



July 1993

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CONTENTS

SSILA Business 1
 Obituaries 2
 Correspondence 2
 News and Announcements 3
 Media Watch 4
 News from Regional Groups 5
 Review & Comment: *Media Responsibility* 7
 Recent Publications 9
 In Current Periodicals 11
 Recent Dissertations and Theses 13
 Computer Users' Corner 13
 Learning Aids 14
 New Members/New Addresses 14
 Regional Networks 15

SSILA BUSINESS

1993 Summer Meeting

The 1993 Summer Meeting of the Society was held in Columbus, Ohio, July 2-4, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute at Ohio State University. There were four sessions:

1: *General Session* (Friday afternoon, July 2): **Catherine A. Callaghan**, "Opening Remarks"; **Lyle Campbell**, "Problems with the Pronouns in Proposals of Remote Relationships Among Native American Languages"; **Jack Martin**, "The Representation of Sound, Speech and Thought in Creek"; **Robin Shoaps**, "The Image Schema of the Body in Fox"; **Debra J. Occhi**, **Roy H. Ogawa**, & **Gary E. Palmer**, "Like Hair or Intestines: Semantic Analysis of the Coeur d'Alene Prefix *ne?* 'amidst'"; **M. Dale Kinkade**, "s- Prefixation on Upper Chehalis (Salish) Imperfective Predicates"; and **Steve Egesdal**, "Proto Salish *r Revisited."

2: *General Session* (Saturday afternoon, July 3): **Geoffrey Kimball**, "Comparative Difficulties of the 'Gulf' Languages"; **L. Brockman**, "Itzamna: Mayan Morphology and Morphosyntax"; **Eusebia Hermina Martín**, "Formas nominales y sufijos en lengua chimane"; **Sidney da Silva Facundes**, "OSV Basic Word Order in Apurinã (Arawakan)";

Eloise Jelinek, "Quantification in Progressive Sentences in Yaqui"; and **Søren Wichmann**, "Tlapanecan Palimpsests."

3: *Brazilian Languages* (Sunday morning, July 4): **Denny Moore**, **Sidney da Silva Facundes**, & **Nadia Pires**, "Effects of Languages in Contact: A Case Study on Nheengatu (Tupian)"; **Vilacy Galucio**, "Preliminary Reconstruction of Proto-Tupari Phonemes"; **Luciana Storto**, "Basic Word Order in Karitiana (Arikem family, Tupi stock)"; and **Raquel Guirardello**, "Case, Verb Type, and Ergativity in Trumai."

4: *Long-Range Comparison* (Sunday afternoon, July 4): An informal discussion of issues raised by long range comparative projects in the Americas, chaired by **Lyle Campbell**.

The 1993 Hokan-Penutian Workshop met at the same site on Saturday morning, July 3. (For details, see "News From Regional Groups: Far Western Languages" below.) For further information about the summer meeting program, contact: Catherine Callaghan, 222 Oxley Hall, OSU, 1712 Neil Ave., Columbus, OH 43210.

Book Award Submissions Sought

The Society welcomes submissions from junior scholars for the 1993 *SSILA Book Award*. Submissions should be monographs (dissertations are especially welcome) or other works reflecting substantial effort, such as dictionaries or collections of texts. Scholars with or without academic affiliation are encouraged to submit their work, but holders of tenured faculty positions are ineligible. A clean copy of the manuscript should be submitted, together with a short letter describing the circumstances of the work. The awardee will be selected by a subcommittee of the 1993 Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the immediate Past President, William H. Jacobsen, Jr. Although the award carries no stipend, the winning manuscript will be submitted by SSILA to the University of Utah Press for publication in the SSILA-sponsored series, "Indigenous Languages of the Americas." Address all submissions or inquiries to: Prof. William H. Jacobsen, Jr., SSILA Book Award, Dept. of English, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557, USA. To be eligible for the 1993 award, submissions must be received by *September 15*.

Recipients of the SSILA Award in previous years include: Willem De Reuse, *Studies in Siberian Yup'ik Eskimo* (1990); Randolph Graczyk, *Incorporation and Cliticization in Crow Morphosyntax* (1991); and Carolyn MacKay, *Grammar of Misanla Totonac* (1992). De Reuse's work is scheduled for publication later this year.

1993 Travel Award Made

The 1993 Travel Award Committee (Colette Craig, Robert D. Van Valin, and Harriet E. M. Klein) has granted a stipend to **María Eugenia Villalón** (Depto. de Antropología, IVIC, Caracas, Venezuela) to allow her to attend the 32nd meeting of the Conference on American Indian Languages in Washington, DC, Nov. 17-21. Ms. Villalón's paper, "For Whom the Letters Speak: The Arrival and Impact of Literacy among the E'ñapa," will be part of the session on Languages of Middle and South America, tentatively scheduled for Saturday afternoon, Nov. 20.

OBITUARY

Peter Kalifornsky (1911-1993)

Peter Kalifornsky, the last speaker of the Kenai Peninsula dialect of Dena'ina (Tanaina) Athabaskan, died on June 5th at his home in Nikiski, Alaska, at the age of 81, after a long battle with cancer. In his 60s, Kalifornsky began working to preserve the language and culture of his people through teaching and writing. He also found his own literary voice in Dena'ina, and published original accounts of landscapes, people and ideas, as well as songs and poetry. Kalifornsky and his writings won many honors. He was named a Distinguished Humanist by the Alaska Humanities Forum (1987) and Citizen of the Year by the Alaska Federation of Natives (1990). His collected works (*K'it'egh'i Sukdu/A Dena'ina Legacy*, 1991 [see *SSILA Newsletter* X:4, Jan. 1992, p. 14]) received the Book of the Year award from the Before Columbus Foundation.

Peter Kalifornsky was on October 12, 1911, in Kalifornsky village on Cook Inlet. He was descended from the chiefs of Ski'tuk, a village that formerly occupied the present site of Kenai. According to tradition, the family name was acquired by Peter's great-great-grandfather, who accompanied the Russians to Fort Ross in the early 19th century. The family of Peter's mother, who died when he was two, was even more distinguished; his mother's brother was the last traditional chief of the Cook Inlet Dena'ina.

After a scant five years of formal education, including some instruction in the Russian Orthodox religion of his father's family, Kalifornsky worked as a boat builder in Kenai, a rock driller on the Alaska Railroad, and a laborer on military construction projects in the Aleutians. During the late 1950s and 1960s, however, he was stricken with tuberculosis and arthritis, and he was frequently unemployed.

Kalifornsky's life took a very different turn in 1972, when an effort to revive a traditional potlatch ceremony quickened his interest in his heritage. That year he also met James Kari, a linguist from the University of Alaska, and with Kari and several other Dena'ina speakers he helped develop a writing system for the language. He began keeping a notebook in Dena'ina, and soon was writing traditional stories, language and history lessons, translations of hymns, and accounts of his own travels. (One trip took him to California, where he visited Fort Ross.)

One of his original pieces, "The Potlatch Song of the Lonely Man," told how it felt to be the last man of his people. It begins with plaintive questions:

Ndahduth ki shu na'el qunuhdedzet? Uhi yuhi.
Where else might we be scattered to? Uhi yuhi.

Endi'ina ya nal ch'indaqna? Uhi yuhi.
Where are our relatives? Uhi yuhi.

Endi'ina ya ida'ona daggeyi il shu nagh qinqtudel? Uhi yuhi.
Where are the friends who might come to us with cheer?
Uhi yuhi.

Endi'ina ya bach'a'ina ya ada il shu nagh qinqtudel? Uhi yuhi.
Where are our loved ones who might come to us
with kindness? Uhi yuhi.

Several years later, more lines came to him — this time in a spirit

of jubilation that was a testament to the power Peter Kalifornsky had found in words:

Nal ch'indaqna ya nagh qinqudatl', nagh qinqudatl'. Uhi yuhi.
Our friends have come back to us, have come back to us,
have come back to us. Uhi yuhi.

Ida'ina ya daggeyi il ki nagh qinqudath', nagh qinqudatl'. Uhi yuhi.
Our friends with cheer, too, have come back to us, have come
back to us. Uhi yuhi.

Bach'a'ina ya ada il ki nagh qinqudatl'. Uhi yuhi.
Our loved ones with kindness, too, have come back to us,
have come back to us. Uhi yuhi.

Kalifornsky was himself the subject of a poem, by Glen Simpson:

Peter Kalifornsky: Keeper of the Dena'ina Stories.

*It is near the end for his stories
In the spoken form;
Passed down with care
Near fires flickering through centuries.
They are changing
Just as Crow the trickster changed;
Now dried very thin and flat,
Stored in the white man's memory cache;
Food for hungry minds.*

— From news accounts in the *Peninsula Clarion* and the
Anchorage Daily News, June 7, 1993

CORRESPONDENCE

Information Please

June 4, 1993

I am writing to ask readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* for sources on the "tar baby" story in North American (and particularly California) Indian folklore. I am collecting texts of this story and will be very grateful to anyone who will mail me copies of unpublished texts or citations to published texts. I plan to give a paper on "tar baby" stories in California Indian folklore at the California Indian Conference, and eventually will publish an article on the subject.

William S. Simmons
Dept. of Anthropology, UC-Berkeley
Berkeley, CA 94720

Zuni Archives



The Pueblo of Zuni has received a three-year grant for its Museum Project, and this includes an Archives Section. One of the collections we would like to establish is a Manuscript collection. We are intending to keep records of newspapers, magazines, and thesis articles that have been done about Zuni. The Zuni Museum Project is doing a survey of all written materials, published or unpublished, of Zuni as future reference. If you are aware of manuscripts or references that may be of use to our project, please contact us.

Donna Wytalucy
Archives Technician, Zuni Museum/Archives Project
P. O. Box 339, Zuni, NM 87327

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mixed Languages Workshop Discusses American Languages

A workshop on *Mixed Languages/Language Intertwining* was held on May 24, 1993 at the University of Leiden in the Netherlands.

The discussion focused on the following questions: the structure and nature of language mixture; the processes of genesis of mixed languages; language acquisition aspects; the mixed language community; the reconstruction of the social context of mixed language genesis; and mixed languages as a type versus other results of language contact. All participants had first hand experience with the languages they described. Of the 12 languages considered, five were from the Americas: *Michif* (Cree-French), discussed by Peter Bakker, University of Amsterdam; *Mednyj Aleut/Copper Island Aleut* (Russian-Aleut), discussed by Evgenij Golovko and Nikolai Vakhtin, St. Petersburg; *Island Carib* (Carib-Arawak), discussed by Berend Hoff, University of Leiden; and *Media Lengua* (Quechua-Spanish) and *Callahuaya* (Quechua-Puquina), discussed by Pieter Muysken, University of Amsterdam. The other languages discussed were: *Stedsk* (Frisian-Dutch); *Maltese* (Arabic-Italian); *Javindo* (Javanese-Dutch); *Angloromani* and other Romani (Gypsy) mixed languages; *Ma'a* (Bantu-Cushitic); *Ilwana* (Bantu-Bantu); *Petjo* (Malay-Dutch); and *Mwena* (Swahili-other Bantu).

