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will be taken to avoid a recurrence of these problems. If feasible, ballots will be mailed with the July *Newsletter*, or at the latest in a special mailing in September.

Volume 12, Number 4

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Minutes of the 1993 Business Meeting

The annual business meeting of the Society was called to order by the President, Marianne Mithun, on November 19, 1993, at 12:15 p.m. in the Georgetown West room of the Washington Hilton. Approximately 45 members were in attendance.

1. The President announced the results of the 1993 election: Vice President (1994) and President-Elect for 1995: William Bright; Secretary-Treasurer (1994): Victor Golla; Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee (1994-96): Mary Ann Willie; Member of the Nominations Committee (1994-96): Pamela Munro. The newly elected officers were warmly applauded.

2. The President introduced William H. Jacobsen, Jr., Immediate Past President, and Chair of the 1993 SSILA Book Award Committee, for presentation of the 1993 Award. Jacobsen announced that the recipient was Spike Gildea, for his manuscript, *Comparative Cariban Morphosyntax: On the Genesis of Ergativity in Independent Clauses*. As with previous Award-winning manuscripts, Gildea's work will be submitted by the Society to the University of Utah Press.

3. The President introduced Wick Miller, the Society's permanent liaison with the University of Utah Press. Miller announced that the first book in the SSILA Award series, Willem J. de Reuse's *Siberian Yupik Eskimo: The Language and Its Contacts with Chukchi* (winner of the 1990 prize), is now in production and is due out in late January or early February, 1994. Although it will carry a list price of \$50, the book will be available to members of SSILA at a 20% discount (\$40). A brochure announcing its availability will be distributed with the January *Newsletter*.

4. The President then called upon the Secretary-Treasurer, Victor Golla, for his annual report. The Treasurer's financial statement for the fiscal year 1993 was distributed to the meeting and is summarized below:

Fiscal Year 1993
 (Nov. 1, 1992, to Oct. 31, 1993)

Income:

Membership dues (675 payments @ \$12)	8,100.00
Institutional Subscriptions	276.01
Unrestricted Contributions	1,515.25
Contributions for Travel Award	570.00
Purchase of 1993 <i>Membership Directory</i> (261 copies @ \$3)	783.00
Miscellaneous (arrears; prepayments; back issues etc.)	597.21
Total FY 1993 Income:	11,841.47

Expenses:

Printing (including typesetting): SSILA Newsletter XI:4, January 1993	1,366.85
SSILA Newsletter XII:1, April 1993	1,047.08

SSILA BUSINESS

Results of the 1993 Elections

Mailing of the ballots for the 1993 SSILA elections — which were enclosed with the October *SSILA Newsletter* — was held back for nearly three weeks by newsletter production delays. Many members received their ballots only a day or two before the announced deadline of November 15, and others (especially those residing outside the US) even later. Nevertheless, nearly 70 ballots were received by the deadline (we normally expect 120-30), and these were express-mailed to the Executive Committee meeting in Washington for counting. The Committee decided that the ballots received were sufficiently representative of the sentiment of the membership, and voted to accept the results. These were: Vice President (1994) and President-Elect for 1995: **William Bright**; Secretary-Treasurer (1994): **Victor Golla**; Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee (1994-96): **MaryAnn Willie**; Member of the Nominations Committee (1994-96): **Pamela Munro**.

The Secretary-Treasurer and the Nominations Committee apologize to the membership, and in particular to the candidates, for what in effect was a disenfranchisement of many members in the 1993 elections. In 1994, care

SSILA Newsletter XI:2, July 1993	1,117. 23
1993 Membership Directory	914. 42
Miscellaneous printing	91. 57
Total printing:	4,537. 15
Postage for publications (Newsletter, Directory, announcements).....	2,408. 49
Travel Award (María Eugenia Villalón).....	700. 00
Other expenses:	
Fees to AAA for Annual Meeting	150. 00
Support of J. P. Harrington Conference	294. 12
Routine expenses (stationery, postage, etc.)	1,392. 71
Total other expenses:	1,836. 83
Total FY 1993 Expenses:	9,482. 47
Surplus/ (Deficit):	2,359. 00
Treasury balance as of Nov. 1, 1992	(985. 31)
Treasury balance as of October 31, 1993	1,373. 69

The Secretary-Treasurer called attention to the fact that this statement reflects the production of only three issues of the *SSILA Newsletter* (January, April, and July); since the October issue was printed and mailed three weeks late, its costs — nearly all incurred after November 1 — have had to be carried over to the FY 1994 statement. Since the cost of producing and mailing the *Newsletter* during 1993 averaged \$1,880.82 per issue (\$1,177.05 for printing and \$703.77 for postage), a realistic ending balance for 1993 would still reflect a deficit of approximately \$500. But the fact that this is only half of the 1992 deficit indicates that the Treasury is on the road to recovery and that the Society can reasonably expect to break even in 1994.

