropological Linguistics* devoted to work on the Harrington materials.

American Indian Linguistics at LSA Meeting

The following papers on American Indian languages, or using American Indian language data, were scheduled for presentation at the 1993 Annual Meeting of the *Linguistic Society of America* (Los Angeles, January 7-10):

E. Rush Barrett (U of Texas-Austin), "K'iche' Maya Truncation and the Prosodic Hierarchy"; **Megan J. Crowhurst** (U of Texas-Austin), "Minimal Quantity and Template Mapping in Sierra Miwok"; **Spike Gildea** (U of Oregon), "Syntactic and Semantic Explanations for the Cariban Split Ergative"; **William H. Jacobsen, Jr.** (U of Nevada-Reno), "Another Look at Sapir's Evidence for Inclusion of Haida in Na-Dene"; **Paul Kroeber** (U of North Texas), "Varieties of Wh-Agreement in Thompson Salish"; **Stephen Marlett** (SIL), "Double Object Constructions in Seri"; **Brenda I. L. Orser & Barry F. Carlson** (U of Victoria), "Sonority in Spokane, Interior Salish Pharyngeal Resonants"; **Brian Potter** (UCLA), "Prosodic Morphology and Syllabification in Mohawk"; **Kevin Russell** (USC), "The Internal Structure of Feet: Generalized Iambs in Cayuvava" [language isolate of Bolivia]; **Susan Steele** (U of Arizona), "Towards a Theory of Morphological Information" [Uto-Aztec data]; **James K. Watters** (SIL), "The Morphosyntax of Verb-Verb Constructions in Tepchua"; **Andrea Wilhelm** (U of Calgary), "Noun Incorporation in Northern Athapaskan"; and **Anthony Woodbury** (U of Texas-Austin), "Against Intonational Phrases in Central Alaskan Yupik Eskimo."

A symposium on the *Preservation of North American Indian Languages*, organized by **Marianne Mithun** (UC-Santa Barbara) and formally sponsored by SSILA, was scheduled for the evening of January 7. The presentations included: **Patricia Kwachka** (U of Alaska-Fairbanks), "You Are What You Speak: Ethnic Identity and Language Maintenance"; **Roseanna Thompson** (Choctaw Tribal Schools), "Living With a Dying Language: Mississippi Choctaw"; **Akira Yamamoto** (U of Kansas), "Language Community, Scientific Community, and Common, Mutually Supported Community"; and **Ofelia Zepeda** (U of Arizona), "Tribal Community Needs and the Roles and Responsibilities of Native Speaking Linguists."

1994 ICA

The 48th *International Congress of Americanists* will be held in Sweden, July 4 - 9, 1994.

The Congress will be hosted by the Swedish Institute of Latin American Studies in cooperation with the universities of Stockholm and Uppsala and with support from the Swedish Government (Prof. Magnus Mörner heads the Executive Committee). Its principal theme will be "Threatened

Peoples and Environments in the Americas." To be placed on the mailing list for further information, write: Institute of Latin American Studies, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden.

A symposium is being organized on "Native Languages of South America — Synchronic and Diachronic Aspects" (convenors: *Mary Ruth Wise, Willem Adelaar, and Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino*; see "News from Regional Groups: South America" for details). Also proposed is a symposium on "Endangered Languages of the Americas" (convenors: *Wick R. Miller and Akira Yamamoto*). SSILA members who would like to take part in these symposia should contact one of the convenors.

American Indian Linguistics at Mexican Meeting

The 10th *International Congress of the Association of Linguistics and Philology of Latin America* will meet in Veracruz, Mexico, April 11-16, 1993. A section on Amerindian Linguistics will form part of the Congress. Also included are sections on Analysis of Linguistic Structures, Discourse Analysis, Sociolinguistics and Dialectology, Psycholinguistics, Applied linguistics, Historical Linguistics and History of Linguistics, and the Analysis of Literary Texts. Specialists in language and literature who are active members of the ALFAL may participate in this congress. Those who are not members may join the association through the Regional Delegate for their country. The official languages of the Congress are Spanish and Portuguese. The registration fee for participants to present papers or attend is \$40.00 US until January 12, 1993, and \$60.00 after that date. For students the fee is \$10.00. For information, write to: Lilia Castellanos Medina, Torre de Humanidades I, 3er. piso, cubiculo 20, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, UNAM, 04510 Mexico, D.F.; or to: Juan Lopez Chavez/Marina Arjona Iglesias, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, Mexico, D.F. (Fax: (52) (5) 665-78-74; e-mail: dakin@unamvm1.bitnet).

Endangered Language Work in Germany

- The *Working Group on Endangered Languages* of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft has recently published a 24-page brochure on the documentation of endangered languages (*Informationsbroschüre zur Dokumentation von 'Bedrohten Sprachen'*, Köln, 1992). Sections are included on: the nature of the problem; examples of endangered languages; documentation vs. preservation; the role of fieldwork in linguistics; unrealistic romanticism; ethical problems; and what constitutes adequate documentation. (Works by several SSILA members are held up as models, including Douglas Parks' *Traditional Narratives of the Arikara Indians* and Geoffrey Kimball's *Koasati Grammar*.) The brochure also has a roster of contact people (mostly in Europe) for specific language groups and areas, and a list of possible funding sources for German researchers. To obtain a copy of this brochure, or for further information, contact: Nikolaus Himmelmann, Institut für Sprachwissenschaft, Universität zu Köln, D-5000 Köln 41, Germany (tel: 0221/470-4112; e-mail: am003@aix370.rz.uni-koeln.de).

- A column on "Endangered Languages" will henceforth be a feature of *Linguistic News Lines*, the international linguistic news journal published by Lincom Europa in Munich. Edited in coop-

eration with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft, the column will provide information on the current state of research on endangered languages around the world. Two kinds of contributions are especially welcome: reports on documentation projects in progress or planned in the near future; and reports on endangered languages urgently in need of research and documentation.

Particularly relevant is information on the following points: • Why is the language endangered? • Are there any reasons why the endangered language has not been documented so far? • Are there any publications, tapes, etc. already available? • Have scholars been working on the language but not published their data? • What are the conditions for field work? (socio-political situation; problems with authorities; geographical and demographic data; living and working conditions) • Do plans already exist for saving the language?

Contributions (in English, French, German, Spanish, or Portuguese) should be sent, preferably on an MS-DOS diskette, to: LINCOM EUROPA, P.O. Box 1316, D-8044 Unterschleissheim/München, Germany.

APS Grants and Fellowships Available

• *Phillips Fund* grants:

The Phillips Fund provides grants for work in North American Indian linguistics and ethnohistory, i.e. the United States, the Northwest Coast, and Alaska. Because funds are limited and applications numerous, grants are not made for projects in archaeology, ethnography, psycholinguistics, or for the preparation of pedagogical materials. The Committee prefers supporting the work of younger scholars, including graduate students. The grants are intended for such extra costs as travel, tapes, films, informants' fees, etc., but not as a rule for general maintenance. They are ordinarily given for only a year (12 months following the date of the award). In recent years, the average number of grants per year was 17 and the average award was about \$1,200; grants have rarely exceeded \$1,500.

The deadline for applications is March 15. To request application forms or further information, write to: Phillips Fund Grants, American Philosophical Society Library, 105 South 5th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3386 (tel: 215/440-3400).

• Short-term *Mellon Resident Research Fellowships* for 1993-94:

Mellon Fellowships are intended to encourage research in the Library's collections by scholars who reside beyond a 50-mile radius of Philadelphia. They are open to both U.S. citizens and foreign nationals who are holders of the Ph.D. or the equivalent, Ph.D. candidates who have passed their preliminary exams, and independent scholars. Applicants in any relevant field of scholarship may apply. (The Society's Library houses an outstanding collection of papers on American Indian Languages, including the Franz Boas Collection.) The stipend is \$1,800 per month, and the term of the fellowship is a minimum of one month and a maximum of three, taken between June 1, 1993 and May 31, 1994.

Applications must be received by March 1. Address inquiries to: Mellon Fellowships, American Philosophical Society Library, 105 South 5th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3386 (tel: 215/440-3400).

News From Sister Societies

• The *Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures* (ASAIL) sponsored two sessions at December's MLA convention, one on "Gender

and Gay/Lesbian Studies in Native American Literature" and the other on "Literature in Native Languages." The latter was chaired by **Luci Tapahonso** (U. of Kansas) and included papers by **Ofelia Zepeda** (U. of Arizona), "Pulling Down the Clouds: Some Words on Thoughts About Rain"; **Laura Tohe** (U. of Nebraska), "Writing Within Hozho: The Navajo Process of Creation"; and **Julian Rice** (Florida Atlantic U.), "Deer Women and Elk Men: The Lakota Narratives of Ella Deloria." — Meanwhile, **Rodney Simard** (CSU-San Bernardino) has been chosen to succeed **Helen Jaskoski** as editor of the Association's journal, *Studies in American Indian Literatures*.

• Last February, the *American Association for the Advancement of Science* gave provisional status to a new section (Section Z), "Linguistics and the Language Sciences." If the membership of the section totals 400 or more before February 1995, the provisional status will be removed. To date, very few individuals have actually joined AAAS specifying that they want Section Z as their primary affiliation. Should you wish to join, membership applications are available from AAAS, 1333 H St., NW, Washington, DC 20005; (202)326-6430. Membership costs \$85.00 per year, and includes a subscription to the weekly journal *Science*.

Linguists who are already members of AAAS are urged by LSA President *Arnold Zwicky*, LSA Secretary *Fritz Newmeyer*, and *Barbara Lust*, the LSA Delegate to the AAAS, to select Section Z as one of the three electorates they are permitted. They write: "If we do not build up section membership, Section Z will not be permitted to hold section meetings and elections of officers, which is critical now if the new section is to survive and develop. We would be glad to have any ideas you might have which could help us in building this new section. It took generations to get linguistics recognized as a science in the AAAS. Your support and help is therefore essential."

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 items that they think worthy of attention here, sending clippings where possible.*]

• There they go again . . . ! Featured in the *Scientific American* for November 1992 (vol. 267, no. 5) is yet another presentation of **Joseph Greenberg's** speculations about American Indian linguistic classification, "Linguistic Origins of Native Americans," coauthored by Greenberg and **Merritt Ruhlen**. There is little new here for linguists (except for some political jibes by Greenberg and Ruhlen at "the traditionalists who oppose our classification"). The article is, rather, directed at the vast audience of educated laypeople that the *Scientific American* reaches. Here are some samples of the scientific enlightenment offered: There were "exactly three [Asian] migrations [into the Western Hemisphere]"; "Na-Dene's relatives in Asia were recently identified . . . [as] Caucasian, Sino-Tibetan and Yeniseian"; and (for the statisticians out there) "the chances of an accidental match [between Halkomelem (Salish) *məlqw* 'throat' and Tfaltik (Kalapuya) *milq* 'swallow'] are . . . 0.004 and . . . the probability for a random similarity among [such resemblant forms] in six families . . . [is] about one chance in 10 billion."