For more information on the proceedings of the Workshop, including plans for publication, contact the organizers: Peter Bakker, Linguistics/UVA, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam (e-mail: pbakker@alf.let.uva.nl; fax: 31-20-5253052); and Maarten Mous, Afrikaanse Taalkunde/RUL, Postbus 9515, 2300 RA Leiden (e-mail: mrtmous@rulcri.LeidenUniv.nl).

CIDCA Continues Work in Nicaragua

The *Centro de Investigaciones y Documentación de la Costa Atlántica* (CIDCA), which has been in existence for nearly a decade, is a research center in Managua, Nicaragua, concerned with all areas of research pertaining to the Atlantic Coast of Nicaragua from Agriculture to Linguistics to Zoology. An important component of CIDCA's work has been linguistic documentation, and the current Director, *Danilo Salamanca*, is an MIT trained linguist. CIDCA has been involved in creating dictionaries of languages indigenous to Nicaragua, including Miskito and Rama. It has also been very involved in the bilingual education program on the Atlantic Coast including both the above languages and an English Creole spoken on the Coast. For further information on CIDCA and its work, contact: Danilo Salamanca, Apartado Postal A-189, Managua, Nicaragua (e-mail: CIDCA@nicarao.apc.org).

Greenberg and Mayan Discussed at CLS

A session on Historical Linguistics at the 29th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, April 22-23, 1993, featured an invited paper by **Hans Henrich Hock** (Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign) on "Swallow Tales: Chance and the 'World Etymology' *maliq'a* 'throat, swallow'"; also in the session was a paper on "Greenberg's Method of Mass Comparison and the Genetic Classification of Languages," by **Steve Peter** (Harvard). The only other presentation at CLS dealing with American Indian languages

or Americanist data was **Lourdes de León** (Reed College), "Shape and Geometry in Tzotzil Locative Expressions."

Alaskan Wins Book Award

Neets'ąjį Gwindaii: Living in the Chandalar Country, by Katherine Peter (in Gwich'in Athabaskan and English), a publication of the Alaska Native Language Center, has won an American Book Award for 1993. An Alaska native, Mrs. Peter was born in Stevens Village in 1918 and was raised at Fort Yukon. She has been prominent in the Gwich'in community in both Alaska and Canada, and was an Instructor in Gwich'in at the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, from 1973 to 1981. Mrs. Peter received the award in May at the American Booksellers Association convention in Miami.

Survey of Use of Multimedia and Computers

Patrick Maun is collecting information about multimedia and/or computer work on American Indian languages. He writes:

People throughout the world are realizing the multiple uses of computers and multimedia for the preservation and acquisition of Native languages, and for the creation of indigenous language media. The uses for the computer are virtually limitless. There are a large number of projects currently in planning or underway that utilize new technology and media. Groups are using these technologies to develop multimedia computer systems and software, and to create media groups using computers as well as the more traditional media such as radio, television, and printed media. They are being used to communicate with others using the "electronic highways" of the computer networks. There are individuals using these technologies to create new forms of artistic expression.

Unfortunately there is currently no forum where groups and individuals working in these areas can discuss their work, swap ideas and information, and form further working groups. I hope, by documenting these efforts, to help do something about this. If you are working with new technology and Native languages, or know someone working in the field, or are just interested, I would like to hear about it. What I would like is a summary of what you or your group is doing, has done, and where it's going. The results of this survey will be published in the *SSILA Newsletter*, or if the information is just too large, distributed in a separate mailing. Hopefully, the result of this survey will be more intercommunication between the various groups and individuals, and eventually, a newsletter (either electronic or traditional). I hope to hear from you soon!

Send responses to: Patrick Maun, 2188 Goodrich Ave., St. Paul, MN 55105 (e-mail: butoh@well.sf.ca.us).

A New Journal: STUF

Sprachtypologie & Universalienforschung (STUF) is a new journal focusing on cross-linguistic research and little-studied languages.

STUF succeeds the East German journal *Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft und Kommunikationsforschung* and continues *ZPSK's* numbering. Despite its German title, the majority of the contributions are expected to be published in English.

STUF invites papers in the area of typological-comparative linguistics, but contributions devoted to individual languages are also welcome if they are of general interest, and especially if they describe little-known languages

that deserve to be known among typologists. *STUF*'s review section will put special emphasis on descriptive grammars of little-studied languages. It is hoped that this will contribute to raising the prestige of descriptive work, without which typological research would be impossible.

STUF is edited by Ulrike Claudi (Berlin), Wolfgang Wurzel (Berlin), Thomas Stoltz (Bochum), Roland Lötzsich (Berlin), Franz Dotter (Klagenfurt), and Anita Steube (Leipzig). On the editorial board are Bernard Comrie, William Croft, Östen Dahl, Wolfgang Dressler, Ekkehard König, Hans-Jürgen Sasse, Hansjokob Seiler, Sandra Thompson, Theo Vennemann, and others. The editorial address is: STUF, Prenzlauer Promenade 149-152, D-13189 Berlin, Germany.

[Readers of the *Newsletter* might note that papers of interest to Americanists were published in both the last issue of *ZPSK* and the first issue of *STUF*. See "In Current Periodicals" below for details.]

Papers Solicited for 1994 Kansas Volume

The editors of *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* will publish two numbers of Volume 19, 1994. The second of these will be devoted to papers dealing with native languages of the Americas, and authors are invited to submit manuscripts at this time. Since *KWPL* is a working series, publication of a paper in *KWPL* does not preclude later publication of a revised version elsewhere. Submissions should be in good readable form (double or 1.5 spaced), but not necessarily final copies. Student papers are encouraged. Send papers or inquiries to: Editors, *KWPL*, Linguistics Dept., 427 Blake Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045 (e-mail: lgsa@ukansvm.cc.edu). Deadline for submissions is Feb. 1, 1994.

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.]

• In "Speaking With a Single Tongue," an article in the Feb. 1993 issue (vol. 14, no. 2) of the popular-science magazine *Discover*, contributing editor **Jared Diamond** vividly describes the loss of linguistic diversity throughout the world. Although his own first-hand experience of language loss has been in New Guinea (where he does ecological research), most of the examples Diamond cites are from the Americas (especially Alaska), and are supplied by **Michael Krauss**, chair of the LSA's committee on Linguistic Endangerment and 1991 SSILA President. Gracing the article are beautiful photographic portraits of **Marie Smith** (the last native speaker of Eyak), **George Louie** (the last "pure" speaker of Nootka), and **Catherine Willmond** (one of the last Chickasaw speakers). The second half of the article is given over to a consideration of the practical and philosophical arguments both for and against the preservation of linguistic diversity. Not surprisingly, Diamond aligns himself with those who believe that such diversity is "interesting and good." He urges support of protective legislation like the Native American Languages Act, and of efforts by minority speakers to promote their own languages. — The May issue of

Discover printed several letters responding to Diamond's article, most of them positive. (Two of them called attention to important initiatives that Diamond and Krauss had not mentioned: the Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival [see "News from Regional Groups: Far Western Languages" below] and the Canadian Official Languages Act.) One letter, however — from a woman in America's Heartland, alas — castigated *Discover* for printing Diamond's "socialistic tirade on the virtues of letting everybody keep their own native tongue."

• **Louanna Furbee** (Univ. of Missouri, Columbia) has sent us an article from the Columbia (Mo.) *Missourian* of May 3, 1993., headlined "Salvaging Chiwere, the language of his people" (p. 5A). It reports the awarding of an honorary degree by the University of Missouri to **Truman Washington Dailey** of the Otoe-Missouria tribe, at 94 one of the last half-dozen fluent speakers of Chiwere, the indigenous Siouan language of Missouri and Iowa. The article also describes Furbee's research on the language and on Otoe-Missouria history and culture. Begun in 1987, the project now involves several graduate and undergraduate students. One of these, **Lori Stanley**, recently completed a dissertation on Truman Dailey's life history, and another, **Jill Hopkins**, is working on Chiwere songs. Furbee also hopes to involve and train Otoe-Missouria consultants. "Missouri can never repay the tribe for what it did to this part of the world," she told the *Missourian's* reporter, "but in some ways I feel that by giving the Otoe-Missouria people talented scholars, who are trained in their language and history, it may be a small repayment to them." Meanwhile, Truman Dailey's degree (Doctor of Humane Letters) was awarded at MU's commencement in mid-May, and the citation (which Furbee also sent to us) notes that in addition to being the primary language consultant for the Chiwere Language Project, Dailey has been a successful rancher, an eloquent advocate of Native American religious freedom, and the spokesman for Native Americans at Disneyland's Indian Village.

• An article in the *San Francisco Examiner* on Sunday, June 27 (p. A-11) reported that the 16 bison in a long-established herd in San Francisco's **Golden Gate Park** were recently given American Indian names. The bison had formerly been dubbed "King Lear," "Lady Macbeth," and the like by a keeper with Shakespearean leanings. But, according to the *Examiner*, "local opinion now says that Native American names would be vastly more appropriate for animals so integral and revered in the Indian culture." A spokeswoman for the San Francisco Zoological Society (which looks after the herd — an attraction of the park for over 100 years) said that the new names were bestowed by members of the Native American community of San Francisco at a christening ceremony on June 26. King Lear became **Tatanka Wonzelah** 'One Bull', and Lady Macbeth **Mademoyay** 'Old Woman' [the first we recognize as Lakota; we're not sure of the second—*Ed.*]. The other 14 names were not cited in the article, but visitors to the park will soon be able to read them on plaques placed around the animals' enclosure.

• Lyle Campbell has been monitoring the television/movie scene, and reports that:

— In the episode of **Northern Exposure** that was broadcast on Monday, May 17, the Ed Chigliack character dubs the old movie

“The Prisoner of Zenda” into Tlingit because it’s an endangered language and he wants to do something to help preserve it. The episode ends with several of the usual town residents sitting watching the movie with the Native Americans who worked on the dubbing — a very heart-warming scene.