The Secretary-Treasurer also announced that as of October 31, 1993, the Society had 702 active members. Of these, approximately 475 resided in the United States, 90 in Canada, and 15 in Mexico. The remaining 120 were distributed around the world, including Europe (nearly 20 in Germany alone), Central and South America, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan. We also had 2 members in Russia, one in Israel, and one in Nigeria.

5. The President then read portions of a letter from Akira Yamamoto, the SSILA delegate to NALI, who was unfortunately unable to be with us. Yamamoto forwarded NALI's request for SSILA's participation (both as a Society and as individual scholars) in writing letters to the Administration for Native Americans in support of a significant 1994 appropriation (at least \$2 million) for the Native American Languages Act. "What we need," Yamamoto wrote, "is to appeal to the [Acting] Commissioner that there is an urgent need for immediate funding. If we could cite any specific situation of urgency, the more effective our letter would be." Letters of support should be sent to: Mr. Dominic J. Mastrapasqua, Acting Commissioner, Administration for Native Americans, 200 Independence Avenue SW, Washington, DC 20201-0001.

Yamamoto also wrote that the compilation of the SSILA/NALI registry of linguists is now almost complete.

6. The President asked if there were any announcements from the floor. Frank Solomon, representing the American Indian Studies Program at the University of Wisconsin, announced a job opening there for a specialist in one of the languages of the Wisconsin area or the Upper Great Lakes. (Deadline for applications is February 1, 1994. Applications should be sent to: C. Matthew Snipp, Director, American Indian Studies Program, 1188 Educational Sciences Building, 1025 W. Johnson St., Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706.)

7. The President then asked the Secretary-Treasurer to report on problems with the North American section of Routledge's *Atlas of the World's*

Languages. After extended discussion, it was moved and seconded that the Secretary-Treasurer contact Routledge and inquire if it would be possible for the errors to be corrected before copies of the *Atlas* are distributed. [See the statement printed below.]

8. President Mithun then delivered her Presidential Address, "What Should We Document?" [See "Review & Comment."]

There being no further business, President Mithun passed the gavel to the incoming President, Nora England. The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

SSILA Book Award

At its meeting on November 18, the Executive Committee voted to present the 1993 SSILA Book Award to *Spike Gildea*, for his manuscript *Comparative Cariban Morphosyntax: On the Genesis of Ergativity in Independent Clauses*. The work was Gildea's 1992 dissertation at the University of Oregon. The committee judged it to be a solid contribution to comparative Cariban linguistics, and it is one of the few treatments of comparative syntax among recent studies of American Indian languages.

The Society welcomes submissions from junior scholars for the 1994 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 1994 Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the immediate Past President, Marianne Mithun. Although the award carries no stipend, the winning manuscript will be submitted by SSILA to the University of Utah Press for publication in a series on the indigenous languages of the Americas. Address all submissions or inquiries to: Prof. Marianne Mithun, SSILA Book Award, Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106, USA. To be eligible for the 1994 award, submissions must be received by September 15.

Recipients of the SSILA Book 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 Misantla Totonac* (1992). De Reuse's work will be published in February and may be purchased at a discount by SSILA members (see "Recent Publications").

Mouton Offer Continues

Mouton de Gruyter Publishers are once again renewing their offer of generous discounts to SSILA members. Included in this offer are most of Mouton's recent publications on American Indian languages and allied topics, including descriptive studies of indigenous languages elsewhere in the world. Three recently published titles in the Mouton Grammar Library series are being added to the offer this year: George van Driem, *A Grammar of Dumi* (Mouton Grammar Library 10); Silvia Kouwenberg, *A Grammar of Berbice Dutch Creole* (Mouton Grammar Library 11); and Francesca Merlan, *A Grammar of Wardaman: A Language of the Northern Territory of Australia* (Mouton Grammar Library 12). These publications are described in the 1994 Mouton/SSILA brochure enclosed with this issue of the *Newsletter*. Orders for Mouton publications at the SSILA discount rates must be made on the order form included in this brochure, and they must be sent to SSILA, not directly to Mouton. It must be emphasized that the SSILA discount prices are available only to *individual* SSILA members. Institutions such as libraries and schools are ineligible.

Contributions in 1993

The following individuals made contributions to the Society during the past fiscal year. The total amount contributed was \$1,885.25, of which \$570 was specifically earmarked by donors for the SSILA Travel Award. Thanks to one and all!

\$100 or more: Elizabeth Bowman; William H. Jacobsen, Jr.; Sally Midgette; and Cristina Monzón.

\$50 to \$99: Emmon Bach; Paul Chapin; Colette G. Craig; Ives Goddard; Yolanda Lastra; Denny Moore; Lucille J. Watahomigie & Akira Yamamoto; and Arnold Zwicky.

\$25 to \$49: Catherine Fowler; Geoffrey Gamble; Jane H. Hill; Kenneth C. Hill; James Kari; Terrence Kaufman; M. Dale Kinkade; Herbert J. Landar; Stephen O. Murray; Keren Rice; John Ritter; Catherine Rudin; Joel Sherzer; Heike Susanne Spreitzer; David Tappan; Karl V. Teeter; Larry & Terry Thompson (in memory of Carl & Flo Voegelin); and Anthony C. Woodbury.