- It does not often happen that American Indians or their languages make news in the Netherlands, but Peter Bakker (Univ. of Amsterdam) sent us a clipping from the Oct. 13 issue of *De Telegraaf*, the most widely read paper in the country, headlined “Indianenstam sprak vroeger ook Nederlands [Indian Tribe also spoke Dutch in earlier times].” The tribe in question is the *Paugussett*, a formerly numerous Eastern Algonquian group represented in the 20th century by a handful of descendants in Connecticut. *De Telegraaf* reported that anthropologist Frans Wojciechowski, who recently defended his dissertation on Paugussett ethnohistory at the University of Nijmegen, has discovered that members of the tribe learned Dutch in the 1600s through trading with the New Amsterdam settlement, and continued using it well into the 18th century. The German-speaking Moravian missionaries who first worked among the Paugussett and the nearby Schaghticoke around 1750 expressed considerable astonishment, in their letters and diaries, that older Indians greeted them in passable Dutch and were even able to conduct conversations with them in that language.*

A followup story in the October 24 weekend edition of *De Telegraaf* featured an interview with Chief Big Eagle of the (landless) modern Paugussets. The 77-year-old Chief invoked the old ties in asking for Queen Beatrix’s aid in gaining U.S. federal recognition for his group. “Mijn stam is een oude bondgenoot van Nederland,” he is quoted as saying (presumably in English). “Mijn voorouders spraken Nederlands.” [My tribe is an old ally of the Netherlands. My ancestors spoke Dutch.]

[This story was also brought to our attention by John O’Meara (Lakehead Univ., Ontario), one of whose colleagues had come across a version of it in the Nov. 9 issue of *The Windmill*, a paper that circulates among Dutch speakers in Canada and the U.S.]

- The quest for linguistic authenticity in films about American Indians continues unabated. The latest widely-distributed example is *Last of the Mohicans*, with A.I.M. activist Russell Means in the title role, speaking something identifiably Eastern Algonquian. Jim Rementer, a member of the Lenape (Oklahoma Delaware) community and an SSILA member, tells us how some of the linguistic decisions were made:

In the little bit of experience I have had with film making projects, I never cease to be amazed at the speed with which film people think everyone should move, what with last minute changes and decisions.

In December 1990 a woman named Julia Kobrinski contacted me about the movie, saying that they were wondering what language to use for the “Mahican” dialogue. I told her about Carl Masthay’s forthcoming edition of Schmick’s Mahican Dictionary [see *SSILA Newsletter* XI:2, July 1992, p. 13], but she said they wanted some language still spoken. I suggested that the closest language to Mahican at this time was the Munsee Delaware dialect spoken at Moraviantown, Ontario.

The next day I called Dianne Snake, the Language Coordinator at Moraviantown, who said that she would be glad to work on the script if it wasn’t too long. The film people, meanwhile, had contacted John O’Meara, a linguist who had written a thesis on Munsee (*Delaware Stem Morphology*,

McGill University, 1990), who in turn also contacted Dianne.

Dianne made the translations requested and sent a tape of the Munsee lines, in her voice, to the film company. Shortly afterwards they called back and said they wanted a male speaker. So, Dianne had Chief Richard Snake read the dialogue on tape. After a while, Dianne was again contacted to see if she would come to the filming location to be the dialogue coach, and she agreed. Then, in another sudden change, the film company again said they wanted a male speaker, so Dianne’s student, Glen Jacobs, went in her place. It is my understanding that Russell Means himself was responsible for these requests for male speakers, mistakenly thinking that Delaware, like his native Lakhota, would have distinctions between men’s and women’s speech. In fact, Delaware does not have a different vocabulary for males and females, except for a few kinship and friendship terms.

As for the end product of all this effort — Richard Snake and his wife Sandi saw the film while visiting here in Oklahoma recently, and I have to report that they were disappointed in both the quality and quantity of the Delaware used in it.

- Meanwhile, Marguerite MacKenzie (Dept. of Linguistics, Memorial University of Newfoundland) has sent us the following note on another film in this genre:

I finally got to see a video version of *Black Robe* this past summer and was amazed that I could understand the language spoken by the “Algonquins” in the film. It turned out that they were speaking a northern dialect of East Cree, the language which I have been working on for many years. (East Cree is fairly close to Algonquin, in that they are both Central Algonquian languages, but Algonquin is in fact a dialect of Ojibwa, not Cree.)

I was even more surprised to see my friend James Bobbish, who is a native speaker of Cree, cast as a Huron and speaking Mohawk. James is a former chief of the community of Chisasibi (formerly Fort George) on the east coast of James Bay. He tells me that a cameraman with friends in Chisasibi made the suggestion to the film company that people from there be auditioned and that their language be used in the film.

James’ sister, Helen Atkinson, was hired to translate the dialogue into East Cree and to train the non-Native actors. I can attest that her Cree dialogue matches the subtitles quite closely. The varying degrees of fluency among the actors apparently reflects the amount of effort each put into learning a new language. James, one of the few Chisasibi people to have a speaking part in the film, was for some reason cast as an Iroquoian “Huron” rather than an Algonquin, so he also had to have a language coach (Billy Two-Rivers, a Mohawk speaker). Rumor has it that the Mohawk (“Huron”) dialogue, unlike the Cree (“Algonquin”), does not match the subtitles.

- John Nichols, writing in *Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics* 17:4 (1992), calls our attention to news stories about the Native language ballots that were used in some communities during the Canadian constitutional referendum last October:

Added to the English and French questions on the ballots . . . in areas with large Native populations were translations into one of nineteen Native languages. The *Toronto Globe and Mail* on October 22, 1992 displayed the ballots in Inuktitut, Micmac, Naskapi, Algonquin, and Cree. (Does this mean that there are now official orthographies for these languages?) On the day of the referendum (October 26), the same newspaper reported that Quebec’s Chief Electoral Officer had replaced the ballots from four of the Cree communities and posted corrections in five others. The East Cree question on the original ballot apparently asked voters if they wanted to “overturn” Canada’s constitution rather than “renew” it.

* Copies of Wojciechowski’s dissertation, *Ethnohistory of the Paugussett Tribes: an Exercise in Research Methodology*, can be ordered from the author at: De Thun 138-A, 6419 XJ Heerlen, Netherlands.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Inuit Studies

• The 8th *Inuit Studies Conference* was held at Université Laval, in Quebec City, Canada, on October 25-28, 1992, followed in the same location by the 1st International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences on October 28-31. A total of 430 people attended the two conferences and 300 papers were given.

The Inuit Studies conference had 5 sessions on Eskimo-Aleut linguistics:

Cadres syntaxiques et inuktitut/Syntactic frameworks and Inuktitut language: **H. Aagesen**, "Grammatical Relations and 'Roles' in Greenlandic"; **A. Berge**, "Four Theories of Syntax and their Application to Eskimo"; **J. Leer**, "The Characterizer in the Eskimo Languages"; **K. Murasugi**, "The Transitive Morpheme in Inuktitut"; and **B. Shaer**, "Time Reference and Temporal Marking in West Greenlandic."

Enseigner la syntaxe aux Inuit/Teaching Syntax to the Inuit: **D. R. F. Collis**, "Four Models for Teaching Syntax in Inuit Schools"; **W. J. de Reuse**, "Teaching a Language with an Intertwined Morphology and Syntax: Some Examples from Siberian Yupik Eskimo"; **A. Johns**, "On the Role of Theoretical Syntax in Inuktitut Linguistics Courses"; **K. Langgård**, "Syntax and Greenlandic"; and **J. M. Sadock**, "Autolexical Syntax in the Classroom."

Langue et société/Language and Society: **S. Allen & M. Crago**, "Learning a Polysynthetic Language: a Preliminary View of Early Stages of First Language Development in Inuktitut"; **E. V. Golovko**, "Native Languages of Chukotka and Kamchatka and Educational Opportunities for Northern Native Peoples"; **N. Grann**, "An Anthology of East Greenlandic Poetry"; and **I. Mazurkewich**, "The Process of Language Shift from Inuttut to English."

Linguistique générale 1/General Linguistics 1: **J. Arnakak**, "l/[r] to [r] in North Baffin Dialects"; **E. Dresner & A. Johns**, "Consonant Assimilation and the Law of Double Consonants"; **D. Hitch**, "Distinctive Features, Assimilation and /h/ in Inuktitut"; and **L. D. Kaplan**, "Qawiarraq Inupiaq and the Development of Palatalization."

Linguistique générale 2/General Linguistics 2: **S. A. Jacobson**, "The Use of 'Topic'-Equating Postbases to Circumvent the Common-Subject Restriction on the Subordinative Mood in Yupik"; **P. Mennecier**, "Le tunumiisut, dialecte inuit en bout de chaîne"; **E. Nowak**, "Through the Looking-Glass: the Syntax of Inuktitut and Ergativity"; and **N. B. Vakhtin**, "Conditional Clauses in Asiatic Eskimo."

The conference also had two sessions on *Inuit Education* with a number of papers on educational linguistics, including: **D. Couch**, "The development and Use of Inuktitut as the Language of Instruction in Postsecondary Education"; **D. Patrick**, "Minority Language Education and Social Context"; **S. Tuglavina & E. Yeoman**, "Issues in the Teaching of Inuktitut in Labrador"; **A. Eriks-Brophy**, "Continuity and Discontinuity in Inuit Classroom Discourse"; **S. Harris & A. Stairs**, "Comparative Perspectives on Intigenous Literacies"; and **P. Shearwood**, "The Sociolinguistics of Literacy in an Eastern Arctic Community."

The Arctic Social Sciences conference had two sessions on minority language issues:

Minority Language Issues in the Circumpolar North 1: **Betty Harnum**, "Official Language Status for Native Languages — What Does it Mean?"; **Lawrence D. Kaplan**, "A History of Language Policy in Alaska"; **Anna-Riitta Lindgren**, "Minority Language in a Changing World: The Case of the Sámi"; **Marjut Aikio**, "Issues in Sámi Language Revitalization"; and

Timo Hirvelä, "Finland's Sámi Language Act as a Test of Minority Policy."

Minority Language Issues in the Circumpolar North 2: **James Mumigaa-luk Nageak**, "Issues in Native Language Literacy"; **Charlotte Basham**, "Talking about Diabetes: Language Issues in Health Care for Alaska Natives"; **Phyllis Murrow**, "The Courtroom and the University: Linguistic Conflicts in Northern Institutional Settings"; and **Patricia Kwachka**, "Nonstandard Majority Languages and Perpetuation of Ethnic Identity."

During the Inuit Studies Conference an honorary doctoral degree was conferred by Université Laval on Professor **Robert Petersen**, Rector of the University of Greenland/Ilisimatusarfik, and well known for his linguistic and anthropological research on Greenland and the Inuit in general. (Prof. Petersen is himself a Native Greenlandic.)

The 9th Inuit Studies Conference will be held at Arctic College, Iqaluit, Northwest Territories, Canada, on June 12-15, 1994. For information, contact: Don Couch, Arctic College-Nunatta Campus, P.O. Box 600, Iqaluit, NWT X0A 0H0, Canada. Fax: 819/979-4579. The 2nd International Congress of Arctic Social Sciences will be held in Rovaniemi, Finland, and Kautokeino, Norway, in the Spring of 1995.

Athabaskan

• The *Journal of Navajo Education* has moved its editorial office from Salt Lake City back to Arizona. The new address is: c/o Kayenta Unified School District, P.O. Box 337, Kayenta, AZ 86033 (tel: 602/697-3251, ext. 224; fax: 602/697-8594). Daniel McLaughlin remains the editor.

• A preliminary edition of the *Dogrib Dictionary* has appeared, produced by the Dogrib Divisional Board of Education and edited by Jaap Feenstra (SIL) in cooperation with the Dogrib Language Centre. Jaap writes: "We have tried to make it an integrated dictionary, so it includes all parts of speech. The basic entry form of the verb is the 3rd pers. sg. imperfective, but since many verbs are stative, passive and progressive forms are also entered." Another edition will soon be in progress, again sponsored by the DDBE; Leslie Saxon (Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Victoria) will take over as editor, and a committee of Dogrib speakers from different communities will be involved. The preliminary edition costs \$15 Canadian, excluding postage. Copies can be ordered from: DDBE, Bag 1, Rae-Edzo, NWT, Canada X0E 0Y0 (tel: 403/371-3006; fax: 403/371-3053).