— The Canadian film, *Map of the Human Heart*, on fairly wide release in the U.S. and Canada, has some dialogue in what is presumably Inuit. Unfortunately the adult version of the male protagonist is Jason Lee (of the Bruce Lee story), and one hears something distinctly non-native in his pronunciation. (The storyline has it that he forgot his native language while he was in Montreal to recover from an illness). The plot sags, particularly after the World War II scenes, but the anthropology, native language, photography and wonderful northern scenery largely prevent one from seeing the film’s weaknesses and make the film a winner.

• Courtesy of Anthony Grant, who came across it an English bookshop, we have before us the Navajo language edition of the *The New Oxford Picture Dictionary*, by Marvin Yellowhair (Oxford Univ. Press, 1989; ISBN 0194343626). As aficionados of the series know, the *NOPD* — in the time-honored tradition of language-learners’ handbooks — “contextually illustrates” over 2,400 English words. It contains 103 full-page color drawings of typically encountered scenes in Anglo-American culture (e.g., “the family,” “firefighting and rescue,” “a science lab,” “at the beach,” “handicrafts”) with the people and objects in each scene intricately keyed to a wordlist in English and the learner’s language. What distinguishes the *NOPD* from its many rivals and imitators is the impressive number of languages it pairs with English, reaching well beyond the ordinary tourist audience to accommodate, for example, speakers of Vietnamese, Maori, and Serbo-Croatian [given recent events in the Balkans, surely separate Serb and Croat versions are in the works]. And now, Navajo. While this must be one of the least commercially viable books ever issued by a major publisher (a Navajo-English bilingual tourist dictionary would make a uniquely appropriate illustration in a future edition of *NOPD* for the phrase “tour de force”) it provides us linguists with a marvelous store of Navajo neologisms. If you have ever wondered how the lexical resources of an American Indian language could be stretched to the farthest nooks and crannies of cosmopolitan civilization, get hold of a copy of the Navajo *NOPD* and wonder no more. Here you will find the Navajo for *surfboard* (tałkáá bee na’ateehi); *rolodex* (naaltsoos yizhí dabiká’i); *llama* (shádi’ááhdéé’ t’ízi); *zip code* (honaaltsoos nináháyeedígi); *cocktail waitress* (asdzání tódilhil nideiika’i); *bongo drums* (ásaa’ alhāāh sinilígíí); *lunar module* (ooljéé’ yikáá’ nánidaahí); and the *Sea of Japan* (Sii’ahjibéen). And much, much more. Every American Indian language retention and revitalization project should have a copy of this unique book at its collective elbow. If enough of us buy it, it might even turn a profit for Oxford!

1 Summer Reading

Dale Kinkade, our guide to light summer reading with an Americanist twist, this year recommends a Canadian writer, *Scott Young*. “He has started what looks like may become a series of stories with a Native American detective,” Dale reports. “The first of these is

Murder in a Cold Climate, published in 1988 (in paper in 1989) by Fawcett Crest (Toronto), which is apparently part of Random House. The second (which I have not read) is *The Shaman’s Knife*; it came out just this year and is not yet in paper. Young’s detective is Matthew ‘Matteesie’ Kitologitak of the RCMP. He is a full-blooded Inuit (or, as we are instructed on page 10 of *Murder in a Cold Climate*, an Inuvialuit) and insists on being called an Inuk rather than an Eskimo. The action of *Cold Climate* takes place primarily in and around Fort Norman on the lower Mackenzie River (so there are plenty of Dene and Métis characters). It is set in late January, when there are few hours of daylight per day and the temperature stays at 30 or 45 below zero (Celsius, that is, it being Canada) until near the end of the book, when it warms up to 10 below. (Good reading for a hot summer day.) The book is quite well written. I think it is better than the four Jean Hager detective stories about Cherokees, and way better than C. Q. Yarbro’s books about Charles Spotted Moon, an Ojibwa lawyer living in San Francisco. It wouldn’t be fair, though, to compare Young with Hillerman yet.”

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan

• The 1993 *Athapaskan Language Conference* was held in Santa Fe, New Mexico, June 3-4, on the campus of the College of Santa Fe, co-hosted by the Center for Research and Cultural Exchange of the Institute of American Indian Arts and the Athapaskan Language Institute.

Papers included: **Theodore Fernald** (UC-Santa Cruz), “A Level Ordering Account of Navajo Inflection”; **Ferdinand de Haan** (USC), “Definiteness and the Animacy Hierarchy in Navajo”; **Leslie Saxon** (U of Victoria), “Raising in Dogrib”; **Sharon Hargus** (U of Washington) & **George Holland** (Moricetown Band), “Epenthetic Vowels in Witsu Wit’cn”; **Keren Rice** (U of Toronto), “On Fricative Voicing Alternations”; **Adeline Raboff** (Yukon Flats School District), “*Dinjii Zhuh Ginjik*: A Gwich’in Indian Junior High Text Book developed for the Yukon Flats School District”; **Patrick Maun** (U of Vienna), “Multi-Media and Native American Languages: A Discussion on the Use of Multi-Media Computer Systems in Native American Language Communities”; **Jeff Leer** (Alaska Native Language Center), “Comparative Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit Database”; **Leonard Faltz** (Arizona State U), “Structure, Rules and Memory: Navajo Verbs”; **Eloise Jelinek** (U of Arizona) & **Mary Willie** (U of New Mexico), “Pronoun Attachment to the Verb in Navajo”; **Ted Taylor** (U of Southern Colorado), “Implications of Navajo Progressive Vowel Harmony for Feature Geometry”; **Eung-Do Cook** (U of Calgary), “The Morphological Status of ‘Third Person Prefix’ in Northern Athapaskan” [withdrawn]; **Keren Rice** (U of Toronto) & **Leslie Saxon** (U of Victoria), “Y-subjects in Hupa?”; **Martha Wright** (U of Syracuse), “Obviative Agreement Factors Determining [e] in Object Position in Native American Languages”; and **Peggy Speas** (U of Massachusetts), “Classifying Verbs and Agreement in Navajo.”

Northwest Notes

• The 28th *International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages* will be held August 19-21, 1993 at the University of Washington in Seattle, Washington. Registrants will receive the preprinted papers by mail approximately a month before the meeting. As is customary, the conference will consist of discussion of these papers. The deadline for

paper submissions has passed, but late papers will be accommodated as conference time permits. The cost of registration (including preprints) is \$13 (U.S.) or \$16 (Canadian). Checks should be made payable and sent to: William R. Scaburg, Dept. of Anthropology, DH-05, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195 (office telephone: 206/543-5240; fax: 206/543-3285). Details of the conference schedule and further information will be mailed to registrants when available. On-campus housing and meals will be available from Conference Housing and Special Services.

Far Western Languages

- The 1993 Hokan-Penutian Conference convened at Ohio State University, Saturday July 3.

Papers included: **Mauricio J. Mixco**, "The Ñpmhúis Problem"; **Eric Elliott**, "The Indefinite Prefix m- in Cupan and Yuman"; **Tsuyoshi Ono**, **Suzanne Wash**, & **Marianne Mithun**, "The Function of a Glottal Stop Morpheme in Barbareño Chumash and Neighboring Languages"; **Amy Miller**, "Yuma Conjunctions"; and **Margaret Langdon**, "The Contribution of J. P. Harrington to Kroeber & Harrington (1914)." The meeting was chaired by **Catherine Callaghan**. The 1994 conference will meet in Eugene, Oregon, July 8-10.

- Now ready: *Papers from the 1992 Hokan-Penutian Conference and the J. P. Harrington Conference, Santa Barbara, June 24-27, 1992* (SIU Occasional Papers on Linguistics 17, 1993. 145 pp. \$14.) Contains 10 papers. Order from: Dept. of Linguistics, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, IL 62901. Add \$1 for postage outside the U.S. and Canada. Make checks payable to "Dept. of Linguistics, SIU." — Copies of two earlier Hokan-Penutian volumes are still available from SIU: 1991, UC-Santa Cruz (\$14); and 1978 (\$5).

- The 9th *California Indian Conference* will be held at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Oct. 14-17, 1993. Papers are welcome on any topic reflecting serious scientific, humanistic, or social concern with California Indian people.

Tentative plans call for an opening reception on Thursday, Oct. 14, with most activities held on Friday and Saturday, and on Sunday morning. These plans may be modified depending on the number of presentations submitted. Anyone wishing to give a paper should submit an abstract of no more than 150 words to the program committee no later than Sept. 7. Symposium organizers and those who wish to propose other special activities are requested to contact the program committee well in advance.

Accommodations will be an individual responsibility, but participants will be provided with a brief list of hotels and motels near the Museum. A registration fee of \$25 (regular) and \$15 (students) will be charged on-site (no charge for Native people). Pre-registration rates (before Sept. 7) are \$20 and \$10 respectively.

For further information and preregistration forms, contact: 9th California Indian Conference, Anthropology Dept., Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93105 (tel: 805/682-4711, ext. 307 or 339).

- The *Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival*. (AICLS) is a committee of Native Californians who are actively working for the retention and revitalization of California Indian languages. Chaired by **Parris Butler** (Mohave), it includes **Darlene Franco** (Wukchumni), **Nancy Richardson** (Karuk), **Brian Bibby**, **Ray Baldy** (Hupa), **Mark Macarro** (Luiseño), and **L. Frank Manriquez** (Tongva/Acagchme). **Leanne Hinton** (UC-Berkeley) serves as linguistic consultant, and the group is supported by the Native California Network of Bolinas, California, directed by **Mary Bates Abbott**. AICLS publishes a newsletter, *The Advocate*, which is being distributed as an insert in the magazine, *News*

from *Native California*, edited by **Malcolm Margolin**. The first number of *The Advocate* appeared in the Winter 1992/93 issue of *NNC*, and contained an eloquent essay by Nancy Richardson, "The State of Our Languages," on the aims and strategies of language retention work in California. In the second number, in the Spring 1993 issue of *NNC*, AICLS announced the 1993 Master/Apprentice Language Learning Program. Funded with private foundation support, the Master/Apprentice program will link fluent elders in intensive 16-week language learning immersion programs with selected younger members of their tribes. For further information about AICLS and its work, contact: Native California Network, P.O. Box 1050, Bolinas, CA 94924 (tel: 415/868-2132). *News from Native California* is available at a yearly subscription rate of \$17.50 from Heyday Books, P.O. Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

Uto-Aztecan

- The 1993 meeting of the *Friends of Uto-Aztecan Languages* will be held at California State University, Long Beach, August 12th and 13th. Housing is available in air-conditioned dorms. Anyone working with or just interested in Uto-Aztecan languages is welcome. Papers are still being accepted. For more information please contact Pam Bunte, Anthropology Department, CSULB, Long Beach, CA 90840-1003 (fax: 310/985-1535) or contact Jane Docherty at 310/985-5171.