\$10 to \$24: Mark Aronoff; Garland Bills; Jill Brody; Catherine A. Callaghan; Lyle Campbell; Jean Charney; Amy Dahlstrom; Peter Denny; Brian Doherty; John A. Dunn; Stephen R. Elliott; Louanna Furbee; Gale G. Gomez; Kenneth Hale; Barbara Hollenbach; Ruth Bradley Holmes; Richard Janda; Eloise Jelinek; Frances Karttunen; Arnold Krupat; Pat Kwachka; Floyd G. Lounsbury; Judith Maxwell; Wick Miller; Johanna Nichols; Robert Oswalt; Tom & Doris Payne; David Rood; Jane M. Rosenthal; Philip Sapir; Leslie Saxon; Michael Silverstein; Laurel Watkins; Philip D. Young; and Ofelia Zepeda.

Under \$10: Richard Bauman; R. McKenna Brown; Pam Bunt; Scott DeLancey; Jack Du Bois; Eugene S. L. Chan; A. Scott Colmes; Wolf Dietrich; Sebastian Drude; Barbara Edmonson; Zarina Estrada; Daniel Everett; Wilfried Hartl; Dell & Virginia Hymes; Brian Joseph; Joshua T. Katz; Harriet Klein; Paul Kroeber; Margaret Langdon; Jeff Leer; W. P. Lehmann; Wayne Leman; Kim Mondragon; William Poser; Robert L. Rankin; George Renfrey; Sally A. Rice; David L. Schmidt; Arthur Sorensen; Carl Urion; Randy & Lisa Valentine; Wolfram Wieser; and William H. Wilson.

Statement Regarding *Atlas of the World's Languages*

The following statement was issued by SSILA on December 28, 1993:

Librarians and others who have purchased, or who are planning to purchase, the *Atlas of the World's Languages* (R. E. Asher & Christopher Moseley, General Editors), just published by Routledge, should know that the section on North American Indian Languages is rendered virtually useless by numerous errors. The other sections of this important reference work are apparently not affected by these problems, including the sections on Mesoamerican and South American Indian Languages.

SSILA was involved with this project in its earlier stages, but for reasons that are still unclear the editors had little contact with us during the preparation of the actual maps and text. Many of the errors seem to have resulted from misinterpretations of the material that SSILA had submitted to the section editor, and which could easily have been spotted by a knowledgeable proofreader. By the time we learned of the nature and magnitude of the errors, the book had been printed and bound and Routledge understandably did not consider it feasible to recall it.

We are now having conversations with Routledge regarding a revised and corrected printing, at least of the North America Indian maps and text. In the meantime, purchasers of this otherwise very useful book may wish to have a list of the errors we have so far observed. This may be obtained from the SSILA Secretary on request.

OBITUARIES

Gordon M. Day (1911-1993)

Gordon Day, Curator Emeritus at the Canadian Museum of Civilization, died at his home in Ottawa, August 11, 1993, at the age of 81. An Algonquianist whose work encompassed both ethnography and linguistics, he was a member of this Society from its inception.

In his boyhood Day developed a fascination with the aboriginal peoples and cultures of the Northeast, but this took second place to a career in forestry until he was in his 40s. After completing schooling in his native Vermont, he studied forestry and forest ecology at Syracuse University, earning his B.S. in 1938 and his master's in 1939. Following military service in World War II, he obtained a doctorate in microbiology and physiology in 1949 at Rutgers, where he went on to chair the Department of Forestry for six years.

Beginning in the early 1950s, Day's research interests began to broaden to include human influences on Northeastern forest habitats. Something of a career shift occurred when he went to Dartmouth in 1957 as a research associate and began to devote more and more of his attention to the ethnology, ethnohistory, material culture, oral traditions, and languages of the aboriginal peoples of New England. At various times he conducted field work among the Wampanoag, the Penobscot, the Passamaquoddy, the Algonquin, the Montagnais, and the Malecite, although his name is most often associated with the Western Abenaki and the community of Odanak, on the Rivière Saint-François in southern Québec. It was here that he did his most extensive work. In 1965 he joined the Ethnology Division of the National Museum of Man (now the Canadian Museum of Civilization), first as Ethnohistorian and later as Eastern Canada Ethnologist. He retired in 1979.

Day regarded himself primarily as an ethnohistorian, but he in fact made a substantial contribution to Algonquian linguistics in articles on New England tribal names and toponymy, in monographs such as his study of the *Mots loups* manuscript (1975b) and his *Western Abenaki Dictionary* (1994), and in his vast collection of Western Abenaki texts (being prepared for publication).

Day defined his research interests in geographic rather than theoretical terms, embodying in many ways the Boasian ideal of the meticulous field worker and all-round ethnographer. That ideal included mastery of the field language and an ability to compile dictionaries and descriptive grammars and to transcribe and translate native texts. Although largely self-taught as a linguist, he had an excellent ear, a good speaking knowledge of Western Abenaki, and a fierce respect for basic facts. As the number of fluent speakers in Odanak dwindled to a handful, he became a primary resource person on the language, and was heavily involved in efforts to preserve it (1990).