Algonquian/Iroquoian

• The 1992 *Conference on Iroquoian Studies* was held in its usual location, Rensselaerville, New York, on the weekend of October 2-4. A technical session on Iroquoian linguistics was held at SUNY-Albany during the preceding day.

At the technical meeting, **Marianne Mithun** presented a paper on "The Status of Adjectives in Iroquoian Languages"; **Karin Michelson** took a new look at the Iroquoian aspect system using Oneida as the language of illustration; **Wallace Chafe** analyzed prosody in recorded Seneca conversations; and **Roy Wright** presented a translation of a Mohawk inscription from a gravestone near Bowmanville, Ontario. **Floyd Lounsbury** described a program he has developed which allows the user to get well-formed Tuscarora words, either singly or in paradigms, by keying in English queries. There was also a general discussion of the Iroquoian homeland problem and the absence of reconstructible agricultural terms in Proto-Iroquoian.

At the Conference in Rensselaerville the linguists presented a discussion of current issues in Iroquoian linguistics (based largely on the SUNY-Albany session). A discussion of the exchange between Daniel Brinton and J. N. B. Hewitt in the 1890s on the nature of polysynthesis followed

an overview by Mariann Mithun and some historical background presented by Floyd Lounsbury. Besides these presentations, papers of linguistic or literary interest included: **Mariann Mithun**, "What is Polysynthesis?"; **Jan Wojcik**, "Iroquois Publications of Iroquois Myth"; and **Regna Darnell**, "Southwestern Ontario Iroquoian Speakings in English."

(— Based on a report by Michael K. Foster in *Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics* 18:1, 1993)

Plains/Southeast

• Jill Hopkins sends us the following report on the 1992 *Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages*:

The annual Siouan-Caddoan Conference was held in conjunction with the Mid-America Linguistics Conference on October 16-17, 1992, at the University of Missouri-Columbia. Owing to fortuitous circumstances (especially the growing emphasis on American Indian languages at the University of Oklahoma) there were a couple of papers presented on Muskogean languages as well. Of special interest to SSILA members at large was the invited lecture by SSILA's new President, **Mariann Mithun**, on "Languages of the New World in the Quincentenary Year."

Papers included: **Karen M. Booker**, "Nasalization and Question Formation in Creek"; **George A. Broadwell**, "Is Choctaw a Pronominal Argument Language?"; **Marcia Haag**, "X⁹ Nominalization in Choctaw"; **David S. Rood**, "A Formula for Delaying Language Death: Wichita Language"; **David A. T. N. Skeeter**, "Yuchi Phonology or Die!"; **T. Dale Nicklas**, "Switch Reference in Biloxi"; **Giulia R. M. Oliverio**, "Tutelo Numeral Types"; **Steve Peter**, "Theoretical Implications of Accent in Dakota: A Stressful Account"; **Robert L. Rankin**, "On Siouan Chronology"; **Catherine Rudin**, "Articles and the Structure of NP in Omaha"; **L. Michael Lonsdorf & Louanna Furbee**, "Structured Loss of Second Person Verb Forms in Chiwere (Siouan)"; and **Truman W. Dailey & Jill D. Hopkins**, "Native American Church Songs of the Otoe-Missouria and Ioway."

The published proceedings of the 1992 Mid-America and Siouan-Caddoan sessions are available, including versions of the papers by Booker, Broadwell, Rood, Oliverio, Peter, Rudin, Lonsdorf & Furbee, and Dailey & Hopkins. The price is \$22.50 (postpaid). Order from the editors: Flore Zéphir & Evan Smith, Dept. of Romance Languages, 143 Arts & Science Building, University of Missouri-Columbia, Columbia, MO 65211.

• A volume of papers from the 1990 *Mid-America Linguistics Conference* (held in Lawrence, Kansas), including papers from the 1990 *Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages*, is available for \$14, plus \$2.50 postage & handling, from the Univ. of Kansas Linguistics Department (427 Blake Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2140).

• The inaugural edition of the *Oklahoma Native American Language News* made its appearance in October. *ONALN*, which will be published bimonthly, is edited by **Alice Anderton** and funded by the Native American Languages Preservation Project through the Oklahoma State Historical Society and the University of Oklahoma. The purpose of NALPP (which Alice heads) is to aid Oklahoma tribes in the preservation of their languages by consulting with teachers, developing practical writing systems, making audio and video recordings, and in other ways. Others involved in the project include **Morris Foster** and **George Aaron Broadwell**. NALPP is already working with the Ponca tribe to help develop an orthography and school curriculum, and is beginning a cooperative effort with the Caddo tribe. For further information, and to be placed on the mailing list for the newsletter, contact: Alice Anderton, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019 (tel: 405/325-6708).

• The new anthropology department newsletter at the Univ. of Missouri is called *Wa-jée-pa-na*, which means "village crier" in Chiwere. To subscribe, contact: Louanna Furbee, 200 Swallow Hall, MU, Columbia, MO 65211.

Far Western Languages

• A group of approximately 35 Native Californians, linguists, and others concerned with the preservation and renewal of California Indian languages gathered at the Walker Creek Ranch in Marin County on the weekend of August 22-23, 1992, for the first *Tribal Scholars Language Conference*. The meeting was sponsored and funded by the Native California Network and organized by **Malcolm Margolin**, **Mary Bates**, and **Robin Collier**, and the results were described by **Leanne Hinton** in the Fall 1992 issue of *News From Native California* ("Keeping the Languages Alive," pp. 25-31).

Among the participants were seven Native California elders active in language teaching, including **Berneice Humphrey** (Tolowa), **Bun Lucas** (Kashaya), **Mary Jones** (Maidu), **Ray Baldy** (Hupa), **Vinna Smith** (Karuk), **Martha Tapleras** (Wukchumni Yokuts), and **Katherine Saubel** (Cahuilla). Also present were a number of younger tribal scholars struggling to acquire fluency, some working with older native speakers, others with documents of now-extinct languages (especially the voluminous notes of J. P. Harrington). The last part of the conference focused on plans for the future. Among the ideas put forward were: a master-apprentice language program; stipends for Native Californian tribal scholars; a language learners' retreat; lobbying for relevant legislation and funding; and workshops, videotapes, and a newsletter. Probably the most important step taken was the setting up of a standing committee (*Advocates for California Indigenous Language Survival*) to develop plans and proposals in cooperation with the Native California Network. The Advocates are interested in being in touch with everyone interested in the preservation of California native languages. Linguists who have familiarity with California languages and would like to join in this effort are invited to be in touch with the Advocates. For further information call the chair of the Advocates, Parris Butler, at 602/768-4636 (afternoons), or Mary Bates (Native California Network) at 415/868-2132.

• The 1993 *California Indian Conference* will be held at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Oct. 14-17. For further information, contact: John Johnson, Anthropology, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93105 (tel: 805/682-4711, ext. 306).

Mayan News

• The 1993 *Maya Meetings at Texas* will be held from March 11 to 20 on the University of Texas campus in Austin, and will honor Floyd Lounsbury and Merle Greene Robertson for their "long, hard, and productive labors" in Maya glyph decipherment.

The meetings will open with the *IXth Texas Symposium* (Thursday & Friday, March 11-12), which will have the theme "The Dynastic History of Palenque." Papers will be presented by many of Floyd Lounsbury's and Merle Robertson's friends, including Elizabeth P. Benson, Victoria Bricker, Arlen Chase, Arnoldo Gonzalez, Stephen D. Houston, David Kelley, Edward B. Kurjack, Mary Miller, and Beatrice de la Fuente.

On Friday evening, March 12th, Peter Mathews (Univ. of Calgary) will give a public lecture on Maya glyphs, which will serve as an introduction to the *XVIIIth Workshop on Mayan Hieroglyphic Writing* on the weekend of March 13-14. The workshop (12 hours of lectures divided into four sessions) will be conducted by Linda Schele (Univ. of Texas) and Peter Mathews. The first sessions will introduce the reading of glyphs, includ-

ing recent advances in decipherment; the latter sessions will focus on a review and analysis of the dynastic history of Palenque and all relevant texts. (The workshop requires no prior knowledge of glyphs, although some familiarity with the Maya is presupposed.)

The *XIth Long Workshop* will be held during the week of March 15-20, and welcomes both beginners and advanced scholars. It will be conducted by Linda Schele and a team of experts on Mayan epigraphy and related disciplines, headed by Ben Leaf and Tom Jones. Included are: Federico Fahsen, Nikolai Grube, Andrew Hofling, Nicholas Hopkins, Richard Johnson, Carolyn Jones, Kathryn Josserand, John Justeson, Terry Kaufman, Justin Kerr, Ruth Krochok, Barbara MacLeod, Fernando Ojeda, Jorge Orejel, John Pohl, Kent Reilly, Karl Traube, Fernando Tesucum, Patricia Urban, and Father Robert Williams. Participants will divide into small groups to work on selected glyphic texts and other data, under the supervision of Dr. Schele and her team. Special projects will include: advanced Palenque, the early Classic, Teotihuacan, ceramic texts, Chichen Itza, La Mojarra, Dresden Codex, Mixtec Codices, the Chilam Balam, and secondary sites. Kent Reilly will conduct a special session on the iconography of the ceremonial complex of the (U.S.) Southeast. Research on Maya-language documents, begun last year in the Origins Project, continues. Indigenous Maya-speaking scholars will again join the group for further research on the books of Chilam Balam.

Fees are: \$35 for the Texas Symposium; \$6 for Mathews' public lecture; \$35 for the Workshop; and \$185 for the Long Workshop. For further information, contact: Peter Keeler, Maya Meetings at Texas, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763; or phone the "Maya hotline" at 512/471-6292 (= 471-MAYA).

South American Languages

- A symposium on "Native Languages of South America — Synchronic and Diachronic Aspects" will be part of the 1994 *International Congress of Americanists* in Sweden (see "News & Announcements" above). Abstracts (150 words or less, in duplicate) should be sent to one of the convenors: *Mary Ruth Wise*, Casilla 2492, Lima 100, PERU (fax: 51 14 629629); *Willem Adelaar*, U. of Leiden, Dept. of Comparative Linguistics, P.O. Box 9595, 2300 RA Leiden, NETHERLANDS (fax: 31 71 272615); or *Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino*, Apdo. Postal 210-035, Lima 21, PERU (fax: 51 14 611785).

- The *Andean Newsletter* (successor to *Correo de Lingüística Andina*) has had its subscription price set at \$4. Subscriptions should be sent to: Clodoaldo Soto, Editor, Andean Newsletter, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, 910 S. Fifth St., Room 201, Champaign IL 61820

- Andeanists interested in being included in the directory of the *Andean Newsletter*, should send their name and address to Anna Maria Escobar, Dept. of Spanish, Italian and Portuguese, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, IL 61801 (e-mail: aescobar@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu).

- Anyone interested in participating in an Andean Network on e-mail should get in touch with Tom Solomon at <solomon@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu>.

- *Laura Graham* (Univ. of Iowa) has been awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Resident Scholar Fellowship at the School of American Research in Santa Fe, for 1992-93. She is working on a book about Xavante discourse and its relation to social organization and cosmology.

- We recently received the 4th annual report of the *Centro del Hombre Antiguo Chaqueño* (CHACO), "Hacia una nueva carta étnica del Gran Chaco IV." This project, funded by Wenner-Gren and CONICET, has as its goal a classification of the languages and social groups of the Chaco region (in Argentina, Paraguay, and Bolivia) that is "más ajustada a los

fenómenos observables" than the existing, long outdated, ones. The work is interdisciplinary in nature, covering ethnology, folklore, archaeology, and both descriptive and comparative linguistics. The linguistic section of this year's report includes: Cristina Messineo, "Variantes diatópicas del toba"; Ana Gerzenstein, "Una variedad oriental del matakó"; Cristina Messineo, "Encuesta lingüística" [details of a standard wordlist and grammatical questionnaire that has been devised for the project]; and José Braunstein, "Lenguajes del hilo." The last paper is concerned with the formal structure and "semantics" of the complicated string-figure games characteristic of the region. In a paper in the ethnographic section of the report Braunstein provides detailed descriptions of the various figures, and an attached envelope contains a length of Pilagá string for readers to try their hands at (literally). — For further information on the project and a copy of the report, write: CHACO, Casilla Correo 13, 3630 Las Lomitas, Formosa, Argentina.