Plains/Southeast

- The 28th Annual *Mid-America Linguistics Conference*, including the 13th Annual *Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages*, will take place Oct. 15-16, 1993, at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. It will be sponsored by the University of Colorado Linguistics Department and the Center for the Study of the Native Languages of the Plains and Southwest. The Keynote Address will be delivered by Scott DeLancey, University of Oregon, on "Grammaticalization and Linguistic Theory." Deadline for abstracts is Sept. 1, 1993. Send 3 copies of abstracts (1 page, 200-250 words) to: David S. Rood, Linguistics, CB 295, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0295 (tel: 303/492-8041 or 492-2747; fax: 303/492-4416; e-mail: rood_d@cubldr.colorado.edu). Preregistration forms and information on housing will be sent on August 15. Information on the final program will be sent to participants on Sept. 15.

Mayan News

- A series of *Maya Hieroglyphic Writing Weekend Workshops* will be held at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, during the month of September, under the direction of **Tom Jones**. An *Introductory Workshop*, focusing on the structural analysis of Maya texts, will be held Sept. 10-12; an *Intermediate Workshop* on the phonetic and semantic content of Maya texts on Sept. 17-19; and an *Advanced Workshop* on the applications of the *u k'aba* phrase ("Person, Place or Thing?") on Sept. 24-26. Participants in the Advanced Workshop are invited to remain in Arcata on Monday and Tuesday, Sept. 27-28, for an Extended Seminar on the name glyphs and the *u k'aba* collocation. The registration fee is \$50 for each workshop; one unit of university credit is available for each workshop for an additional \$30 processing fee. For further information, contact: HSU Maya Workshops Coordinator, c/o U Mut Maya, P.O. Box 4686, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/822-1515).

- **John Haviland** (Reed College) has circulated a letter to fellow Mayanists soliciting help on a projected multi-volume *Handbook of Mayan Languages*. He writes, in part:

The idea is simple: to publish a series of sketch grammars of as many Mayan languages as possible, following a flexible outline which allows comparable coverage of important aspects of all languages but which also allows descriptions to celebrate the special genius of each

... One model which inspired the project, at least for me, was the admirable *Handbook of Australian Languages*, edited by Dixon and Blake, and now in its fourth volume ...

At the recent meeting in Oregon [see *SSILA Newsletter* XII.1, April 1993, p. 8] we nominated a tentative editorial board, consisting of Colette Craig and myself, with specialized editorial consultants, to include Terry Kaufman (on phonology and phonotactics), Judith Aissen (on syntax), and Jack Du Bois (on discourse) ...

The first volume of the *Handbook* ... would contain four to five sketches, including perhaps some material on a Colonial grammar. Ideally we should aim at having manuscripts in hand in order to recruit a tractable publisher by late 1994 ...

Clearly, the project can only succeed if the requisite number of authors are willing to make a substantial commitment of professional time to writing the grammars. May I hear from you about your interest? ...

The best way to communicate with me is here at Reed (Linguistics, Reed College, Portland, OR 97202; e-mail: johnh@reed.edu; fax: 503/777-7769). I look forward to hearing from you.

REVIEW & COMMENT

Media Responsibility in Historical Linguistics

[The following letter from Lyle Campbell was originally posted to the LINGUIST e-mail list. Prof. Campbell agreed that it should be reprinted here, and suggested that it would be useful if readers of the Newsletter, if they felt so moved, wrote their own letters to Jonathan Piel, Editor-in-Chief of *Scientific American*.]

May 11, 1993

I report here events involving *Scientific American* and the article by Joseph Greenberg and Merritt Ruhlen, "Linguistic Origins of Native Americans," that appeared in its November 1992 issue.

Since Greenberg's classification of American Indian languages has been rejected for legitimate reasons by nearly all specialists, many linguists thought *Scientific American* should not have published this piece and that in any event the highly controversial nature of the claims should have been acknowledged. However, there was not even a hint of the controversy, misleading readers into thinking that this is accepted fact in our field. This precipitated the following events.

(1) Several American Indian linguists jointly wrote a response; they sent two letters, a longer one to Jonathan Piel (editor) explaining the problems, and a shorter one intended for publication in *Letters-to-the-Editors*. Preliminary versions of these were sent out on e-mail for comments. I declined participation based on the belief that I was already known to *Scientific American* staff members as being in opposition and therefore my name among the signatures would not help achieve the desired results. My e-mail comment to the compilers of the letter was that I thought it too long to be published effectively in *Letters-to-the-Editors*; this was mistakenly taken to mean I was to be included, and my name was added to the list of signatures.

(2) Instead of responding to William Poser (Stanford) who had compiled and mailed the letters on behalf of the group, Jonathan Piel wrote me the following (Dec. 17, 1992):

Your views, and those of your posse [!] are not unfamiliar to us. Although we respectfully decline the opportunity of publishing your extended commentary we would be happy to print the "letter to the Editor" ...

Needless to say, I found this both insulting and shocking.

(3) Meanwhile, before this response, I decided to send my own letter. That is, I reasoned that perhaps *Scientific American* is like my congresspersons, where it is not the individual letters but the aggregate weight of the stack to which they respond; my letter was intended just as added weight for the protest pile.

(4) Ultimately, portions of my letter were published, but not the group letter.

Moreover, in the editing process mine was purged, I feel, so that the sentiments and arguments are unrecognizable. The full text, which can be compared with the version actually printed (p.12, May issue), is as follows:

I must protest the publication of the Greenberg & Ruhlen article ... The Greenberg classification of Native American languages has been fairly evaluated and rejected over and over in peer review. By Greenberg's own account, 80% to 90% of specialists reject his proposals, but it is presented in *Scientific American* with not even a hint of controversy or of the overwhelming rejection it has received. Your readers have a right to hear that this is far from mainstream linguistic science. Greenberg & Ruhlen attempt to achieve through publications such as this what substantive argument within their profession could not — an end-run around the normal checks and balances on scholarship. When the vast majority of specialists in a field work towards the same goal but reject Greenberg's interpretation, even the non-specialist will realize that there is something wrong with Greenberg's conclusions.

Criticisms of Greenberg's work include the stunning number of errors in his data, languages classified on the basis of little to no data ... and his methods have been disproven. Greenberg stops after assembling similarities among compared languages — this is where other linguists begin. Similarities can be due to chance, borrowing, onomatopoeia, sound symbolism, etc, as well as to inheritance from a common ancestor. For a plausible proposal of remote family relationship, one must eliminate other possible explanations, leaving common ancestry the most likely. However, Greenberg's method merely catalogues the raw similarities and assumes them to be evidence of relationship. It groups such accidental similarities as French *feu* : German *feuer* 'fire' (different IE sources), or Spanish *día* : English *day* (different IE sources), while at the same time it misses such true cognates as French *cinq* : English *five* : Russian *pyaty*, not apparently similar, but all easily derived by normal changes from Indo-European *penkwe 'five'.

The publication of this article in *Scientific American* is equivalent to an endorsement of alchemy! Please print a piece more balanced and representative of our field, or at very least print an apology to your readers with some indication of the general status of the Greenberg hypothesis within its own field. Moreover, *Scientific American* has of late in general misrepresented historical linguistics, as in Philip Ross's "Hard words" (April 1991 issue) — a shameful distortion of our field which in the interest of spectacle over substance has spotlighted the radical fringe, missing entirely what the field really does. If linguistics

can be so misrepresented, one can only wonder about the representativeness of articles on other areas of science in *Scientific American*.

All suggestion was edited out of my letter that *Scientific American* was not representative of our field or that it owed an obligation to its readers to let them know how controversial Greenberg's work is.

Lyle Campbell
Louisiana State University

[The letter that was sent to the Editors of *Scientific American* by several Americanist linguists, to which Lyle Campbell refers in his letter, is printed below. A much longer critical analysis of Greenberg & Ruhlen's work accompanied this letter; it is too long to print here, but copies are available from the Editor on request. Other than Mr. Piel's reference to a "posse" in his letter to Campbell (see above), the writers received no acknowledgement of either their letter or their critique.]

To the Editors:

Joseph Greenberg and Merritt Ruhlen's article "Linguistic Origins of Native Americans" (November 1992) presents the claim that the languages of the Americas fall into three families. Your readers are entitled to know that this claim is rejected by the majority of historical linguists and specialists in the languages of the Americas.

To explain fully the problems with this work would take many pages, but they fall into two categories. The first problem with Greenberg & Ruhlen's work is the shoddy handling of the data. Virtually every Americanist who has studied Greenberg's work has found shocking errors in the data, including incorrect forms, incorrect meanings, non-existent words, words attributed to the wrong language, and incorrect and unjustified morphological analyses.

Second, their method of superficial lexical comparison is unreliable. Normal historical methodology involves establishing systematic congruences between languages, which usually take the form of sound laws, which relate sounds in particular contexts across languages. For example, in word-initial position Latin /p/ corresponds to English /f/, as in *pater* and *father*. What makes these correspondences systematic is their recurrence in word after word. Such systematic congruences allow us to discount the possibility that perceived similarities are due to chance.

In contrast, Greenberg & Ruhlen rely on vague unsystematic similarities, which do not exclude the possibility of chance. Their argument that chance is out of the question is erroneous. Inspection of their "etymologies" will show that their unstated criteria for similarity are more liberal than in their example and that they permit a wide range of meanings to correspond, so that the probability of a match is very likely quite high. Their false assumption that phoneme frequencies are uniformly distributed causes them further to underestimate the probability of matches.

Moreover, their calculation assumes that the languages across which a match is found are the only languages under consideration. However, the equations that they present contain forms drawn from a small subset of the hundreds of languages of the Americas. Since

the number of such subsets is very large (a set of 200 elements has 82,408,626,300 subsets of six elements) this enormously increases the probability of an N-way match.

Suppose that we consider words in two languages to match if they both have a property whose probability in each language is 0.05. The probability of 6 languages out of 6 matching is 1.563×10^{-8} , but the probability of 6 or more languages matching out of 100 languages is 0.384, and out of 200 it is 0.938. In the range in which G&R are operating, finding matches is shooting fish in a barrel.