—Michael K. Foster

PUBLICATIONS OF GORDON M. DAY ON LINGUISTIC TOPICS

[Although many of Day's publications include at least some reference to linguistic facts, around a third of them deal with linguistic topics per se. The select bibliography below only concerns the latter, and also excludes

book reviews. A complete bibliography of Day's works will appear in a volume of his selected papers, to be published by the Univ. of Massachusetts Press.]

- 1959 Note on St. Francis Nomenclature. *IJAL* 25:272-273.
 1961a A Bibliography of the St. Francis Dialect. *IJAL* 27:80-85
 1961b The Name Contoocook. *IJAL* 27:168-171.
 1963 The Tree Nomenclature of the St. Francis Indians. Pp. 37-48 in *National Museum of Canada Bulletin* 190. Ottawa.
 1964 A St. Francis Abenaki Vocabulary. *IJAL* 30:371-392.
 1965 The Identity of the Sokokis. *Ethnohistory* 12:237-249.
 1967a An Agawam Fragment. *IJAL* 33:244-247.
 1967b Historical Notes on New England Languages. Pp. 107-112 in *Contributions to Anthropology: Linguistics, I*. [= *Anthropological Series* 78, *National Museum of Canada Bulletin* 214.] Ottawa.
 1968 Iroquois: An Etymology. *Ethnohistory* 15:389-402.
 1969 The Indian Languages of the Upper Connecticut Valley. Pp. 74-79 in *The Connecticut Valley Indians: An Introduction to Their Archaeology and History*. W. R. Young, ed. Springfield Museum of Science Publications n.s. 1(1). Springfield, Mass.
 1972 The Name 'Algonquin'. *IJAL* 38:226-228.
 1973 The Problem of the Openangos. *Studies in Linguistics* 23:31-37.
 1975a Early Merrimack Toponymy. Pp. 372-389 in *Papers of the 6th Algonquian Conference, 1974*. William Cowan, ed. [= *Canada. National Museum of Man. Ethnology Division. Mercury Series Paper* 23.] Ottawa.
 1975b The *Mots lousps* of Father Mathevet. *Canada. National Museums of Canada, National Museum of Man. Publications in Ethnology* 8. Ottawa.
 1977 Indian Place-names as Ethnohistoric Data. Pp. 26-31 in *Actes du huitième congrès des Algonquistes*. William Cowan, ed. Carleton University, Ottawa.
 1979 Arosagunticook and Androscoggin. Pp. 10-15 in *Papers of the Tenth Algonquian Conference*. William Cowan, ed. Carleton University, Ottawa.
 1981 Abenaki Place-names in the Champlain Valley. *IJAL* 47:143-171.
 1985 Anomalous Abenaki Affricates. *IJAL* 51:387-388.
 1990 (With Jeanne A. Brink) *Alnôbaôdwa: A Western Abenaki Language Guide*. Franklin Northwest Supervisory Union, Title V Indian Education Office. Swanton, Vermont.
 1994 *A Western Abenaki Dictionary*. 2 [or 3] vols. *Canada. Canadian Museum of Civilization. Canadian Ethnology Service. Mercury Series Paper* 128.

In Press:

(With Michael K. Foster) Oral Literatures of the Northeastern Algonquians and the Northern Iroquoians. To appear in *The Dictionary of Native American Literature*. Andrew Wiget, ed. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, Inc.

In Preparation:

That's the Way it Was: The World of the Western Abenaki [Abenaki texts]. *Canada. Canadian Museum of Civilization. Canadian Ethnology Service. Mercury Series Paper*.

Reg Henry (1923-1993)

The Iroquois linguistic community was very saddened by the recent loss of Reg Henry, a collaborator and friend to everyone working towards understanding the Iroquoian languages. A native speaker of Cayuga and Onondaga, Mr. Henry was perhaps most widely known for his collaboration with Marianne Mithun on a teaching grammar of Cayuga, *Watęwayęstanih* (1982). More recently, he had a significant input to Hanni Woodbury's *Concern-*

ing the League (1993), a retranscription and translation of the monumental document describing the founding of the League of the Iroquois, originally dictated to the anthropologist Alexander Goldenweiser in 1912. At the time of his death, he had been participating with Karin Michelson in the production of a volume of Iroquois Language Patterns for the Ontario Ministry of Education.

Mr. Henry was committed to the idea that knowledge should be shared with anyone who was truly interested, and he worked tirelessly to share his extensive knowledge of Iroquoian languages and cultural traditions with the younger members of Iroquois communities. He was also committed to the idea that teaching should be both fun and worthwhile. He used many innovative techniques in his teaching of the Cayuga language to children and in his teaching of Longhouse speech events to young men. Many who were involved in early teaching efforts of native languages, at a time when less emphasis was put on such subjects by communities and governments, remember Reg as a constant and dependable source of support and friendship.