Latin America

- For a number of years *Eduardo Lozano* (Univ. of Pittsburgh) has been contributing bibliographies of recent publications on Latin American Indian languages to *Latin American Indian Literature Journal* and its predecessor *Latin American Indian Literature*. These bibliographies may be found in: *LAIL* 1(2), Fall 1977; 2(1-2), Spring-Fall 1978; and 8(1-2), Spring-Fall 1984. *LAILJ* 2(1), Spring 1986; 3(2), Fall 1987; 5(1), Spring 1989; 6(2), Fall 1990; 7(1), Spring 1991; and 8(1), Spring 1992.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Linguistic Diversity in Time and Space. Johanna Nichols. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1992. 358 pp. \$39.95. [N. bases her work on a database of 174 languages carefully chosen to represent the true diversity of the world's linguistic families. Her goals are:

... to establish typologically, historically, and areally stable features in the world's languages; to sort out genetic, geographical, and universal determinants of linguistic patterning; to describe and explain the ways in which the three kinds of stability do and do not work together; and to apply the findings to historical linguistics, especially to the problem of detecting affinity at great time depth and describing early linguistic prehistory.

In N.'s view, linguistic diversity is "a stable and unmarked property of sets of languages," a fact historical linguists have tended to overlook in their preoccupation with genetic, family tree relationships in the relatively shallow "spread zone" of typologically similar languages in west-central Eurasia (and similar regions elsewhere). A more general "theory of language diversity" is sorely needed, particularly one that will allow meaningful historical work to be carried out at time depths earlier than approximately 8,000 years B.P., the "cut-off point" for testable theories of genetic relatedness. N. would refocus historical linguistics on the "residual zones" of stable diversity, most importantly the great Circum-Pacific zone that stretches from Australasia through Eastern Siberia to the Americas. It is here, she believes that the "primordial" relationships (back to 40,000 B.P.) of human languages will best be explored, with tools we are just beginning to forge. This is an important and timely book. — Order from: Univ. of Chicago Press, 11030 S. Langley Ave., Chicago, IL 60628.]

Studies in Native American Languages IV. Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 17, no.2 (bound with no. 1). Linguistics Graduate Student Association, Univ. of Kansas, 1992. \$18. [Contains: Giulia R. M. Oliverio, "Nouns in Tutelo"; Paul Proulx, "Proto-Algic IV: Nouns"; M. Berardo, "Syllable Boundary in Hualapai and Havasupai"; Willem J. de Reuse, "A Bibliography on Incorporation and Polysynthesis in Native American and Paleosiberian Languages"; and Barbara J. Brooks, "Language Maintenance and Renewal among Cherokee People in Oklahoma." — Order from: KWPL/Linguistics Graduate Student Association, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. Add \$3 for overseas postage. All previous KWPL volumes are available; ask for details.]

Topics in Northern Pomo Grammar. Mary Catherine O'Connor. *Outstanding Dissertations in Linguistics*, Garland Publishing, 1992. 360 pp. \$82. [This is O.'s 1987 Ph.D. dissertation at UC-Berkeley, one of 10 new titles added to Garland's *Outstanding Dissertations* series in 1992. (The series is edited by Jorge Hankamer.) O.'s work is the first full description of Northern Pomo, a nearly extinct Hokan language of Northern California. Her wide-ranging treatment of the mappings between morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse pragmatics touches on the derivational and inflectional morphology of the verb, the productivity of certain morphemes, the pronominal system, and nominal case marking, among other topics. — Order from: Garland Publishing, 1000A Sherman Ave., Hamden, CT 06514 (tel: 1-800-627-6273).]

Concerning the League: The Iroquois League Tradition as Dictated in Onondaga by John Arthur Gibson. Newly elicited, edited and translated by Hanni Woodbury in collaboration with Reg Henry and Harry Webster on the basis of A. A. Goldenweiser's Manuscript. *Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics, Memoir 9*, 1992. 755 pp. \$80 (US or Can). [This complete version of the text documenting the structure of the League of the Iroquois was originally dictated in 1912 by a revered ritualist to the anthropologist Alexander Goldenweiser. The text consists of two parts: the first (pp. 1-537) recounts the founding of the League; the second (pp. 537-701) describes the rituals of the Condolence Council, where the death of a Confederacy chief is mourned and a successor "raised up." The entire text has been re-elicited, analyzed, edited and translated by Hanni Woodbury with the assistance of four speakers of Onondaga. Beside the Onondaga text itself (with interlinear morpheme-by-morpheme analysis and glosses) and a free translation into English, there is a long introduction placing the document in the larger context of Iroquois oral tradition, copious footnotes, and a detailed phonological appendix. — Order in *Canada* from: Linguistics Department, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2 (make cheques payable to "Voices of Rupert's Land Fund"). Order in *the U.S.* from: Syracuse University Press, 1600 Jamesville Ave., Syracuse, NY 13244-5160 (tel: 1-800-365-8929; fax: 315/443-5545).]

When Literacy Empowers: Navajo Language in Print. Daniel McLaughlin. Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1992. 232 pp. \$29.95. [An interesting and revealing study of Navajo literacy, based on two years of fieldwork in the 1980s. M., who has worked as an elementary school teacher and principal on the Navajo Reserva-

tion, shows how written Navajo has made its way into such personal contexts as lists, notes, journals, songbooks, and letters, and even into traditional ceremonies. He argues that native-language literacy, originally felt to be an Anglo imposition, now helps to maintain traditional culture and, even more significantly, promotes self-determination and socio-political empowerment through the "indigenization" of Anglo institutions. — Order from: Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Blvd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1591 (tel: 505/277-4810; fax: 1-800-622-8667 or 505/277-3350. Add \$2.25 for postage and handling.)

Of the Manners of Speaking that the Old Ones Used: The Metaphors of Andrés de Olmos in the TULAL Manuscript, Arte Para Aprender La Lengua Mexicana, 1547. With Nahuatl/English, English/Nahuatl Concordances. Edited by Judith M. Maxwell & Craig A. Hanson. Univ. of Utah Press, 1992. 356 pp. \$40. [The first English translation of the 52 "Metaphors" from the earliest extant grammar of Nahuatl, compiled in the first post-conquest generation by Fray Andrés de Olmos (1491-1571). Included in his grammar as examples of elegant usage, the Metaphors (mainly couplets using syntactic and semantic parallelism) illustrate the literary tropes common in Aztec courtly speech. In M. & H.'s words, they "capture Nahuatl ritual and poetics with historic finality at the moment of their transformation" and "provide a window on prehispanic mentality and on early colonial interactions." In this edition, M. & H. give us both literal translations and literary (free-verse) interpretations of the Metaphors, a discussion of the discourse structures used in their composition, and extensive lexical and grammatical notes. An introductory chapter sketches the life and work of Olmos, and appendices cover such topics as the ownership history of the TULAL manuscript, and the reflection of Nahuatl phonological processes in the orthography used by Olmos and his scribes. Also included is a full concordance of the morphemes in the text. — Order from: Univ. of Utah Press, 101 University Services Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84112 (tel: 1-800-444-8638, ext. 6771).]

History and Mythology of the Aztecs: The Codex Chimalpopoca. Translated by John Bierhorst. Univ. of Arizona Press, 1992. 238 pp. \$35. **Codex Chimalpopoca: The Text in Nahuatl with a Glossary and Grammatical Notes.** John Bierhorst. Univ. of Arizona Press, 1992. 210 pp. \$55. [A readable translation, fully indexed, of one of the great documents of colonial Mexico, with a companion volume providing specialists with a transcription of the original Nahuatl text (keyed to the translation), extensive linguistic notes, and a glossary. The Chimalpopoca codex contains two texts, the Annals of Cuauhtitlan and the Legend of the Suns, which record the pre-conquest history of the Valley of Mexico, including the famous stories of Quetzalcoatl. In his glossary, B. offers definitions for all unusual usages in the codex as well as a careful treatment of many common verbs, adverbs, and particles. — Order from: Univ. of Arizona Press, 1230 North Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719 (tel: 1-800-426-3797; fax: 602/621-8899).]

Mesoamerican Writing Systems: Propaganda, Myth, and History in Four Ancient Civilizations. Joyce Marcus. Princeton Univ. Press, 1992. 560 pp. \$49.95. [M.'s thesis is that ancient Mesoamerican writing was a tool of an elite minority, who used it

to gain advantages in their competition for leadership and prestige. She compares the writing systems of four prehispanic states (Aztec, Mixtec, Zapotec, and Maya), but is less concerned with their histories or formal mechanics than with the "tangle of propaganda, myth and fact" that resulted from their use. Looking at eight major genres—calendrics, the naming of nobles, the naming of places, royal marriages, accession to the throne, divine ancestors, warfare, and the rewriting of history—M. finds political symbolism pervasive and true "historical" content minimal. — Order from: Princeton Univ. Press, 1445 Lower Ferry Road, Ewing, NJ 08618 (tel: 1-800-777-4726; fax: 1-800-999-1958). Add \$2.75 for postage and handling.]

Sociolinguistic Survey of Indigenous Languages in Saskatchewan: On the Critical List. Shirley M. Fredeen. Saskatchewan Indigenous Languages Committee and the Centre for Second Language Instruction, University of Saskatchewan. 1991. 215 pp. No price indicated. ["A survey of the condition of Native languages in Saskatchewan. Following a summary of findings, there are analyses of each community surveyed." (*Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics* 17:4, 1992)] — Order from: Indian Languages Dept., Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre, Federation of Saskatchewan Indian Nations, 401 Packham Place, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 0S2, CANADA.]

Lenguas Aborígenes de Colombia: Memorias 2. Centro Colombiano de Estudios de Lenguas Aborígenes, Universidad de los Andes, 1992. 232 pp. No price indicated. [The proceedings of the Second Congress of CCELA, held in Villeta, Colombia, in November 1991.

Following a short introductory essay by Tulio Rojas Curieux, the papers are divided into three thematic groups:

1. *Temas Fonológicos:* María Emilia Montes R., "Interpretación del sistema tonal de la lengua Ticuna"; Elsa Gómez-Imbert, "La melodía del verbo Barasana"; Daniel Aguirre L., "Previsibilidad del acento en Embera"; Rito Llerena V., "Estructura y variación en la fonología de las lenguas epera de occidente y de oriente"; and Olga Ardila, "Las lenguas Tucano-orientales: Elementos para un estudio comparativo."

2. *Sintaxis de la Predicación:* Miguel Angel Meléndez, "Tipos de predicación en la lengua Achagua"; Andrés Reinoso G., "Estructuras sintácticas de predicación en el Piapoco"; Gabriele Petersen de Piñeros, "Predicación y distinción Verbo-Nombre en Uitoto"; Carolina Ortiz R., "Predicación en la lengua Kogui"; Rocío Nieves O. & Tulio Rojas Curieux, "Sobre dos tipos de Predicación en la lengua Pácz"; and Jon Landaburu, "La predicación en la lengua Andoke y parámetros de utilidad para una tipología de la predicación."