Greenberg & Ruhlen also fail to exclude the possibility of diffusion. There is ample evidence that even basic vocabulary can be borrowed, including documented loans in their own data. The distribution of the languages in question over most of two continents does not discredit the diffusion hypothesis. Not only have there been contacts and migrations over surprisingly long distances, but borrowing may have occurred when languages were closer than they are now. For example, if speakers of a number of unrelated languages crossed the Bering Strait to the Americas at the same time, or were isolated in a glacial refugium, there might easily have been extensive contact and as a result borrowing.

Not only are there good theoretical reasons for considering superficial lexical comparison to be inadequate, but it has led with considerable regularity to false conclusions. An example is Sir William Jones, whose claim that Latin, Greek, Sanskrit, Celtic, and Gothic are related is cited as precedent by Greenberg & Ruhlen. What they fail to mention is that Jones incorrectly classified Pahlavi, an Indo-European language of the Iranian branch, and Malay, an Austronesian language, as Semitic, and Tibetan, a Sino-Tibetan language, and the Austronesian languages of the Malay archipelago as Indo-European.

We hope that our colleagues in physics will not soon find themselves subjected to the presentation of cold fusion as established fact, our colleagues in astronomy to Velikovsky and UFOs, or our colleagues in psychology to the twin "data" of Sir Cyril Burt.

Lyle R. Campbell, Louisiana State University
Ives Goddard, Smithsonian Institution
Victor Golla, Humboldt State University
Robert D. Levine, Ohio State University
Marianne Mithun, University of California, Santa Barbara
William J. Poser, Stanford University

[Another unpublished letter to the editors of *Scientific American* makes some of the same points more pithily.]

Dear Editors,

The relations among far-flung language families that have been demonstrated by Greenberg and Ruhlen ("Linguistic Origins of Native Americans") can be broadened. We note that in a language that has not heretofore been related to Eurasiatic/Nostratic, the word for "neck" is *mong* (compare Old Egyptian *mdy* "woman's breast, udder," and Iranshe *moke'i* "neck"). Since the chances that such resemblances could have occurred by accident are vanishingly small, we conclude that the extra-terrestrial language Klin-

gon is clearly related to Eurasiatic/Nostratic. (See Marc Okrand, *The Klingon Dictionary*, Pocket Books, 1985.) In fact, since the etymon means "neck" rather than "breast, milk, suck," we see that Klingon is actually a member of the Amerind language family.

*Jerrold M. Sadock & Alexander L. Francis
University of Chicago*

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

A Coyote Reader. William Bright. Univ. of California Press, 1993. 202 pp. \$13 (paper)/\$30 (cloth). [Traditional Coyote stories from various Western North American groups, most translated or adapted (in line and verse format) by B. himself. Also included are commentaries on the mythic figure of Coyote in Native American literature (again largely by B., but with contributions from Jerrold Ramsey and Gary Snyder) and modern literary work in English inspired by Coyote (poems and prose by Robert Aitkin, Bruce Bennett, William Brandon, Peter Blue Cloud, Peter Coyote, Dell Hymes, Lewis MacAdams, Simon Ortiz, Wendy Rose, Steve Sanfield, Leslie Silko, Gary Snyder, Will Staple, and David Wagoner). The chapter headings are: "Coyote in English Literature"; "The Mythic Background"; "Coyote the Wanderer"; "Coyote the Bricoleur"; "Coyote the Glutton"; "Coyote the Lecher"; "Coyote the Thief"; "Coyote the Cheat"; "Coyote the Outlaw"; "Coyote the Spoiler"; "Coyote the Loser"; "Coyote the Clown"; "Coyote the Pragmatist"; "Coyote the (Horny) Old Man"; "Coyote the Survivor"; and "The Once and Future Coyote." — Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720. For Visa/MC orders call 800-822-6657.]

The Flowering of Man: A Tzotzil Botany of Zinacantán. Dennis E. Breedlove & Robert M. Laughlin. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology 35, 1993. Two volumes. 706 pp. No price indicated. [A truly encyclopedic presentation of the plant knowledge of the Tzotzil Mayans of the town of Zinacantán, Chiapas, where B. and L. have worked for over 30 years.

As readers of L.'s other works on Zinacantán might expect, this is more than just an ethnobotanical catalogue. The botanical identifications and the taxonomic backbone of the work are B.'s, but L.'s personal touch is everywhere, from the titles of the essays that comprise the ethnographic and historical introduction ("Where Have All the Flowers Gone?", "What's in a Name?", etc.) to the magically evocative photographs (some his own, some by John Haviland, but the most striking by John Swope). (John Haviland also contributes an essay, "Flowers for a Price," on the marketing of flowers in Zinacantán). But for all its embellishments, this is a magnificent work of solid, focused scholarship. B. & L.'s 170-page list of 2,686 items of Tzotzil flora — divided into the three Tzotzil life form categories of "vine" (*ak'*), "tree" (*te'*), and "plant" (*tz'i'lel*) — follows Tzotzil classificatory principles throughout; every plant is identified by its Tzotzil name (and Latin binomial), described botanically, and thoroughly discussed in cultural, historical, mythological, subsistence, and medical contexts. The second volume contains 10 appendices, including a listing of plant name cognates in nine Mayan languages, Tzotzil-Latin and Latin-Tzotzil indexes, and (as only L. could do it) a 230-page "Cultural Omnibus" — a compendium of everything else L. knows about plants in

Tzotzil culture ("plant emotions," "work and attitudes toward corn," "plant diseases and pests," "seasoning," "plants in place names," and much, much more).

— For copies, write to the author: Robert M. Laughlin, Dept. of Anthropology, MRC 112, NHB Room 368-B, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.]

Bernadino de Sahagún's Psalmodia Christiana (Christian Psalmody). Translated [with an Introduction] by Arthur J. O. Anderson. Univ. of Utah Press, 1993. 375 pp. \$39.95. [The complete text — with facing English translation — of the Nahuatl sermons and homilies that Sahagún compiled for religious instructional purposes during the early decades of the Conquest, and published in 1583. Although all are thoroughly Christian in subject matter, many of the texts in the Psalmody draw heavily on Aztec song-dance traditions; as with Sahagún's other collections, the Nahuatl was written by native amanuenses who were knowledgeable about pre-Christian literary genres and religious practices. Besides a useful 20-page introduction, A. includes a bibliography, and photographs of some pages from the few copies of the Psalmody that survived an 18th century book-burning. — Order from: Univ. of Utah Press, 101 University Services Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84112 (tel: 1-800-444-8638, ext. 6771).]

Keeping Slug Woman Alive: A Holistic Approach to American Indian Texts. Greg Sarris. Univ. of California Press, 1993. 214 pp. \$35 (cloth)/\$14 (paper). [A collection of eight (previously published) essays reflecting S.'s long association with Mabel McKay (1907-1993), a Pomo basketmaker and religious leader.

Although S.'s principal theme is the interrelatedness of storytelling and other aspects of traditional and modern American Indian culture, his specific topics are quite varied. They include, among others: differing coherence systems in oral and written literature; the art of Pomo basketry; the Bole Maru religion; narrative autobiographies; the work of Louise Erdrich; storytelling in the classroom; and the function of literacy in modern Indian communities. This is an uneven book, as all such collections must be, but here and there — particularly in S.'s reflections on the difficulties and rewards of teaching in a reservation setting — there are flashes of insight.

— Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720. For Visa/MC orders call 800-822-6657.]

Recent Inuit Publications

Les trois dialectes inuit de l'Arctique canadien de l'ouest: Analyse descriptive et comparative. Ronald Lowe. Université Laval, Québec, 1991. 259 pp. \$20. [A linguistic analysis in the theoretical framework of the French linguist Gustave Guillaume, covering three Inuit dialects of the Western Canadian Arctic: Uumarmiut (Mackenzie Delta), Siglit (Mackenzie Coast), and Kangiryuanmiut (Copper Inuit).]

Looking to the Future/Regard sur l'avenir. Proceedings of the Seventh Inuit Studies Conference (Fairbanks, Alaska, August 1990). Inuit Studies Occasional Papers 4, Association Inuksiutiit Katimajit, 1992. 335 pp. \$8. [Includes a dozen papers (among others) on Eskimo-Aleut linguistics and literature, by K. Bergsland, E. Nowak, R. Petersen, and others.]

From Magic Words to Word Processing: A History of the Inuit Language. Louis-Jacques Dorais. Arctic College-Nunatta Campus,

Iqaliut, 1993. 137 pp. \$15. [An introductory study of the historical linguistics of the Eskimo and Aleut languages, focusing on the varieties of Inuit (Inupiaq, Inukturn, Inuktitut, Kalaallisut).]

— Order from: Association Inuksiutiit Katimajit, Pavillon Jean-Durand, Université Laval, Québec, QC, Canada G1K 7P4 (tel: 418/656-7596; fax: 418/656-2023). All prices are in Canadian dollars. Canadian orders should add 7% GST.

Recent Publications from SIL-Colombia

El Idioma Koreguaje (Tucano Occidental). Dorothy M. Cook & Linda L. Criswell. 1993. 111 pp. \$5.75. [A short descriptive sketch (phonology, nominal and verbal morphosyntax, sentence syntax, and an analysed text) of a Western Tucanoan language spoken by about 2,000 people on the Ortegua and Caquetá rivers of southwestern Colombia, south of the city of Florencia. Koreguaje is a suffixing, VSO language, with case marking and postpositions.]

Vocabulario Jupda-Español-Português. Compiled by Timothy Erickson & Catherine Groth Erickson; edited by Paul S. Frank. 1993. 146 pp. \$6.75. [A preliminary dictionary, with approximately 1,350 entries, of the language known variously as Jupda, Hupdë, Hupdá Macú, and Macú (although the last is offensive). Spoken by a partly nomadic group in the Vaupés region on the Brazil-Colombia border, Jupda is an isolate that is sometimes classified with Kakua and Puinave in the Macú-Puinave family of Macro-Tucanoan. The dictionary has separate Spanish-Jupda and Portuguese-Jupda indexes.]

Bibliografía 1993. Compiled by Robert B. Reed. 1993. 144 pp. Free on request. [A cumulative bibliography of all work published on the indigenous languages and cultures of Colombia by members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics from the 1960s to the present. 1,704 entries.]

— Order from: Bookroom, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Apdo. Aéreo 100602, Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., Colombia (fax: 571-286-0358). Add \$4 per book for shipping and handling. Checks should be in US dollars and payable to "Instituto Lingüístico de Verano."