— Karin Michelson, Marianne Mithun, and Hanni Woodbury

James A. Bennyhoff (1926-1993)

Jim Bennyhoff, one of the most respected figures in California archaeology, passed away peacefully on the night of August 3, 1993, at his home in Mill Valley. At the time of his death he was a member of the consulting staff of the Anthropological Studies Center at Sonoma State University, with which he had been associated for over two decades.

A native of Plumas County, California, Bennyhoff matriculated at UC-Berkeley on the GI Bill following World War II. After receiving his B.A. in 1948, he stayed at Berkeley as a graduate student in anthropology and archaeology under Robert Heizer, taking his Ph.D. in 1961. Bennyhoff taught at Yale from 1958 to 1960 and was a Research Associate at the University of Rochester from 1960 to 1966, where, with René Millon and others, he worked on the Teotihuacán mapping project and had primary responsibility for establishing the Teotihuacán ceramic sequences. Returning to California in 1967, he held positions at UC-Berkeley and CSU-Hayward before joining the Sonoma faculty in 1972.

The primary focus of Bennyhoff's research was Central California, where he was the acknowledged expert on the archaeology of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta. His publications and teaching were characterized by an unusual scholarly breadth: it was his view that a good prehistorian should strive to integrate methods and data drawn from all relevant disciplines, including linguistics. This holistic approach is best represented in his *Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok* (1977), a revised version of his Berkeley dissertation, but it informed every aspect of his work. In a characteristic gesture of intellectual comradeship, Jim joined SSILA in the year of its founding and remained a member until his death.

Jim Bennyhoff's sweeping vision of California culture history exerted an influence far beyond the classroom and laboratory. His detailed "master chronology" of Central California prehistory (most fully presented in Bennyhoff & Hughes 1987) will remain

the framework for investigation for decades to come. Few other archaeologists of his generation understood so thoroughly, or demonstrated so persuasively, the potential of anthropology to be an integrative historical science.

— V.G. (with help from Greg White & Randall Milliken)

[Those interested in contributing to a fund to further James Bennyhoff's research goals and publish some of his manuscripts should contact Randall Milliken, Bennyhoff Collection, 5512 Broadway, Oakland, CA 94618. A special issue of the *Kroeber Anthropological Society Papers* will be dedicated to Bennyhoff. Potential contributors should contact the volume editor, Allan Bramlette, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.]

REFERENCES

Bennyhoff, James A.
 1977 *Ethnogeography of the Plains Miwok*. Center for Archaeological Research, University of California, Davis. Publication no. 5.

Bennyhoff, James A. and Richard E. Hughes
 1987 *Shell Bead and Ornament Exchange Networks Between California and the Western Great Basin*. With a preface by David Hurst Thomas. American Museum of Natural History, Anthropological Papers, vol. 64, pt. 2.

* * *

We also regret to announce the death of **W. Gerald Akers** of Norfolk, Virginia, a member since 1989. Dr. Akers had a long-standing interest in Blackfoot and comparative Algonquian.

CORRESPONDENCE

Klinkit-Yiddish

November 4, 1993

I, too, saw the episode of *Northern Exposure* that Lyle Campbell mentioned in October's "Media Watch." What *smaikəl* and *altkoka* are supposed to be in Tlingit, however, beats me all hollow. The episode did have some real Tlingit (correctly pronounced "Klinkit" in South East Alaska, by the way), although none of it was uttered by fluent speakers. In the dubbed version of the film at the end, some younger Tlingit students from the Sitka Native Education Program did a creditable job of pronouncing the translations worked up by their teachers. The earlier passage where kinsmen of Ed, the Aleut/Tlingit cook (I distinctly remember that Ed started out as an Aleut several years back), are dubbing the film is much less intelligible, having been ugh-ified by the actors in question. Is this the surreal fate of Amerindian studies?

Jeff Leer
 Alaska Native Language Center, Univ. of Alaska
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Jazyk Klamat

November 9, 1993

I recently received from Russia a copy of a book on the typology of imperatives (*Tipologija imperativnykh konstrukcij* [Typology of Imperative Constructions], Sankt-Peterburg: Nauka, 1992). It contains an article on the imperative in Klamath, "Povelitel'nye predlozhenija v jazyke

klamat'" ["Imperative Sentences in Klamath"], pp. 64-72. Although the article is written entirely in Russian, I would be happy to send a copy to anyone who is interested.

Edward J. Vajda
 Dept. of Foreign Languages, Western Washington Univ.
 Bellingham, WA 98225-5996

Language Acquisition Studies

November 23, 1993

May I comment on your review of Slobin (ed.), *The Crosslinguistic Study of Language Acquisition*, vol. 3 [*SSILA Newsletter* XII.3, Oct. 1993, p.9-10], where you correctly note the dearth of resources on first language acquisition of native American languages, citing just two research projects [Fortescue & Lennert Olsen on Greenlandic Eskimo, and Pye on Mayan]. This is an appalling situation: the opportunity to do this research is rapidly diminishing, but so is the possibility of using the findings to encourage language preservation. However, I believe there are other projects, e.g. on Navajo (Paul Bloom et al. at the University of Arizona) and Choctaw (Pat Kwachka). Certainly we at the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics at Nijmegen have acquisition projects on the Mayan languages Tzeltal (Penelope Brown), Mopan (Eve Danziger), and Tzotzil (Lourdes de León), and on Inuktitut (Shanley Allen). We would very much appreciate being put in touch with any further projects anyone knows of with a view to sharing methods, arranging workshops, etc.