3. *Espacio, Tiempo y Modalidad:* Rocío Nieves O. & Abelardo Ramos P., "Expresión del espacio en Nasa Yuwe [=Pácz]"; Francisco Queixalós, "Auxiliares de postura corporal en Sikuani"; José Narciso Jamioy M., "Tiempo, Aspecto y Modo en Kamëntsa"; Beatriz Vásquez de Ruíz, "La modalidad epistémica en Guambiano"; and Lilia Triviño G., "Sobre la modalidad en la lengua Guambiana."

— Order from: Universidad de los Andes, Centro Colombiano de Estudios en Lenguas Aborígenes-CCELA, Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales, Departamento de Antropología, A.A. 4976, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia.

Recent Publications from SIL-Colombia

Estudios comparativos: Proto Tucano. Janet Barnes, Alva Wheeler, & Margaret Wheeler. 1992. 95 pp. \$11.60. [Contains: "Verbos de movimiento en Proto Tucano" (Barnes); "Comparaciones lingüísticas en el grupo Tucano Occidental" (A. Wheeler); "Sufijos nominales en el Proto Tucano" (M. Wheeler); and "Unos conceptos sobre lenguas indígenas suramericanas y su desarrollo diacrónico" (A. Wheeler).]

Vocabulario sáliba-español, español-sáliba. Tail Benaissa. 1991. 97 pp. \$6. [A bilingual vocabulary of Sáliba (of the Sáliba-Piaroa family) spoken by some 2,000 people in Venezuela and on the eastern plains of Colombia.]

Observaciones Preliminares acerca del Idioma Macaguán. Edgar Buenaventura V., edited by Stephen H. Levinsohn. 1993. 104 pp. \$9.75. [Based on data collected between 1981 and 1984. Chapters include: "Apuntes sobre la gente macaguán" (short ethnographic sketch); "Fonología del macaguán"; "Observaciones sobre la gramática del macaguán"; "Vocabulario macaguán-español"; and "Expresiones útiles." Macaguán is a language of the Guahibo family.]

— Order from: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Apdo. Aéreo 100602, Bogotá, Colombia (Attn: Bookroom). Prices include postage to addresses within the Americas. Make checks payable to Instituto Lingüístico de Verano.

Language Diversity and Thought: A Reformulation of the Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis. John A. Lucy. *Studies in the Social and Cultural Foundations of Language* 12. Cambridge University Press, 1992. 328 pp. \$22.95 (paper)/\$59.95 (cloth). **Grammatical Categories and Cognition: A Case Study of the Linguistic Relativity Hypothesis.** John A. Lucy. *Studies in the Social and Cultural Foundations of Language* 13. Cambridge University Press, 1992. 211 pp. \$54.95 (cloth). [In these two volumes — a theoretical presentation and a case study — L. argues that the linguistic relativity hypothesis (sharpened and reformulated, but essentially resting on Whorf's insights) can be subjected to empirical tests.

In order to be meaningful, however, such tests must be carefully designed. This requires: (1) the comparison of two or more language communities; (2) the use of an "external nonlinguistic reality" as a "neutral metric"; (3) an adequate understanding of the structures of the languages involved, with special focus on "language patterns as they are habitually used in everyday talk"; and (4) the demonstration (through "empirical assessments" of the behavior of speakers) of "plausible cognitive entailments" of the different language patterns at issue. In his case study, L. attempts to decide "whether differences in the grammatical treatment of nominal number (for example, pluralization) in Yucatec Maya and American English correspond with detectable differences in habitual thought as assessed through simple cognitive tasks involving attention, memory, and classification." In particular, he tests the hypothesis that "English speakers should habitually attend to the number of various objects of reference more than should Yucatec speakers," and that "English speakers should attend relatively more to the shape of objects and Yucatec speakers should attend relatively more to the material composition of objects." He finds a "basic and reliable difference" between the two groups of speakers in various

tests of these hypotheses, and concludes that there is "good preliminary evidence that diverse language forms bear a relationship to characteristic cognitive responses in speakers."

— Order from: Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011-4211.]

Ethnobiological Classification: Principles of Categorization of Plants and Animals in Traditional Societies. Brent Berlin. Princeton Univ. Press, 1992. 326 pp. \$45. [A synthesis of B.'s thinking on this subject, which goes back to his basic work on Tzeltal plant classification in the 1960s. Holding the positivist line against anthropologists who see cultural reality as "constructed," B. maintains that widespread regularities in the classification and naming of plants and animals in traditional societies can best be explained by an unconscious, largely culture-independent appreciation of real-world connections. — Order from: Princeton Univ. Press, 1445 Lower Ferry Road, Ewing, NJ 08618 (tel: 1-800-777-4726; fax: 1-800-999-1958). Add \$2.75 for postage and handling.]

The Henry Rowe Schoolcraft Collection: A Catalogue of Books in Native American Languages in the Library of the Boston Athenaeum. Robert Kruse. The Boston Athenaeum, 1991. 95 pp. Price not indicated. ["This catalogue reassembles the collection of religious and pedagogical books published in Native American languages that was donated to the Athenaeum by Schoolcraft's widow in 1871. The other holdings of the Athenaeum in Native American languages are included." (*Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics* 17:4, 1992) — Order from: The Boston Athenaeum, 10 1/2 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02108-3777 (tel: 617/227-2070).]

The Headman and I: Ambiguity and Ambivalence in the Fieldworking Experience. Jean-Paul Dumont. Revised edition. Waveland Press, 1992. 211 pp. \$9.50 (paper). [A new edition of D.'s lively personal account (originally published in 1978) of his fieldwork among the Panare of Venezuelan Guiana. His focus is on communication, dialogue and interaction, and the book contains some interesting sections on language learning and ethnosemantics. — Order from: Waveland Press, Inc., P.O. Box 400, Prospect Heights, IL 60070 (tel: 708/634-0081). Add \$3 for shipping & handling.]

Análisis Gramatical. Kenneth L. Pike & Evelyn G. Pike. Translated and edited by Jorge Suárez. Colección Lingüística Indígena, No. 5. Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, Univ. Nacional Autónoma de México, 1991. 566 pp. US \$30. [A full Spanish translation of the Pikes' *Grammatical Analysis* (second edition, 1982), completed before his death by the eminent Americanist, Jorge Suárez (1927-1985), and delayed in publication by technical complications. Suárez has not only made this important textbook accessible to Spanish-speaking readers but has tailored it for them in numerous ways, most obviously by appending a substantial section of exercises and diagrams in Spanish. — Order from: Dept. de Publicaciones, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, Ciudad Universitaria - Circuito Mario de la Cueva, C.P. 04510, México, D.F. Add \$10 for postage (\$13 to Asia). Checks should be made payable to "Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas UNAM."]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics [Dept. of Native Studies, 532 Argue Bldg, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada]

18.1 (1993):

Emanuel J. Drechsel, "Questions of Algonquian Loanwords in Mobilian Jargon and Iroquoian Speakers of Mobilian Jargon" (5-9) [D. poses two questions to specialists.]

Ancient Mesoamerica [Cambridge U Press, 40 West 20th St, New York, NY 10011]

3.1 (Spring 1992):

David Stuart, "Microglyphs and Archaeology at Copan" (169-194) [Recent progress in Maya decipherment, much of it derived from work at Copan, now allows for new and potentially rewarding opportunities to integrate epigraphy with "dirt" archaeology.]

3.2 (Fall 1992):

William F. Hanks, "The Language of the Canek Manuscript" (269-279) [This late 17th century ms. is written in a distinctive linguistic style, probably a local variant of Spanish influenced by Yucatec Maya. H. shows that it is organized according to a rhetorical structure based on syntactic foregrounding and poetic parallelism, and that it reflects the "cultural and linguistic ambivalence" of its author.]

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

58.3 (July 1992):

Alexis Manaster Ramer, "A Northern Uto-Aztecan Sound Law: *-c- → -y-" (251-268) [PUA intervocalic *-c- lenites to *-y- in Proto-Northern-Uto-Aztecan (and serves to define NUA as a classificatory unit within UA). Although noted earlier by Kaufman (1981), this sound law has not hitherto been fully described.]

Paulette Levy, "Adjectives in Totonac: Descriptive Statement and Typological Considerations" (269-298) [An investigation of the class of adjectives in Papantla Totonac reveals some minor problems with Dixon's typological generalizations about adjectives.]

Carolyn Orr & Stephen H. Levinsohn, "Clitic Placement in Content Questions in Napo (Ecuadorian) Quichua" (299-308) [In "review" (i.e., echo) questions with embedded clauses, the interrogative enclitic *ta* is attached to the final word of the highest constituent in the sentence that contains the interrogative.]

Geoffrey Gamble, "Stanley S. Newman (1905-1984)" (309-312) [An obituary of the distinguished Americanist, focusing on his Yokuts work.]

Allan R. Taylor, "Some New Old Word Lists" (312-316) [Lists of numerals in Blackfoot, Crow, and Mohawk, recorded by James Isham sometime before 1740 at York Factory on Hudson's Bay, appear to be the earliest attestations of these languages.]

Noel Rude, "Dative Shifting in Sahaptin" (316-321) [The case suffix *-na* marks the patient noun in untransitive constructions. In ditransitive constructions, *-na* usually marks the dative goal (with the patient unmarked), but *-na* can be shifted to a human patient (the dative being marked obliquely).]

Howard Berman, "A Restriction on the Shape of Proto-Algonquian Nouns" (321-323) [No PA two-syllable noun has been reconstructed with *-čč*. This avoidance of short open initial syllables is also a phonological trait of Yurok.]

Robert L. Rankin, Review of Greenberg, *Language in the Americas* (324-351) [Greenberg, in this "deeply flawed book" has "gotten wrong the detail necessary to justify his claims" and "used methods that rob him of credibility among his peers." Nevertheless, Americanists "should not allow themselves to become cynical or disheartened" about the prospects for genetic linguistics.]

Journal of the Atlantic Provinces Linguistic Association

[A.P.L.A., c/o J. Black, Linguistics Dept, Memorial U, St. John's, Nfld A1B 3X9, Canada]

12 (1990):

Audrey Dawe-Sheppard, "Person and Gender Hierarchies in Micmac" (1-12)

13 (1991):

Peter Bakker, "Trade Languages in the Strait of Belle Isle" (1-19) [Overview of Newfoundland and Labrador trade languages, including Basque/Micmac/Montagnais Pidgin, Newfoundland Indian English, and Micmac Pidgin English.]

John Hewson, "Verbal Derivation in Micmac" (21-33)

Marguerite MacKenzie, "A Survey of Research on Montagnais and Naskapi (Innu-Aimun) in Labrador" (47-56)

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

68.4 (December 1992):

Peter Ladefoged, "Another View of Endangered Languages" (809-811) [Language preservation and maintenance is a multifaceted topic on which different opinions are possible. It is paternalistic of linguists to assume that they know what is best for the community.]

Word [International Linguistics Association, c/o T. S. Beardsley, Jr., Hispanic Society of America, 613 W 155 St, New York, NY 10032]

43.2 (August 1992):

Donald E. Hardy, "Figure and Ground in the Creek Auxiliary *oom*" (217-231) [The general semantic/pragmatic function of the *oom* auxiliary in Creek is to signal that the event or participant to which it is suffixed is "grounded" in the Gestalt sense of "unformed, diffuse, continuous, etc."]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 53(3) through 53(5), September - November, 1992 and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 30(3), Fall 1992.