Recent Publications from SIL-Peru

Estudios Sobre la Fonología del Chamicuro. Stephen G. Parker. Serie Lingüística Peruana 30, 1991. 218 pp. No price indicated. [Four papers on the phonology (both descriptive and comparative) of a nearly extinct Western Maipuran (Arawakan) language spoken around the community of Pampa Hermosa on a tributary of the lower Huallaga in north central Peru. Included are: "Algunas aspectos universales de los procesos de coalescencia confirmados por la morfofonémica del chamicuro" (a translation of P.'s 1988 M.A. thesis at the Univ. of Texas-Arlington, *Some Universal Aspects of Coalescence Processes Confirmed by Chamicuro Phonology and Morphology*); "Las sibilantes laminales en el chamicuro" (a translation of "Laminal Sibilants in Chamicuro," *Work Papers of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, University of North Dakota* 34: 59-74, 1990); "Subespecificación radical y la predecibilidad fonotáctica en la estructura silábica del chamicuro" (previously unpublished, but originally delivered in English at an 1989 SIL conference as "Radical Underspecification and Phonotactic Predictability in Chamicuro Syllable Structure"); and "Una reconstrucción inicial del proto-amuesha-chamicuro" (published here for the first time).]

Diccionario Shipibo-Castellano. Compiled by James Loriot, Erwin Lauriault, & Dwight Day. Serie Lingüística Peruana 31, 1993. 554 pp. No price indicated. [A full dictionary (over 5,000 entries) and grammatical sketch of Shipibo-Conibo, the Panoan language of the middle Ucayali

river region of northeastern Peru. It is a group effort across five decades, based on work begun in the 1940s by the pioneer Protestant missionary Erwin Lauriault, continued by his son James Loriot (who drafted the first version of this dictionary in the 1960s), and completed during the 1980s with the editorial assistance of SIL-Peru's Dwight Day. The grammatical sketch (adapted in large part from Norma Faust, *Lecciones para el aprendizaje del idioma shipibo-conibo*, 1973) occupies over 50 pages, and the dictionary itself goes well beyond SIL's usual workmanlike effort. Obviously reflecting the compilers' long acquaintance with the language, most entries contain etymological and usage notes as well as numerous cogent examples, and cross-references abound. This is a major work of dedicated scholarship.]

Estudios Etno-Lingüísticos II. Edited by Stephen Parker. Documento de Trabajo 23, 1992. 362 pp. No price indicated. [Papers on various linguistic, sociolinguistic and ethnographic topics by SIL-Peru fieldworkers, originally presented at one of the 10 *Conferencias Etno-Lingüísticas* (CONEL) held by SIL at Huánuco, Chacacayo, or Yarinacocha between 1984 and 1991. Contents include: Patti Bean, "La mujer quechua virtuosa"; Bruce Benson, "Pragmática y traducción"; Andrew Buckingham, "Patrones menores de oración en el quechua de Arequipa"; Thomas Coombs, "Diferencias lingüísticas entre el quechua de Porcón y el de Chetilla"; Rick Floyd, "Canonicidad CV, pérdida de /q/ y cambio de lenguaje en el wanka," "Registros del habla e innovación morfológica," and "Una comparación entre el quechua shawsha y el quechua wanka"; Daniel J. Hintz, "Pasado y ablativo en el quechua de Corongo: dos perspectivas históricas"; Cheryl Miller, "Algunos aspectos de la negación en el quechua del Callejón de Huaylas"; Michael Miller, "Algunos instrumentos sociolingüísticos con posibles aplicaciones en los Andes peruanos" and "Elección de aspecto: -kacha(a) o -ykacha(a): aspecto verbal en el quechua del Callejón de Huaylas"; Dwight Shaver & Gwynne Shaver, "Diferencias lingüísticas entre el quechua de Lambayeque y el de Cajamarca"; Dwight Shaver, "El quechua de Lambayeque en relación con las demás variedades quechuas" and "Organización socio-política de las comunidades campesinas: el caso de Inkawasi"; Christa Tödter, "Causa y curación de las enfermedades entre los quechua del Pastaza"; Ralph H. Toliver, "¿Fonéticos o fonémicos? Cambios lingüísticos en los dialectos quechuas de Pasco y Huánuco"; Barbara Trudell, "Lo que revelan los estudios de alteración textual acerca de la lectura oral" and "Un modelo de semialfabetismo en la Sierra"; Joel Trudell, "Prácticas de alfabetización entre los quechua-hablantes de una iglesia evangélica en Lima: comentarios acerca de un método etnográfico"; John Tuggy, "Algunos aspectos de la morfofonémica del candoshi"; Anna-Louise Waters, "Programa de alfabetización para la transición del castellano al quechua"; Diana Weber, "Restricciones lingüísticas y pedagógicas sobre el orden de una cartilla de lectura"; and Ellen Wroughton, "Un concurso de escritores y sus resultados inesperados."]

Datos del Idioma Huariapano. Compiled by Stephen Parker, with the assistance of Arquímedes Sinuiri Nunta & Antonio Ramírez Cairuna. Documento de Trabajo 24, 1992. 55 pp. No price indicated. [A vocabulary of about 700 words, with 230 illustrative sentences and two texts, from a little-known Panoan language of the Peruvian Amazon. Also known as Panobo, Pano, or Pana, the language is probably extinct, the last known speaker (Arquímedes Sinuiri) having died in 1991 shortly after this material was collected.]

— Order from: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Casilla 2492, Lima 100, Peru.

Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics, Volume 18. Edited by Guilia R. M. Oliverio & Mary Sarah Linn. Linguistics Graduate Student Association, Univ. of Kansas, 1993. 151 pp. \$10. [Part I, *General Linguistics*, includes 6 papers on a variety of topics (3

on Japanese). Part II, *Studies in Native American Languages*, includes: Kenneth L. Miner, "On Some Theoretical Implications of Winnebago Phonology" (111-130); and James L. Armagost & John E. McLaughlin, "Numic [r] Is Not a Spirant" (131-142). This volume also contains an *Index of Native American Languages Appearing in KWPL, 1976 to 1993* (143-151). — Order from: LGSA, Dept. of Linguistics, 427 Blake Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. Price includes postage for US orders; add \$3 per copy for overseas orders. Make checks payable to "Linguistics Graduate Student Association." All previous *KWPL* volumes are in stock, including special issues on Native American linguistics. Ask for details.]

Proceedings of the Western Conference on Linguistics. Dept. of Linguistics, CSU-Fresno, 1988-91. 4 volumes. \$16 per volume. [The published proceedings of four recent WECOL meetings. At least three of the volumes contain a scattering of papers on American Indian languages:

Volume 1 (WECOL '88, ed. by Joseph Edmonds et al.): Walter Breen, "Possessor Ascension in Choctaw and Tzotzil: A Linking Grammar Analysis" (16-29); and Andrea Giles, "A Metrical Analysis of the Lillooet Stress System" (64-75). — *Volume 3* (WECOL '90, ed. by Barbara M. Birch et al.): Dawn Bates, "Internal Reduplication and Salish Prosodic Morphology" (1-8); and Katharine Hunt, "The Status of Glottalized Glides in Gitksan" (152-161). — *Volume 4* (WECOL '91, ed. by Katharine Hunt et al.): Emmon Bach, "Representations and Operations in Haisla Phonology" (29-35); Dwight Gardiner, "Weak Crossover in Shuswap Salish" (129-137); Aaron Halpern, "Compounding Verbs in Sekani" (176-190); and Katharine Hunt, "Pronominal Arguments in Gitksan?" (204-216).

— Order from: Dept. of Linguistics, CSU-Fresno, Fresno, CA 93740-0092.]

Reflexive Language: Reported Speech and Metapragmatics. Edited by John A. Lucy. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1993. 414 pp. \$69.95. [Reported speech and "metapragmatics" (by which L. means all explicit verbal statements that themselves refer to language use) have recently come under theoretical scrutiny and been studied in the field by a few pioneering anthropological linguists. L. brings together in this well-edited volume several important theoretical voices (most important among them Michael Silverstein, who almost singlehandedly invented the study of metapragmatics), and a number of case studies, many of which focus on American Indian languages. Included are:

(I) *Theoretical Foundations*. John A. Lucy, "Reflexive Language and the Human Disciplines"; and Michael Silverstein, "Metapragmatic Discourse and Metapragmatic Function." — (II) *The Relation of Form and Function in Reflexive Language*. Maya Hickmann, "The Boundaries of Reported Speech in Narrative Discourse: Some Developmental Aspects"; John A. Lucy, "Metapragmatic Presentational: Reporting Speech with Quotatives in Yucatec Maya"; William F. Hanks, "Metalanguage and Pragmatics of Deixis"; and Elizabeth Mertz, "Learning to Ask: Metapragmatic Factors and Methodological Reification." — (III) *Text, Context, and the Cultural Functions of Reflexive Language*. Charles L. Briggs, "Generic versus Metapragmatic Dimensions of Warao Narratives: Who Regiments Performance?"; Robert E. Moore, "Performance Form and the Voices of Characters in Five Versions of the Wasco Coyote Cycle"; Greg Urban, "The Represented Functions of Speech in Shokleng Myth"; and Richard

J. Parmentier, "The Political Function of Reported Speech: a Belauan Example." — (IV) *Interpretation, Reported Speech, and Metapragmatics in the Western Tradition*. Vincent Crapanzano, "Text, Transference, and Indexicality"; Steve C. Caton, "The Importance of Reflexive Language in George H. Mead's Theory of Self and Communication"; Ann Banfield, "Where Epistemology, Style, and Grammar Meet Literary History: The Development of Represented Speech and Thought"; Benjamin Lee, "Metalanguages and Subjectivities"; and Naomi Janowitz, "Re-Creating Genesis: The Metapragmatics of Divine Speech."

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

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

American Ethnologist [AAA, 4350 North Fairfax Dr, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203]

19.2 (May 1992):

Charles L. Briggs, "Since I am a Woman, I will Chastise my Relatives': Gender, Reported Speech, and the (Re)production of Social Relations in Warao Ritual Wailing" (337-361) [Warao (E. Venezuela) women, although excluded from important roles in most other public speech events, "seize the opportunity" to acquire power over audiences during the ritual inversion of discourse patterns that characterizes mourning.]

19.3 (August 1992):

Scott Rushforth, "The Legitimation of Beliefs in a Hunter-Gatherer Society: Bearlake Athapaskan Knowledge and Authority" (483-500) [The Bearlake "hunter-gatherer mode of production" engenders and sustains an epistemological preference for "primary knowledge."]

boundary 2 [Duke U Press, Box 90660, Durham, NC 27708-0660]

19.2 (Fall 1992):

Douglas R. Parks & Raymond J. DeMallie, "Plains Indian Native Literatures" (105-147) [Native language texts, particularly those recorded in earlier generations, should be studied in the fullest possible cultural and historical contexts. P. & D. illustrate with the Skiri Pawnee texts collected by Dorsey and Murie at the turn of the century, and the texts written by George Sword, an Oglala Sioux, in the late 19th century.]