Stephen C. Levinson
 Cognitive Anthropology Research Group
 Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics
 Wundtlaan 1, NL-6525 XD Nijmegen, The Netherlands
 (cogant@mpi.nl)

Latin American language contact

November 23, 1993

I would appreciate bibliographical references for the long-term effects of Spanish and Portuguese on the indigenous languages of Latin America. I'm especially interested in what Portuguese has done to/for Amazonian languages.

Frances Karttunen
 Linguistics Research Center, Univ. of Texas
 Austin, TX 78713
 (liar457@orange.cc.utexas.edu)

Code Talkers

December 12, 1993

A note that I published in *IJAL* ten years ago gives what may have been the sources for the Carl Shaw *Indian Notes* article relating to World War I Choctaw and Comanche code talkers that you noted in "Media Watch" [*SSILA Newsletter* XII.3, Oct. 1993, p. 7]: "More on the Cryptographic Use of Native American Languages in Tactical Operations by United States Armed Forces," *IJAL* 49: 93-97, 1983. See also my earlier paper, "Incidental Intelligence on the Cryptographic Use of Muskogee Creek in World War II Tactical Operations by the United States Army," *IJAL* 46: 144-145, 1980.

Willard Walker
 RR #2, Box 3310
 Canaan, Maine 04924

How Do You Say It?

December 17, 1993

Does anyone know how to express the phrase "Shaping a Northern Destiny" in Chinook Jargon?

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(anderson@unbc.edu)

Bibliographical Help Needed

December 22, 1993

In linguistics, the traditional *fin de siècle* syndrome has fortunately not (yet) led to a decadent movement, but rather to a growing concern with the numerous endangered languages of the world (over 90% according to recent estimates). Among these are of course many indigenous languages of the Americas. At its 15th congress (Québec 1992), the Permanent International Committee of Linguists (PICL) initiated an "Endangered Languages" project, which was subsequently adopted by UNESCO. As *Bibliographie Linguistique/Linguistic Bibliography (BL)* is PICL's official bibliography, future volumes of *BL* will attempt to give special attention to minority languages in general and endangered languages in particular. However, this will not be possible without the assistance of specialist correspondents. As of this year, John Nichols of the University of Manitoba will be serving as sub-editor for the Algonquian and Siouan language sections. The other American Indian language families are in need of similar specialists as sub-editors. The *BL* volume covering the linguistic output of the year 1992 is currently in preparation, with a deadline for contributions of April 1, 1994. Any suggestions are welcome.

Mark Janse, Editor
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NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Nora England Honored

SSILA's incoming President, Nora C. England, was one of 31 creative individuals to be awarded a MacArthur Fellowship in 1993. This prestigious "no-strings-attached" fellowship will pay England the equivalent of her full salary over the next five years, enabling her to allocate her time to whatever work she finds important. In England's case this will involve expanding her commitment to the teaching of Mayan-speaking linguists in Guatemala. In recent years she has divided her time between the University of Iowa and the Centro de Investigaciones Regionales de Mesoamerica (CIRMA) in Antigua, Guatemala, where she directs a Mayan linguistics project, Oxlajuuj Keej Maya' Ajtz'iib'. Working though this project, she has so far trained over 100 indigenous linguists who are now employed in education, applied linguistics and development. With MacArthur support she hopes to extend the project to include helping Mayans to produce such essential resources as dictionaries and grammar textbooks for schools. England's own linguistic work has focused on languages

of the Mamean subgroup, and she is the author of *A Grammar of Mam, A Mayan Language* (1983).

MPI Research Papers Focus on Mayan

The Cognitive Anthropology Research Group at the Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen, The Netherlands, sponsors research in several areas of anthropological linguistics, much of it focused on Mayan communities. Preliminary reports on this research are issued in a Working Papers series. The following numbers deal with Mayan topics:

2. John B. Haviland, *The Grammaticalization of Motion (and Time) in Tzotzil*.
4. Lourdes de León, *Space Games in Tzotzil: Creating a Context for Spatial Reference*.
6. Penelope Brown, *Spatial Conceptualization in Tzeltal*.
7. Penelope Brown & Stephen C. Levinson, "Uphill" and "Downhill" in Tzeltal. [Published in the *J. of Ling. Anthropology* 3(1), 1993.]
11. Stephen C. Levinson & Penelope Brown, *Immanuel Kant among the Tenejapans: Anthropology as Empirical Philosophy*.
12. Stephen C. Levinson, *Vision, Shape and Linguistic Description: Tzeltal Body-part Terminology and Object Description*.
14. Eve Danziger, *Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Person, Perception and Function in Mopan Maya Spatial Deixis*.
16. Lourdes de León, *Body Parts and Location in Tzotzil: Ongoing Grammaticalization*.
22. Eve Danziger, *Getting Here from There: Right, Left and Deictic Motion in Mopan Maya Child Language*.