Austin, Theresa Y. Ph.D. (Education), UCLA, 1991. *Second Language and Literacy Acquisition in Rural Paraguay: A Case Study*. 438 pp. [A. provides a "diachronic socio-cultural perspective" on the ways in which the Paraguayan educational system helps maintain Spanish-Guaraní bilingualism and foster restricted second-language and literacy acquisition. She also presents the results of a "micro-ethnographic" study of first-through fourth-grade classrooms in a rural school. DAI 53(3): 743-A.] [Order # DA 9221864]

Benton, Joseph P. M.A., Fuller Theological Seminary, 1992. *Chichicapan Zapotec Communication Styles and World View*. 232 pp. [Using Spradley's "developmental research sequence," B. analyzes a body of texts gathered over 10 years in order to discover how best to fit translated Scriptures into Zapotec communication styles. MAI 30(3): 504.] [Order # MA 1346668]

Haagen, Claudia E. M.A., U. of British Columbia, 1990. *Strategies for Cultural Maintenance: Aboriginal Cultural Education Programs and Centres in Canada*. 306 pp. [H. focuses on two "cultural education centres" in British Columbia and describes their "unique integration of a characteristic set of programs which have been designed to systematically collect, preserve, and communicate indigenous cultural knowledge." MAI 30(3): 505.] [Order # MA MM59584]

Harnum, Elizabeth R. M.A., U. of Calgary, 1989. *Lexical Innovation in Inuktitut*. 172 pp. [H. examines the processes by which the Inuit of the East Arctic and Keewatin regions of the NW Territories have developed nomenclature for new materials and concepts. MAI 30(3): 473.] [Order # MA MM61644]

Mackert, Michael V. Ph.D., U. of Delaware, 1991. *Re-Reading Franz Boas: Intertextuality, Discontinuities, and Strategies in the History of Modern Linguistics*. 359 pp. [A "reflection" on the "epistemology and tacit assumptions about interpretation, representation, texts, contexts, and communication underlying the work of positivist and pluralist historiographies of linguistics." M. advocates a "pluralist" interpretation of Boas. He highlights the "strategic shifts and contradictions" in Boas' thinking and attempts to clarify his role as a mediator between European and American paradigms. DAI 53(4): 1145-A.] [Order # DA 9223664]

Milliken, Randall T. Ph.D., UC-Berkeley, 1991. *An Ethnohistory of the Indian People of the San Francisco Bay Area from 1770 to 1810*. 674 pp. [M. reconstructs the experience of the 45 groups in the Bay Area from first contact through final missionization, primarily relying on "family reconstruction techniques" that utilize mission records of baptisms, births and deaths. Linguists will be especially interested in the second of M.'s three appendices, which offers "a group-by-group discussion of the locations and languages (Bay Miwok, Coast Miwok, Costanoan, Patwin, Wappo, and Yokuts) of contact-period San Francisco Bay area political groups." DAI 53(5): 1570-A.] [Order # DA 9228775]

Obando Ordóñez, Pedro V. Ph.D., U. of Texas at Austin, 1992. *Awa-Kwaiker: An Outline Grammar of a Colombian/Ecuadorian Language*. 192 pp. [A study of the "form and function" of Awa (Cuiaquer), a Paezan language of the Ecuador-Columbia Andes. The primary focus is on phonetics and phonology, but there are sections on morphology and syntax, and a narrative text is analyzed. DAI 53(4): 1146-A.] [Order # DA 9225960]

O'Meara, John. Ph.D., McGill U., 1990. *Delaware Stem Morphology*. 433 pp. [Analysis of the derivational morphology of Munsee Delaware. Topics covered include: verb-forming suffixes attached to roots ("finals"); secondary verb-forming suffixes; "medials" (suffixes occurring between roots and finals); noun-forming suffixes; and bound variants of noun stems found in complex noun stems. DAI 53(3): 793-A.] [Order # DA NN67481]

Rippberger, Susan J. Ph.D., U. of Pittsburgh, 1992. *Indian Teachers and Bilingual Education in the Highlands of Chiapas*. 226 pp. [In this "interpretive ethnography" of the implementation of Mexican bilingual educational reforms, R. focuses on decision making and asks whether Tzotzil and Tzeltal communities are served or subverted by a national policy formulated to create national unity through assimilation. She finds "complex and often contradictory relationships." DAI 53(5): 1428-A.] [Order # DA 9226517]

Song, Jung-Sook. M.A., U. of Ottawa, 1990. *Vowel Harmony in Nez Perce and Korean.* 106 pp. [Vowel harmony in both Nez Perce and Korean can be described as a feature spreading rule: spread [-ATR]. In Korean, this has been obscured by later changes. MAI 30(3): 475.] [Order # MA MM62336]

[Copies of most dissertations and theses abstracted in DAI and MAI are available in microform or xerox format from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are \$31 each, xeroxed (paper-bound) copies are \$34.50 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Postage extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: 1-800-521-3042 (US); 1-800-343-5299 (Canada).]

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

ATM for WordPerfect

• Peter Kahrel (Univ. of Amsterdam; e-mail: kahrel@alf.ict.uva.nl) posted the following review on LINGUIST in early November and has given us permission to reproduce it here.

Adobe has recently begun marketing a font generator that is very interesting for linguists. It's called *Adobe Typemanager for WordPerfect* (ATM for WP), sold in the US under the name *PrimeType*. (Apart from the names, the programs are identical.) With ATM for WP, you can print documents on virtually any printer (LaserJets and clones, DeskJets, matrix printers, PostScript). The program is comparable to familiar font generators like *Facelift*, *Publishers' Powerpak*, *Lines Letters &c*, *Glyphix*, etc. However, ATM for WP has a number of advantages over similar programs. I'll mention a few.

First, ATM for WP prints PostScript Type 1 fonts on virtually any printer. This is good news, since Adobe offers a number of phonetic fonts: IPA and Alternate, available in Times, Stone Serif and Stone Sans. IPA contains most of the characters and symbols defined in the IPA character set, while the Alternate character set contains a number of other phonetic characters. In all, most characters defined and described in Pullum and Ladusaw's *Phonetic Symbol Guide* and by Ladefoged (1990, "The revised International Phonetic Alphabet", *Language* 66.3) are represented in Adobe's character sets. And if you miss a character such as the barred *h* (a *h* with a slash through it), in many, if not most, cases you can create it using WP's overstrike function. If you're really desperate you can use a font editor like Fontographer or Fontmonger to make your own characters. Apart from Adobe's phonetic fonts, other non-Latin Type 1 fonts are available, such as Cyrillic from Adobe, Monotype, and Cassidy & Green, and Japanese from Adobe. And there are numerous other Type 1 fonts available on Compuserve (see Mendelson's review in *PC Magazine* Vol. 11, no. 18, October 1992).

Second, ATM for WP includes both a DOS and a Windows version, unlike any other font generator. For example, *Facelift* is available in two non-compatible versions: one for WP for DOS, and one as a general Windows font generator. ATM is available for WP DOS and WP for Windows. Using WP's own printer drivers in Windows, this means that documents created in WP for DOS can be retrieved in WP for Windows without losing any formatting.

Third, since ATM for Windows uses Type 1 fonts to print to any printer, you can print preliminary versions of an article on your laser, inkjet, or matrixprinter at home. When you're ready to print the final version, you take it to a high resolution printer or any other PostScript

device (Linotype, for example). Apart from print quality, the printed text will look the same: all formatting is preserved.

And finally — and this appeals to me very much — the program is completely open. By this I mean that you can determine how fonts are installed, which is very pleasant. For example, you can determine yourself where characters are installed in the WP printer driver. I myself used this feature as follows. In the past, I used the eng character (in WP, character 211 in character set 1) and the underdot (character 0 in character set 2). I always took for granted that these characters, since they were not present in the fonts I had been using, were printed graphically by WP. This was far from perfect, but I could (and, like many others, had to) live with it. Now, Adobe has put their phonetic characters in character set 12. Rather than having to modify all my files to replace the codes for the eng and underdot to their Adobe codes, I just added a few lines to the installation file that ATM uses to install fonts. Specifically, I added a line that instructed ATM to install the eng in position 1,211, and another line to insert the underdot in position 2,0. The result was that both the underdot and the eng occurred twice in the character maps in my printer driver: in their "Adobe" position, so to speak, and in their standard WP position. For good measure I also remapped the barred *h* and barred *d* to their WordPerfect positions in character set 1. I think Adobe could have taken the trouble to remap the relevant characters to the WP positions. But the point I want to make here is that ATM allows you to influence the installation process to a very large extent. This is a feature not offered by any other font generator. (Well, this is not entirely true: you can also remap characters using the Type Director program. But remapping in Type Director is not documented, and Type Director does not know Type 1, so it won't give you phonetics.)

• Mike Darnell (Univ. of Wisconsin; e-mail: darnell@csd4.csd.uwm.edu), however, has a small quibble with the Adobe Type Manager's Stone Phonetic Fonts: "The version I have has one major problem if you are going to work on languages which are morphologically complex. The Stone Phonetic IPA does not have a dash (-), so one must switch between fonts quite a bit. The fonts look great when printed, but the lack of a dash can create some problems."

Using NAPLPS in Telecommunications

Dave Hughes (e-mail: dave@oldcolo.com), a software developer in Colorado, posted the following on the NativeNet bb in late November:

Our small company has been working on a broad solution to the problem of representation of non-Latin character sets, not just for local wordprocessing but also (and especially) for telecommunications. I have been assisting people from a number of tribes in Montana, Wyoming, and South Dakota to be able to both "write" for telecom in the written forms they have for their language, and to render native art and graphical story-telling for online readers.

The standard we use is NAPLPS, the *North American Presentation Level Protocol Syntax*, which itself is based upon the ISO 2022 International standard for 7 and 8 bit extensions. NAPLPS is to animated color graphics and text/symbols what ascii is for text alone — a standard. (It happens to be the basis for the US IBM/Scars "Prodigy" service, since it is the only standard that can be used to display on both Macs and PCs, over networks in a very economical manner. But Prodigy is one-way graphics - advertising. Users cannot "create" the graphic)

One of the important parts of the NAPLPS standard is that it supports "extended ascii" — the added characters in the upper 128 byte registers of the 256 byte 8 bit set, which can be used to represent all

the languages which basically use Latin characters but which also have accents, umlauts, or other special characters. But NAPLPS also supports "DRCS" tables (Dynamically Redefinable Character Sets), in which you can "create" a set of (up to 96) symbols or characters, use them to type the text in those languages with non-ascii or partial-ascii fonts, mix them into and with the graphics, and with ascii (and any other language) send them over telecom, so that anyone with a standard NAPLPS terminal program will see those characters the way they were written.

Two years ago, I held a workshop in Billings for Indian artists from 5 of the 7 reservations in Montana. They used MS-DOS machines with a mouse, and ran the NAPLPS software to create splendid art pieces. Among them are traditional "stories" written and illustrated dynamically, in both ascii English, ascii Assiniboine, and Crow, using their more limited set of characters.

Because of the need for good programs to "type" in many languages (and create graphics, view graphics plus text online, upload/download, even convert binaries into mailable ascii) we hired two Russian programmers in Moscow to write a set of such programs (which we call *Teledraw*). It is in Beta test now, and works well.

By retaining Russian programmers to do this at current ruble-dollar exchange rates we think we can sell complete programs with all the above capabilities, including the ability for users to create — and change — their own font sets, for under \$150, and perhaps for schools for under \$100. The first version will run on any MS-DOS machine, from monochrome hercules, through cga, ega, vga and higher. We are hunting for Russian Mac programmers to duplicate it for any Mac.

So, to sum up, by using NAPLPS international standards, you can create a font set which not only can be used locally in a printer-oriented wordprocessor, but can be used in BBSs everywhere (we are headed toward supporting tribes setting up BBSs, with their own language on the menus as well as English for "outsiders"), and whose graphical abilities can be used to illustrate or story-tell.

For anyone interested in exchanging ideas on these topics, we can add you to either a maillist or its linked Fido BBS, or to a newsgroup being formed. Just send e-mail to <naplps_graphics@oldcolo.com> and say you want to be added to the maillist (about 10 messages a week at this point, but building fast) and a little about yourself and what you are trying to do.