Ethnohistory [Duke U Press, Box 90660, Durham, NC 27708-0660]

40.1 (Winter 1993):

Willard Walker & James Sarbaugh, "The Early History of the Cherokee Syllabary" (70-94) [The Cherokee syllabary has changed little since 1828. Before that time, however, the characters underwent dramatic changes. Missionary influence has been suggested, but close study of the surviving records indicates that Cherokees alone were responsible for developing and adapting their syllabary.]

Historiographia Linguistica [John Benjamins NA, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118]

XIX.1 (1992):

Vivian Salmon, "Thomas Harriot (1560-1621) and the English Origins of

Algonkian Linguistics" (25-56) [Harriot, best known as a mathematician and astronomer, was also the first English traveller to North America to record an indigenous language — North Carolina Algonquian in 1585-86 — for which he devised a phonetic alphabet and compiled a dictionary. Later explorers in both Virginia and New England drew on his work for information on Algonquian.]

Language [LSA, 1325 18th St NW, Suite 211, Washington, DC 20036-6501]

69.1 (March 1993):

Stephen R. Anderson, "Wackernagel's Revenge: Clitics, Morphology, and the Syntax of Second Position" (68-98) [There are fundamental relationships between Verb Second and other second-position phenomena, although not based on properties of accent (as Wackernagel originally proposed). Data *inter alia* from Algonquian, Kwakwaka'wakw, Yagua, and Shuswap.]

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

22.2 (June 1993):

Janis B. Nuckolls, "The Semantics of Certainty in Quechua and its Implications for a Cultural Epistemology" (235-255) [The Quechua evidential suffix *-mi* does not, despite previous claims, indicate direct, first-hand experience. Rather, it is a general assertive marker, used even when the assertion is "risky." The Euro-American dichotomy between "objective" and "subjective" reality is not relevant to the Pastaza Quechua speakers with whom N. works.]

Man [RAI Distribution Centre, Blackhorse Rd, Letchworth SG6 1HN, Herts, UK]

27.3 (Sept. 1992):

Colin Renfrew, "Archaeology, Genetics and Linguistic Diversity" (445-478) [Recent work in archaeology, historical linguistics, and molecular genetics appears to be converging on a new model of human diversity. In R.'s view, archaeology and linguistics point to four (to some extent sequential) processes: (I) initial colonization of the world by modern humans, prior to 15,000 BP; (II) agricultural dispersal after 10,000 BP; (III) northern climate-sensitive adjustments after 10,000 BP; and (IV) elite dominance. The genetic evidence, however, is more difficult to reconcile with linguistic diversity, and much depends on the outcome of the "most acute debate" in classificatory linguistics between "lumpers" and "splitters."]

Pragmatics & Cognition [John Benjamins Publishing Co, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118]

1.1 (1993):

Daniel L. Everett, "Sapir, Reichenbach, and the Syntax of Tense in Pirahã" (89-124) [The "neoReichenbachian" model of tense syntax proposed by Hornstein (1990) provides an elegant account of tense-related facts in Pirahã (Muran, Brazilian Amazon). E. also argues that the lack of attention to time in Pirahã culture is a consequence of the parameterization of the temporal reference point in the Pirahã language, not vice versa.]

Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung (STUF) [VCH Publishers, Inc, 303 NW 12th Ave, Deerfield Beach, FL 33442-1788]

46.1 (1993):

Søren Wichmann, "Grammaticalization in Mixc-Zoquean Languages" (45-60) [A review of most of the grammaticalization phenomena attested in the Mixc-Zoquean languages. W. proposes a mini-typology of grammaticalization processes.]

Western Folklore [421 Baughman Ave., Claremont, CA 91711]

51.2 (April 1992):

Guillermo Bartlett, "Amerindian English Invocative Discourse Layers" (189-197) [A speech act analysis of contemporary Powwow invocations. According to B., a new discourse genre can be seen emerging in the "rhetorical pragmatics" of these events.]

Lawrence M. Schoen & James L. Armagost, "Coyote as Cheat in Comanche Folktales" (202-207) [Comments on the "trickster" aspects of the Coyote character in Comanche traditional stories, based on an analysis of a large corpus of published and unpublished texts.]

Willard Johnson, "A Recently Received Native American Shamanistic Myth of Little Spirits" (207-213) [An example of the continuing vitality of myth formation in contemporary Native American shamanistic traditions.]

Zeitschrift für Phonetik, Sprachwissenschaft und Kommunikationsforschung [Akademic Verlag, Prenzlauer Promenade 149-152, D-13189, Berlin, Germany]

45.6 (1992):

Special Issue: Spatial Description in Mesoamerican Languages.

Lourdes de León & Stephen C. Levinson, "Introduction: Spatial Description in Mesoamerican Languages" (527-529) [The papers in this collection sample the treatment of space in different areas of the grammar and lexicon of a small range of Mesoamerican languages.]

Paulette Levy, "Body Part Prefixes in Papantla Totonac" (530-542) [Prefixes denoting body parts appear as formative elements in all types of Totonac words. These morphologically code, and make transparent, semantic dimensions that are covert in many other languages.]

John B. Haviland, "Seated and Settled: Tzotzil Verbs of the Body" (543-561) [Body imagery is incorporated into a subset of Tzotzil Positional roots as salient, canonical "positions" of (basically human) anatomy ("sitting," "standing," "lying," etc.). In general, the Tzotzil verbal lexicon "displays a certain virtuosic preoccupation with the body."]

Annette Veerman-Leichsenring, "Body Part Terms Occurring in Popolocan Verbs" (562-569) [Only three body part nouns occur in Popolocan verbs: *ngū* 'stomach, liver' in verbs expressing mental processes; *čákū* 'face, eye' in verbs expressing visual activities; and *thā* 'hand' in verbs expressing manual activities.]

Lourdes de León, "Body Parts and Location in Tzotzil: Ongoing Grammaticalization" (570-589) [Semantic and morphosyntactic changes occurring in Tzotzil nominal constructions containing body part terms suggest the "micro-diachronic" grammaticalization of specific body parts as locative terms.]

Penelope Brown & Stephen C. Levinson, "'Left' and 'Right' in Tenejapa: Investigating a Linguistic and Conceptual Gap" (590-611) [The currently fashionable belief in the psychic unity of mankind is challenged by the absence of the "universal" spatial parameters of 'left' and 'right' among a Mayan group. The terms for left and right hands are not generalized to a spatial dimension, and when tasks are devised in which the left/right distinction would provide a simple solution, other notions are employed.]

Christel Goldap, "Morphology and Semantics of Yucatec Space Relators" (612-625) [Yucatec "space relators" (prepositions or semantically constituent elements of prepositions) fall into five morphological classes. Different expressions of the same space relation differ in markedness.]

Neutralization (underspecification) takes place under certain conditions.]

Christian Lehmann, "Yukatekische Lokale Relatoren in Typologischer Perspektive" (626-641) [English prepositions designate both a certain spatial region of the reference object (e.g., proximity, interior) and a certain local relation to it (e.g., towards the reference object, past its axis, etc.). Yucatec Mayan prepositions designate spatial regions exclusively, and the local relation is implied by the semantics and syntactic valence of the governing verb. A universal conceptual framework is developed to describe such differences.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 53(10) through 53(11), April - May 1993, and other sources.

Bakker, Peter. Ph.D., Univ. of Amsterdam, 1992. *"A Language of our Own": The Genesis of Michif, the Mixed Cree-French Language of the Canadian Métis.* 298 pp. [Michif (which has about 1,000 mostly elderly speakers in the Canadian prairie provinces) was the language that developed in the 18th and early 19th century among the descendants of French Canadian fur trappers who married Indian women. It has Cree verbs and French nouns and preserves virtually all the complexities of both source languages (gender, definiteness, verb morphology) in the respective components. While many linguists deny the existence of "mixed" languages, Michif is, as B. puts it, "as mixed as can be." In this dissertation, B. views the language from historical, geographical, ethnological, socio-linguistic and typological perspectives, in order to determine its genesis. — Not yet indexed in DAI; copies may be obtained from the author at: Inst. for General Linguistics, Univ. of Amsterdam, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, Netherlands.]

Brumbaugh, Lee P. Ph.D. (Folklore), UC-Berkeley, 1992. *Paradise and Survival: Narratives of Revitalization among the Pomo, an Indigenous California Ethnic Group.* 265 pp. [Since the early 19th century, successive styles of Pomo individual and collective curing practices (as encoded in narratives) reflect various styles in the colonial conquest of California and the corresponding rise of deadly epidemics. In each period, the theory of disease and corresponding folklore is based on a perception of disease as supernatural punishment. DAI 53(10): 3634-A.] [Order # DA 9304867]

Buckley, Eugene L. Ph.D., UC-Berkeley, 1992. *Theoretical Aspects of Kashaya Phonology and Morphology.* 396 pp. [B. evaluates the implications for current theories of generative grammar of a wide range of phonological and morphological phenomena in a Pomoan language of Northern California. Topics include: representational issues (hierarchical feature geometry, status of glottalized and aspirated sonorants, glides, etc.); phonological rules (laryngeal features, V-C interactions, and V harmony, etc.); stress; and moraic structure. An overall organization of the lexicon into five levels is posited. A variety of morphological facts are also discussed, including allomorphy, templates, reduplication, and compounding. DAI 53(10): 3508-A.] [Order # DA 9304868]

Cyr, Danielle E. Ph.D., Université Laval (Quebec), 1990. *Approche typologique du système aspectuel montagnais, de la morphologie à la pragmatique.* 375 pp. [A detailed examination of the aspectual morphology of the Montagnais verbal system. Using a crosslinguistic and typological methodology based on Dahl's *Tense and Aspect Systems*, C. argues that the Montagnais verbal orders correspond formally and functionally to aspectual systems in other languages. Though orders do not carry perfective/imperfective meaning, they have the discourse functions of foregrounding and backgrounding, i.e., provide a setting for the speaker's

perspective. Because of these discourse-related functions the orders also constitute one of the most important rhetorical devices of Montagnais. — Not available through DAI. For copies, contact the author at: Dept. of French Studies, York Univ., 4700 Keele St., North York, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada (e-mail: dcyr@vm1.yorku.ca.)]