For copies of these papers or other information about the group and its research, contact: Cognitive Anthropology Research Group, MPI for Psycholinguistics, Wundtlaan 1, 6525 XD Nijmegen, The Netherlands (e-mail: cogant@mpi.nl).

Workshop on Morphology-Syntax at MIT

Shortly before the 1994 Linguistic Society of America meeting in Boston, on January 4th-5th, 1994, the Dept. of Linguistics & Philosophy at MIT hosted a *Workshop on the Connection between Morphology and Syntax*. Among the papers were two specifically focused on American Indian languages: **Keren Rice** (U of Toronto) & **Leslie Saxon** (U of Victoria), "The Subject Position in Athapaskan Languages"; and **Jerold Sadock** (U of Chicago), "Syntactic Activity and Inertness in West Greenlandic Derivational Morphology." Other SSILA members participating included **Kumiko Murasugi** (McGill U), **Jonathan D. Bobaljik** (MIT), and **Mark C. Baker** (McGill U).

American Indian Languages at BLS-20

The 20th annual meeting of the *Berkeley Linguistic Society* will be held, as usual, on Presidents' Day weekend, February 19-21, 1994. Five of the scheduled papers will deal with topics in American Indian linguistics: **Greg Lamontagne & Keren Rice** (U of Toronto), "An Optimality Account of the Athapaskan D-Effects"; **Richard Rhodes** (UC-Berkeley), "Agency, Inversion and Thematic Alignment in Ojibwe"; **Colleen Fitzgerald** (U of Arizona), "Prosody Drives the Syntax: O'odham Rhythm"; **Anna Keusen**

(SUNY-Buffalo), "A Focus Marker in Cayuga"; and **Jennifer Arnold** (Stanford), "Inverse Voice Marking in Mapudungun." For further information, contact: BLS, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

General de Culturas Populares, Avenida Revolucion 1877, Piso 4, 01000 Mexico, D.F. Mexico (fax: [52-5-]616-0128 or [52-5-]550-4090; e-mail care of: ormsby@redvax1.dgsca.unam.mx or ormsby@redvax1.bitnet).

15th AILDI Planned

The 15th annual *American Indian Language Development Institute* will be held at the Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, June 6 - July 1, 1994. It will be co-directed by Ofelia Zepeda and Teresa McCarty, and the special theme for the year will be "Literacy and Literatures in Indigenous Languages."

AILDI is designed to provide teachers and other educators with unique opportunities to study Native American languages and cultures, and to develop curricula for Indian classrooms. Guest speakers and discussion sessions will focus on the 1994 theme, emphasizing development of literacy in native languages, creating authentic native language literatures, and issues of schooling and policy related to indigenous languages.

Courses will include: Linguistics for Native American Communities; Native American Text Translations; Bilingual/Multicultural Materials Development; Structure of Southwest Native American Languages; Creative Writing in the Native Language; Tribal Language Policy & Planning; Native Language Materials & Computers; and Multicultural/Native American Children's Literature. Courses emphasize holistic, interactive teaching strategies that tap Indian children's prior knowledge, promote self-esteem, and develop literacy, biliteracy and critical thinking. All courses lead toward regular degrees and bilingual/ESL endorsements.

Tuition for the Institute will be approximately \$530 for six credit hours. Expenses will also include housing costs (\$250-\$650), books (\$75), and meals. Apartments with cooking facilities can be arranged. For registration materials and additional information, contact: AILDI Coordinator, College of Education, Dept. of Language, Reading & Culture, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (tel: 602/621-1068 or 1311).

Mexican Indigenous Language Writers Association

On November 26-27, 1993, 64 indigenous-language writers from throughout Mexico held a national assembly in Texcoco to found the *Asociación de Escritores en Lenguas Indígenas, A.C.* (Indigenous Language Writers Association).

The association's existence has been limited to one 52-year cycle of the ancient calendar, during which time its objectives will be to encourage the development of Mexico's autochthonous languages; to underwrite the creation, development and publication of contemporary indigenous literature; to promote workshops in reading and writing in the various languages; and to establish contact with both Mexican and international governmental and non-governmental organizations that have already or may in the future act in favor of these languages. It will also endeavor to exchange information and experiences with many groups or organizations, establish collaboration agreements, and contribute to the founding of both an indigenous-language publishing house and a specialized national library. During 1994, the association will organize the Fourth National Meeting of Indigenous-language Writers (IV Encuentro Nacional de Escritores en Lenguas Indígenas), to be held in October or November.