Fontware

• Al Webster (c/o Project STUDIO, P.O. Box 690146, Tulsa, OK 74169-0146; tel: 918/660-0679; e-mail: Al_Webster@support.ie.com) has a Cherokee font package available (for US \$185) that includes:

(1) Two PostScript/TrueType fonts, *CWY oldstyle*, historically accurate to the 1820's lead type, and *CWY syllabary* (same as oldstyle but slightly modernized). — (2) Text entry utilities for Cherokee and non-Cherokee speakers. (If you know the phonetic spellings, you can type the spelling and the correct Cherokee character will appear. For example, typing "tsalagi" will produce the Cherokee characters *CWY*). — (3) A HyperCard-based syllabary tutorial (with digitized pronunciations from Durbin Feeling, the author of the latest Cherokee-English dictionary).

This font package is in use in schools in Oklahoma and in the Cherokee One Feather newspaper in North Carolina. The pronunciations in the tutorial are being modified for the North Carolina dialect. Plans include Windows versions of all these products. The fonts are available now for Windows, but without phonetic text entry.

Webster also has in development a Cherokee Talking Dictionary (with digitized pronunciations) — small version for hard disks, full version on

CD-ROM — and a Cherokee Grammar (that may be marketed through the Cherokee Nation).

• Michael Everson (School of Architecture, UCD, Richview, Clonskeagh, Dublin 14, Eire; e-mail: everson@irlearn.ucd.ie) has been working on a PostScript Cherokee font, which he could make available to interested users around the end of January.

• *Linguist's Software* (Box 580, Edmonds, WA 98020; tel: 206/775-1130) has fonts available for the following American Indian languages (and perhaps others; this information is nearly a year old): Caddoan, Cherokee, Chippewa, Choctaw, Cree, Dakota (Sioux), Eskimo, Iroquoian, Kalispel, Kwakiutl, Maidu, Muskokee (Creek), Navaho, Osage, Tsimshian, and Zuni. They also have an IPA font available for \$99.

• *Ecological Linguistics* (P.O. Box 15156, Washington, DC 20003; tel: 202/546-5826) specializes in Mac fonts. They currently have available only bit map fonts for Cree Syllabics and the Cherokee Syllabary (\$30 each), but offer some splendid various Mayan glyph fonts (ask for current availability) and a Mayan calendric calculator/database. Their IPA Times package (comes in both Type 1 and Truetype) sells for \$50.

Software for Ethnographers

Here are some nuggets gathered from a recent discussion on LINGUIST (prompted by Margaret Luebs, Univ. of Michigan; e-mail: Margaret.Luebs@um.cc.umich.edu) on software useful in anthropological research, mainly tools for text management and quantitative analysis:

—*The Ethnograph* (Qualis Research Associates, P.O.Box 2240, Corvallis, OR 97339; tel: 503/754-1559; e-mail: jseidel@mcimail.com) helps manage qualitative research data. Margaret Luebs describes it as follows: "It enables a user to number lines of text (interviews, field notes, etc.), code segments into meaningful categories, and then give search commands for various coded segments (e.g., count and print out all examples of an "X contained within a Y," etc.). Many linguists wouldn't find it useful, since it won't look for things smaller than a line. It costs \$150 (\$100 if you order 3 at a time) and comes with a very readable manual. It is, unfortunately for many of us, available only in DOS."

—*ANTHROPAC* (Analytic Technologies, 306 S. Walker St., Columbia, SC 29205; tel: 803/771-7643) was developed by Steve Borgatti at the Univ. of South Carolina (e-mail: n040016@univscvm.csd.sc Carolina.edu), who comments: "*ANTHROPAC* is primarily quantitative in orientation. It does, however, contain a module for reading and analyzing freelist data, such as result when you ask respondents to list all the kin terms they can think of. The program is also capable of generating and processing triads data (triples of words or phrases are presented to respondents who judge which word is most different in meaning), pilesorts, rating and ranking data. On the analysis side, the program offers multidimensional scaling, cluster analysis, factor analysis, correspondence analysis, QAP, regression, matrix algebra, and a host of other tools." Both an older \$25 version and a brand new \$125 version (\$39 to students) is available. (For a full review, see *American Anthropologist* 88:1055-1056, 1989).

—Jane Hill (Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Arizona; e-mail: janehh@mailier.anthro.arizona.edu) recommends *CAM (Cultural Anthropology Methods) Newsletter*. "It is a source of excellent information on software packages related to qualitative method, some of it applicable to chores linguists do. The Feb. 1992 issue has, for instance, an article on how to access the Tozzer Library at Harvard through Internet, an article on the use of hand-held computers in data collection, and a big article on grant proposals. They have done many reviews of software for text management. It's a bargain — 3 issues a year for \$15 (to CAM, ECS, 2815 NW

38th Drive, Gainesville, FL 32605). The editor is H. Russell Bernard, who some of you may know through his efforts at getting indigenous groups around the world set up to do desktop publishing in their own languages.”

NOAM

Vol. 2, no. 2 of SIL's *NOAM (Notes on Apple Macintosh)* reached us in November, with vol. 2, no. 3 close on its heels in late December. Editor Randy Valentine deserves a special gold star for this enormously useful aid to Mac-using linguists. Here are the principal contents of the two issues before us (Randy is the author unless otherwise noted):

(Volume 2.2): “NOAMDisks” [freeware and shareware available through SIL]; “Working with Word” [using Word's multi-column format for organizing and sorting data; creating an interlinear style]; “Working with Sound on the Macintosh”; Malcolm D. Ross, “Doing Linguistics with Icon” [R. uses the Mac version of the programming language Icon to perform various sorts of operations on text files]; Bill Griswold, “WorldScript” [a “first look” at the script management capabilities of System 7.1]; Bill Griswold, “WorldScript: The Solution for “The Classic 10’ Multilingual Computing Problems” [a more detailed look at how System 7.1 “leaps the hurdles” presented by non-English writing systems]; Bill Griswold, “MacWorld Expo 1992 Report” [products of interest to linguists on display at the MacWorld Expo in Boston].

(Volume 2.3): Bill Griswold et al., “CTC '92: A Report of JAARS' Computer Technical Conference” [a Mac-user's view of SIL's biannual meeting on computer use]; Ed Beach, “Bible Translation & the Nisus Advantage” [how the Nisus word processor stacks up against MS Word]; Ed Beach, “Bible Translation Checking on the Mac!” [using Conc, SIL's Mac concordance program]; Doyle Peterson & Bill Griswold, “Linguistic Software for Macintosh” [myths and facts about the usefulness of Macs for SIL field work]; Bill Griswold, “Printing to Non-Apple Printers” [a thorough survey]; and Ed Beach, “DicTracer—A HyperCard Dictionary” [a “wonderful” new HyperCard stack for dictionaries, and how it compares to MacLex].

Both issues have long sections of “Macintosh News” and some other features. NOAM is available for \$14 US per year (4 issues) from: NOAM, Box 248, Waxhaw, North Carolina 28173. Checks should be made payable to “JAARS.” Add \$12 for overseas airmail.

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.]

Cherokee

Babs Woods (e-mail: babs@jfwhome.funhouse.com) has the following suggestions for people interested in finding books, tapes and other materials on Cherokee (both dialects). She recommends writing for their catalogues. — *Western Trading Post*, P.O. Box 9070, Denver, CO 80209-0070 (tel: 1-800-373-9378); *Cherokee Publications*, P.O. Box 256, Cherokee, North Carolina 28719 (tel: 704/488-2988 or 497-2202); *Cherokee Nation Gift Shop*, The Cherokee Nation of Oklahoma, P.O. Box 948, Tahlequah, OK 74465 (tel: 918/456-2199 or 1-800-256-2123).

Delaware (Munsee)

The Delawares at Moraviantown (Ontario) have recently published an illustrated dictionary of the Munsee dialect of Delaware. It is entitled *Lunaapeew Dictionary: Basic Words, Part One* (Delaware Nation Council, 1992). The cost is \$20 (Canadian), plus \$4 for shipping. To order, contact: Dianne Snake, c/o Delaware Nation, Moraviantown Reserve, RR 3, Thamesville, Ontario N0P 2K0, Canada (tel: 519/692-3936).

A Convenient Source for Learning Materials

Audio-Forum (96 Broad St., Guilford, CT 06437; 1-800-243-1234) says that it offers “the world's largest collection of foreign-language courses and resource materials.” Their most recent catalogue lists books, audio and videotapes, and even computer software, in 79 languages. Among these are several American Indian languages. Some of these materials are available elsewhere (two or three have been mentioned here previously) but Audio-Forum may be the most convenient source for them. Below are the items listed on the Native American pages of the catalogue (pp. 44-45):

Cherokee

- *Beginning Cherokee*. Ruth Bradley Holmes & Betty Sharp Smith. — 27 lessons with accompanying exercises. [2 cassettes (3 hr.) and 332 pp. text. \$39. Order # AFCK10.]
- *The Rabbit and the Bear*, and *Why the Hog's Tail is Flat* — Indian legend, Cherokee on one side and an English version on the other. [1 cassette (30 min.). \$11.95. Order # C19202.]

Choctaw

- A brief introduction to some of the most common words and phrases used in Choctaw. The speaker is Charles G. “Charlie” Jones, past president of the Choctaw Indian Council. [1 cassette. \$12.95. Order # CCT001.]
- *Creation, Little People*, and *Rabbit's Short Tail*. — Indian legend, Choctaw on one side and an English version on the other. [1 cassette (30 min.). \$11.95. Order # C19201.]

Kiowa

- A brief introduction to some of the most common words and phrases used in Kiowa. The native speaker is Eva Lou Ware Russell who is also known as “Kauauointy” (Honking Goose or Howling Crane). [1 cassette. \$12.95. Order # CKW001.]
- *The Little Eagle*. — Indian legend, Kiowa on one side and an English version on the other. [1 cassette (30 min.). \$11.95. Order # C19200.]

Lakota

- *Introductory Lakota*. — Course developed at Oglala Lakota College, Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota. 15 lessons, the last being a comprehensive review. [15 cassettes (12 hr.), 102 pp. text, and 9 pp. final test. \$175. Order # AFLK10.]
- *Live and Remember*. — Video (bilingual English-Lakota) examining the role and sacred nature of dance, music, and oral tradition in Lakota culture. [1 VHS cassette (29 min., color, 1986). \$49.50. Order # V72299.]

Lenape (Delaware of Oklahoma)

- *Lenape Language Lessons*. — Introductory course, consisting of 4 lessons on 2 cassettes, each accompanied by an illustrated booklet. [Cassettes (71 min.) and two 30 pp. texts. \$29.50. Order # AFLE10.]

Navajo

- *Breakthrough Navajo: An Introductory Course*, and *Speak Navajo: Intermediate*. Alan Wilson. — “These self-study audio-cassette/book

programs were ... created not only to give instruction in the Navajo language but also to provide a deeper understanding of the culture and lifestyle..." [Introductory Course: 2 cassettes (3 hr.) and 234 pp. text. \$49. Order # AFNV10. Intermediate: 2 cassettes (2 hr.) and 180 pp. text. \$49. Order # AFNV20.]

• *Laughter: The Navajo Way*. — Humorous stories in Navajo with word-for-word translations, colloquial English equivalents, and an explanation of each story with cultural notes. [1 cassette (80 min.) and 143 pp. text. \$39. Order # AFNV30.]

• *Basic Medical Navajo*. — An elementary course for physicians and nurses who treat Navajo speakers: dialogs, vocabulary, questions and instructions, grammatical explanations and notes. Topics range from childhood ailments to psychiatric problems. [1 cassette (1 hr.) and 141 pp. text. \$39. Order # AFNV40.]