Graves, Laura L. Ph.D. (History), Northern Arizona Univ., 1992. *Thomas Varker Keam: The Biography of a Nineteenth Century Indian Trader in Northeast Arizona.* 316 pp. [During the last quarter of the 19th century, Keam's fluency in both Hopi and Navajo made him "the most knowledgeable white man in the region," and he was able to "profitably broker" Indian culture to a wide non-native audience. This included linguists and ethnologists, whom Keam helped to gain access to Indian consultants and to amass large museum collections. DAI 53(11): 4055-A.] [Order # DA 9307269]

Watts, Linda K. Ph.D., Arizona State Univ., 1992. *Relational Terminology at Zuni Pueblo: A Social Semiotic Case Study.* 331 pp. [W. uses data from her 1986 fieldwork on the folk semantics of Zuni kin terms to create a "revisionist, cultural model" of Zuni social organization. A major finding is that Zunis derive their prototypical concepts of "family" relationships from role-patterned interactions within households, and not from abstract genealogical principles. W. also finds that traditional cultural and linguistic patterns have a high degree of persistence in contemporary usage. DAI 53(11): 3970-A.] [Order # DA 9307149]

[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

Navajo Font Available

John G Macfarlane (Univ. of Pittsburgh; jgmst6@vms.cis.pitt.edu) has designed a Navajo font for IBM/Windows based on Times Roman, and would be happy to make it available to anyone who could use it. It requires Adobe Type Manager. The font is fully scalable; prints on any printer; and uses the Finnish keyboard layout (so you get real accent keys — e.g. to get a nasal a, you hit the nasal accent key, then a). The screen fonts are a little blotchy, John says, but it prints publication-quality text on a laser printer. (Also, he is sure it could be converted to TrueType using FontMonger or a similar program.). Anyone interested should send him an E-Mail message at the address above.

SIL Fonts

(The information below is from Evan Antworth, SIL-Dallas, in response to a query about IPA and other phonetic fonts distributed by SIL.)

The following describes two products: the SIL Encore IPA Fonts (free-ware) and the SIL Encore Fonts (commercial).

The SIL Encore IPA Fonts are a set of scalable IPA fonts containing the full International Phonetic Alphabet with 1990 Kiel revisions. Three typefaces are included:

- SIL Doulos (similar to Times)
- SIL Sophia (similar to Helvetica)
- SIL Manuscript (monowidth)

Each font contains all the standard IPA discrete characters and non-spacing diacritics as well as some suprasegmental and punctuation marks. Each font comes in both PostScript Type 1 and TrueType formats. The fonts are available for both Macintosh and Microsoft Windows. They are freeware.

The Macintosh fonts are available by FTP from: <sumex-aim.stanford.edu>, </info-mac/font/sil-ipa.hqx.>, <mac.archive.umich.edu>, and </pub/mac/system.extensions/font/type1/silipafonts.sit.hqx>. The Windows fonts are available by FTP from: </pub/msdos/mswindows/fonts/sil-ipa.zip>.

The fonts can also be ordered on diskette (including printed documentation) for \$5 (plus postage: \$2 in US, \$5 outside US) from: SIL Printing Arts Department, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236 (tel: 214/709-2440; fax: 214/709-3387).

The IPA fonts described above are a subset of a larger library of phonetic characters and linguistic symbols called the *SIL Encore Fonts*. The intention is for the user to choose the characters he or she needs for a particular language and build a custom font. To use this package you need a font manipulation program such as FontMonger or Fontographer (these are commercial programs not available from SIL). While the IPA fonts are free, the complete font library costs \$60 (plus postage). You can order from the address given above.

LINGUIST Update

Total number of users subscribed to the LINGUIST discussion list on Internet/Bitnet, as of mid-June, 1993, was 3,575, representing 47 countries. Meanwhile, the LINGUIST Development Fund (a scholarship fund sustained by donations from LINGUIST users) has reached \$4754.00. If contributions reach this level next year as well, the LINGUIST List will be able to offer two "LINGUIST fellowships" for 1994-5, one at Eastern Michigan Univ. and one at Texas A&M, with full (EMU) or partial (Texas A&M) tuition waivers. If any of you know of (or are yourself) a capable student who might want to study linguistics at either university while working 10 hours a week on LINGUIST, please get in contact with Helen Dry (hdry@emunix.emich.edu) at Eastern Michigan Univ. The student will get something close to full financial support, as well as networking and listserv experience and the opportunity to interact via e-mail with a variety of professional linguists. The universities, in return for their tuition waivers, will get a good grad student they might not otherwise have recruited. And LINGUIST subscribers will get the continuation of LINGUIST, as well as the additional support provided by more hands on the keys.

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.]

Blackfoot

A course in Blackfoot has recently been published: *Siksikai' powahsin: Siksika language series kit, Level 1*, by Vivian Ayoungman & Emma Lee Warrior. (Illustrations by Radford Black Rider. Old Stories as told by Matthew Many Guns, Songs by Robert Sun Walk. Les Éditions Duval, Inc., Edmonton, Alberta, 1993. \$295 (Canadian)/\$250 (US), plus \$5 postage.) The materials are extensive and include four student modules, a book of story texts (Aakaitapitsinniksiists: Siksika Book of Old Stories), a set of black & white flash cards, a teacher's guide, and two audio

cassettes. The course is divided into 8 units (9 lessons). — Order from: Les Éditions Duval, 18228 102 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta T5S 1S7, Canada (tel: 403/488-1390; fax: 403/482-7213).

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's Membership Directory appears once a year (the 1993 edition was distributed in February) 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 (April 1 to June 30, 1993)

- Bresnan**, Joan — Center for the Study of Language & Information, Ventura Hall, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305
- Curnow**, Timothy J. — Dept. of Linguistics, Arts, Australian National Univ., Canberra ACT 0200, AUSTRALIA
- Drude**, Sebastian — c/o VEB 7 Aufg. E, Brunnenstr. 7e, D-10119 Berlin, GERMANY
- Facundes**, Sidney da Silva — 1650 Kona St., Eugene, OR 97403-2156
- Fernald**, Theodore B. — Linguistics Board, UC-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064
- Ferrara**, Jim — Box 27, Forks of Salmon, CA 96031
- Haspelmath**, Martin — Dept. of English, Free University of Berlin, Gosslerstr. 2-4, D-14195 Berlin, GERMANY
- Jabbour-Lagocki**, Judith — 2665 Valley View #10119, Flagstaff, AZ 86004
- Kremer**, Jürgen — Academic Dean, California Inst. of Integral Studies, 765 Ashbury, San Francisco, CA 94117
- Li Hongan** — 5920 53 St. NW, Calgary, Alberta T3A 1M2, CANADA
- Mondragon**, Kim — P.O. Box 5404, Santa Barbara, CA 93150
- Montes**, Rosa Graciela — Apdo. Postal 1356, 72001 Puebla, Puebla, MEXICO
- Murasugi**, Kumiko — 520 Gilmour St., Ottawa, Ontario K1R 5L4, CANADA
- Rice**, Sally — Dept. of Linguistics, 4-60 Assiniboia Hall, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E7, CANADA
- Rundstrom**, Robert A. — Dept. of Geography, Univ. of Oklahoma, 100 E. Boyd St., Room 684, Norman, OK 73019-0628
- Spreitzer**, Heike Susanne — Rheinaustr. 2, D-50676 Köln, GERMANY
- van Baarle**, Peter — Instituut voor Algemene Taalwetenschap, Universiteit van Amsterdam, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
- Van Sickle**, Shaila — 385 Highland Hill Dr., Durango, CO 81301

New Addresses (since April 1, 1993)

- Bell**, Amelia Rector — U.S. Embassy - Banjul, Dept. of State, Washington, DC 20521-2070
- Czaykowska-Higgins**, Ewa — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Victoria, P.O. Box 3045, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3P4, CANADA
- Dubs**, Greg — 3730 25th St. #12, San Francisco, CA 94110
- Floyd**, Rick — Casilla 2492, Lima 100, PERU
- Foster**, Michael K. — R.R. 1, Box 143 B, Thetford Center, VT 05075-9501
- Graham**, Laura — Dept. of Anthropology, 114 MH, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242
- Junker**, Marie-Odile — Dept. of French, Carleton Univ., Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6, CANADA
- Kahrel**, Peter — Marsstraat 44, 2024 GE Haarlem, NETHERLANDS
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REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

Studies in American Indian Literatures (SAIL). 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: Robert M. Nelson, 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. 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: June 3-4, 1993, Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe, NM [see "News from Regional Groups," this issue].

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: 907/474-874; 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, Oct. 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, Pavillon Jean-Durand, Université 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 1993 meeting will take place at the U du Québec à Montréal, October 29-31. Contact: Lynn Drapeau, Dept of Linguistics, UQAM, C.P. 8888, Succ. A, Montréal, Québec H3C 3P8, CANADA (Bitnet: r34534@uqam).

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) is available (except for the 14th) at \$20 each. Volumes 21-23 (1989-91) 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 was held July 3 in Columbus, Ohio, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute at Ohio State U [see "News from Regional Groups: Far Western Languages", this issue]. The 1994 meeting will be held at the U of Oregon, Eugene, July 8-10.

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Five volumes in print: 1978 (\$5), 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), 1991 (\$14), and 1992 (\$14). Order 1978, 1991, and 1992 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. \$17.50/year. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Linguistics. Next meeting: U of Colorado, Boulder, Oct. 15-16, 1993, at the U of Colorado. 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. Next meeting: August 12-13, 1993, CSU-Long Beach. Contact: Pam Bunte, Anthropology Dept., CSU-LB, Long Beach, CA 90840-1003 (fax: 310/985-1535); or Rob Franklin at: Anthropology Dept., CSU-Dominguez Hills, Carson CA 90747 310/516-3479.

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

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

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

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in late June or early July, usually annually. The XV Taller Maya was held June 21-25, 1993 in San Luis Peten, Guatemala. Para mas informacion, puede dirigirse a: ALMG, 13 calle 11-40, Zona 1, 01001, Guatemala, Guatemala; tel: (502) 02 51 16 86.

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 & Anthropology, Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

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.

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.

Maya Hieroglyphic Writing Weekend Workshops. Annual series of weekend workshops at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, during the month of September. Director: Tom Jones. For further information, contact: HSU Maya Workshops Coordinator, c/o U Mut Maya, P.O. Box 4686, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/822-1515).

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. Newsletter for Andeanist linguists. \$4/year. Editor: Claudio 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 Literatura Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/AIILA). Newsletter; Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. 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 information contact: Association d'Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne, U.A. 1026 C.N.R.S., 44 rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 75014 Paris, FRANCE. N American contact: 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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