• *Seasons of a Navajo*. — In this video, filmed in the Canyon de Chelly, a couple speaks about their lives and concerns, including the *kinaaldá* (girls' puberty) ritual. In English and Navajo (with English subtitles). [1 VHS cassette (60 min., color, 1984). \$29.50. Order # V72300.]

Passamaquoddy

• *Beginning Passamaquoddy*. — A course developed under a Title VII grant, in three distinct components: (1) a basic phrasebook with accompanying cassette; (2) an encyclopedia-like reference text (covering topics from animals to tribal government), accompanied by 3 cassettes with a spoken presentation of the material; and (3) a one-cassette program with booklet for mastering Passamaquoddy vowels. [5 cassettes (3.5 hr.), 50 pp. phrasebook, 112 pp. reference text, and vowel sounds booklet. \$59.50. Order # AFPS10.]

• *Passamaquoddy Dictionary*. — Passamaquoddy-English and English-Passamaquoddy. 184 pp. \$14.95. Order # AFPS94.]

• *Passamaquoddy Brief Histories*. [1 cassette (30 min.) in Passamaquoddy and bilingual 20 pp. booklet. \$11.95. Order # SPS100.]

• *Raccoon*. — Indian legend, Passamaquoddy on one side and an English version on the other, with accompanying illustrated, bilingual book. [1 cassette (30 min.), 24 pp. book. \$12.95. Order # SPS105.]

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's Membership Directory appears every year (next edition: February 1992) the Newsletter lists new members and changes of address—including electronic mail address—every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue.]

New Members (October 1 to December 31, 1992)

Bates, Mary — P.O. Box 1050, Bolinas, CA 94924

Beeler, Roxane — 1060 Contra Costa Dr., El Cerrito, CA 94530

Buszard-Welcher, Laura A. — 1821-B Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94703

Cerrón-Palomino, Rodolfo — Apdo. Postal 210035, Lima 21, PERU

Dyck, Carrie — 649 Bathurst St., Toronto, Ontario M5S 2R2, CANADA

Edwards, William — P.O. Box 504, Abiquiu, NM 87510

Ford, Lysbeth Julie — Dept. of Linguistics, Arts, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, SCT 2601, AUSTRALIA

Ichihashi-Nakayama, Kumiko — Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106

Jung, Dagmar — Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106

Junker, Marie-Odile — 84-A Bruyère St., Ottawa, Ontario K1N 5C6, CANADA

King, Mark B. — 5750 N. Hillbrooke Trace, Alpharetta, GA 30202

Liedtke, Stefan — Institut für Allgemeine u. Ing. Sprachwissenschaft, Universität München, Geschwister-Schull-Platz 1, 8000 München 22, GERMANY

Muñoz Cruz, Héctor — Dept. de Filosofía, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalpa, Apdo. 55-536, 09340 México, D.F., MEXICO

Oliverio, Giulia — 1500 Kentucky #3, Lawrence, KS 66044

Pearson, Bruce L. — Linguistics Program, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208

Pierre, Rose — Yinka Dene Language Institute, R.R. #2, Hospital Road, Vanderhoof, BC V0J 3A0, CANADA

Tomei, Joseph G. — 381 E. 12th, Eugene, OR 97401

Weigel, William F. — Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720

Wichmann, Søren — Dept. of General and Applied Linguistics, Univ. of Copenhagen, Njalsgade 80, DK-2300 Copenhagen S, DENMARK

New Addresses (since October 1, 1992)

Anderson, Ronald J. — 625 Adams, Duncanville, TX 75137

Anderton, Alice — 2911 Queenston Ave., Norman, OK 73071-3832

Croese, Robert A. — 1510 1st Ave. W., #302, Bradenton, FL 34205

Cummings, Elizabeth — 4042 Bluebonnet Blvd., Houston, TX 77025

Erbaugh, Mary S. — Center for Asian & Pacific Studies, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403

Gamble, Geoffrey — Provost's Office, Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 00164-1040

Kernan de Garcia, Jane — 5250 Villa Verde Dr. #H-3, Reno, NV 89523

Kern, Manfred & Barbara — Caixa Postal 35, 78957-000 Guajará-Mirim, RO, BRAZIL

Kleinecke, David — 921 St. Louis Court, Concord, CA 94518

Kroeber, Paul — Dept. of English, Univ. of North Texas, Box 13827, Denton, TX 76203-3827

Maun, Patrick — Schnellhammergeasse 16/4, A-1160 Vienna, AUSTRIA

McLaughlin, Daniel — P. O. Box 622, Kayenta, AZ 86033-0622

Nakayama, Toshihide — Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106

Nuckolls, Janis B. — Dept. of Anthropology, Student Bldg. 130, Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN 47405

O'Connor, Michael P. — #5010, School of Divinity, Univ. of St. Thomas, St. Paul, MN 55105

Okrand, Marc — 1852 Columbia Road NW, #402, Washington, DC 20009

Payne, David — Rt. 22, Box 396, Tyler, TX 75704

Quizar, Robin — English Dept., Metro State College, Denver, CO 80217

Rader, James — 27 Cosby Ave., Amherst, MA 01002

Salminen, Tapani — Dept. of Finno-Ugrian Studies, PL 3 (Fabianinkatu 33) SF-00014, Univ. of Helsinki, FINLAND

Sawicka, Irena — Dept. of Slavic Studies, N. Copernicus University, Ul. Fosa Staromicjska 3, 87-100 Torun, POLAND

Scollon, Ron & Suzanne — Dept. of English, City Polytechnic of Hong Kong, 83 Tat Chee Avenue, Kowloon, HONG KONG

Starks, Donna — Dept. of English, Univ. of Auckland - Tamaki, Private Bag, Auckland, NEW ZEALAND

Tait, Mary — Dept. of Linguistics, Yale Univ., Box 1504A Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520

Thode, Charles — 308 4th Ave. SE, Minneapolis, MN 55414

Young, Philip D. — International Studies Program, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403

Yumitani, Yukihiro — Stouffer Place 20-3, Lawrence, KS 66044

New or Corrected E-Mail Addresses (since October 1, 1992)

- Adelaar, Willem F.H. wadelaar @ rulcri.LeidenUniv.nl
- Anderton, Alice aa0570 @ uokmvs.a.bitnet
- Broadwell, George Aaron aa2492 @ uokmvs.a.bitnet
aa2492 @ uokmvs.backbone.uoknor.edu
- Buckley, Eugene gcnc @ unagi.cis.upenn.edu
- Buszard-Welcher, Laura buszard @ garnet.berkeley.edu
- Chafe, Wallace wchafe @ ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
- Cook, E.D. edcook @ acs.ucalgary.ca
- DeLancey, Scott delancey @ darkwing.oregon.edu
- de León, Lourdes deleon @ reed.edu
- Du Bois, Jack jwdubois @ ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
- Dyck, Carrie cdyck @ epas.utoronto.ca
- Haag, Marcia haag@monk.nhn.uoknor.edu
- Ichihashi, Kumiko 6500miku @ ucsbuxa.bitnet
- Jung, Dagmar 2000jung @ ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
- Junker, Marie-Odile mojunker @ ccs.carleton.ca
- Kaufman, Terry ... indians @ vms.cis.pitt.edu; indians @ pittvms.bitnet
- Kibrik, Andrej kibrik @ iling.msk.su
- King, Mark B. antmbk @ gsusgi2.gsu.edu
- Kroeber, Paul kroeber @ vaxb.acs.unt.edu
- Martin, Jack jmartin @ ricevm1.rice.edu
- Maun, Patrick r5321gab @ awiuni11.bitnet
- Perry, Jean perryj @ hsuseq.humboldt.edu
- Poser, William poser @ unixg.ubc.ca [temporary, Spring 1993]
- Rice, Keren rice @ epas.utoronto.ca [not: rice @ vm.epas...]
- Thomason, Sarah G. [add:] sally @ pogo.isp.pitt.edu
- Thompson, Sandra A. sathomps @ humanitas.ucsb.edu
- Trechsel, Frank li_frt @ lewis.umt.edu
- Tuttle, Siri ftsgt @ acad3.alaska.edu [temporary]
- Weigel, William F. weigelw @ garnet.berkeley.edu
- Zwicky, Arnold [add:] zwicky @ ling.ohio-state.edu

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 (SAII). Quarterly 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), an affiliate of the Modern Language Association. For information, 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. Editor: John Purdy, Dept of English, Western Washington U, Bellingham, WA 98225-9055. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), see above.

Native American Language Issues Institute (NALI). Annual conference on language education; also other activities, particularly involving policy issues and US federal funding of language retention programs. 1993 meeting: May 19-23, Hilo, Hawaii. Contact: NALI Central, P.O. Box 963, Choctaw, OK 73020 (tel: 405/454-3681; fax: 405/454-3688).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Linguistics Conference. Meets annually at various locations. Most recent 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. More than 100 titles in print. Complete publications list available for \$3.50. Contact: Alaska Native Language Center, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907/474-6586).

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. Address: c/o Kayenta Unified School District, P.O. Box 337, Kayenta, AZ 86033 (tel: 602/697-3251, ext. 224; fax: 602/697-8594).

Inuit Studies Conference. Linguistics and anthropology. Most recent meeting (8th): Université Laval, Québec City, Canada, Oct. 25-28, 1992. The 9th Conference will be held at Arctic College, Iqaluit, Northwest Territories, Canada, on June 12-15, 1994. Contact: Don Couch, Arctic College-Nunatta Campus, P.O. Box 600, Iqaluit, NWT X0A 0H0, Canada. Fax: 819/979-4579.

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 (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1992 meeting was held at Carleton U in Ottawa, Ontario, Oct. 23-25. Contact: William Cowan, Dept of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6.

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. Volumes 21 & 22 (1989-90) are \$25 each. 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. 1993 meeting (28th): U of Washington, Seattle, August 19-21. Contact: William R. Seaburg, Dept of Anthropology, DH-05, U of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. Next meeting (9th): Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, October 14-17, 1993. Contact: John Johnson, Anthropology, SBMNH, 2559 Puesta del Sol, Santa Barbara, CA 93105 (tel: 805/682-4711, ext. 306).

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1993 meeting will be held in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute, Ohio State U. Contact: Catherine A. Callaghan, Dept of Linguistics, Ohio State U, Columbus, OH 43210.

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Four volumes in print: 1978 (\$5), 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), 1991 (\$14). Order 1978 and 1991 volumes from: 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.

News From Native California. News magazine 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: Oct. 16-17, 1992, at U of Missouri-Columbia, in conjunction with the 1992 Mid-America Linguistics Conference [see "News from Regional Groups", this issue]. Next meeting: U of Colorado, Boulder. Contact: David Rood, Linguistics, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

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. Most recent 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.

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, Ciudad de la Investigación en Humanidades, 3er Circuito Cultural Universitario, Ciudad Universitaria, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO:

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

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

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in late June or early July in alternate years, sometimes annually. The XIV Taller Maya was held June 22-26, 1992 in Sololá, Guatemala. Contact: Lic. Andrés Cuz Mucú, ALMG, 13 Calle 11-40, Zona 1, Guatemala, Guatemala; or Waykan Benito Pérez, CIRMA, Apartado 336, La Antigua, 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. 1993 meetings will be held March 11 through 20. For further information and copies of this or a previous year's Notebook, 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). U Mariano Gálvez, Finca El Zapote, 3a 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

Andean Newsletter (formerly *Correo de Lingüística Andina*). Newsletter for Andeanist linguists. \$4/year. Editor: Clodoaldo Soto, Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies, U of Illinois, 910 S 5th St #201, Champaign, IL 61820.

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. The 48th ICA will be held in Sweden, July 4 - 9, 1994, and will have as its principal theme "Threatened Peoples and Environments in the Americas." Contact: Institute of Latin American Studies, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden.

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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