The association can be contacted through: Prof. Natalio Hernandez, Programa de Apoyo a las Lenguas Indígenas, Dirección

Sale of Older Titles in Dissertation Series

Garland Publishing's series of *Outstanding Dissertations in Linguistics* (edited by Jorge Hankamer) is discontinuing a number of older titles. While supplies last, these can be obtained at greatly reduced prices (up to 75% off list price). Among the discontinued titles are three dissertations on American Indian languages: Janice L. Jake, *Grammatical Relations in Imbabura Quechua* (sale price \$10); Sharon Hargus, *The Lexical Phonology of Sekani* (sale price \$20); and Donna B. Gerdtz, *Object and Absolutive in Halkomelem Salish* (sale price \$15). Order from: Garland Publishing, 1000A Sherman Ave., Hamden, CT 06514 (tel: 1-800-627-6273); prices not applicable in Japan.

Employment and Study Opportunities in Northern BC

The University of Northern British Columbia is a new provincially funded university which will officially open in September 1994. Both faculty and students are being sought, particularly in the area of First Nations Studies.

Faculty Positions. UNBC has designated five areas as special focuses: First Nations Studies, Environmental Studies, Women's Studies, Northern Studies, and International Studies (focused on the circumpolar north, Pacific Rim and international indigenous peoples). Each of these areas will be included within as many of the university's programs as possible. For example, First Nations History will be taught within the History Program, and First Nations political issues will be addressed in the politics program. There is also a separate Program in First Nations Studies, which will offer focused undergraduate and graduate degree programs. A major emphasis will be on the languages, cultures and contemporary issues of the First Nations of northern BC. UNBC wants to find academics who will contribute to these areas and can work in partnership with First Nations language teachers in community-based teaching. Rank and type of appointment are negotiable, and salary is competitive. Applicants must provide a current CV and the names of three references. The cover letter should indicate that the application should be placed in "competition number FN1."

Graduate Students. UNBC anticipates offering a small range of graduate programs from the outset, including an MA program in First Nations Studies. UNBC is now looking for applications for graduate studies from highly qualified and motivated students who are interested in the unique opportunities of studying in northern British Columbia. The MA program in First Nations Studies will respond to the unique opportunities and responsibilities of UNBC. The two specific streams of study within the programme are *First Nations Issues and Approaches*, emphasizing the development of theory and method for the understanding of contemporary issues, and *Northern Nations*, which will facilitate students who aim to develop skills, knowledge and experience in the study of the languages of the languages and cultures of northern British Columbia. A special emphasis will be placed on creating opportunities for students to learn from and about the First Nations of the North, including courses taught in First Nations communities, internships, and community-based research projects, providing experience-based learning opportunities of exceptional quality at the MA level.

Prospective applicants, either for faculty positions or to the MA program, should contact the program chair for further details: Dr. Margaret Anderson, First Nations Studies, University of Northern British Columbia, Bag 1950, Station A, Prince George, British Columbia, V2L 5P2 (tel: 604/960-5777; fax: 604/960-5795; email: anderson@unbc.edu).

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.]

• Better Late Than Never

We completely missed one of 1993's most important "media exposures" of American Indian linguistics: the major article by **John Justeson and Terry Kaufman** in *Science* (259:1703-11, 19 March 1993) on their decipherment of the glyph text from La Mojarra (the importance of which is underlined by archaeologist George E. Stuart's introductory essay, pp. 1700-1). Anyone interested in Mesoamerican languages and prehistory, in the logic of decipherment, or in the methods of historical linguistics and reconstruction, should make a point of looking up this paper. As most Americanists know by now, Justeson and Kaufman have conclusively demonstrated that the "epi-Olmec" texts on the La Mojarra Stela and the Tuxtla Statuette (dated A.D. 159 and A.D. 162 respectively), recovered in adjacent sites in Veracruz, are in pre-*proto-Zoquean*. This script (so named because it was used in the Olmec area, but after the end of the Olmec period *per se*, 1200 B.C. - 500 B.C.) appears to be more closely related to Mayan hieroglyphic writing than to other early Mesoamerican scripts. Justeson and Kaufman's discovery is strong evidence that Classic Mayan culture (or at the very least Mayan writing) is rooted in an earlier Zoquean-speaking culture in the Veracruz lowlands.

• Geronimo of the Steppes?

The latest addition to the roster of culturally correct films about American Indians, *Geronimo: An American Legend*, has some Apache-sounding dialogue, but we don't have the inside scoop on its authenticity. (Perhaps a Chiricahua expert can drop us a note before the next issue?) But we have heard — once again, over the ever-informative Internet (thanks, Vern Lindblad!) — an interesting fact about the music. The score for the film was arranged by Ry Cooder, the guitarist, who, the story goes, found that actual Apache music was so "irritating" that he couldn't bring himself to work with it. He turned instead to Tuvan music, with its simple harmonies and connections to wide-open (albeit Central Asian) spaces. It's not clear how much of the score has this provenience, but we're told that the song sung during the final scene is Kaigal-ool Khovalyg singing the Tuvan "Lament Over a Lost Friend."

• More from Our Favorite Magazine

Another ride on the linguistic carousel awaits readers of *Scientific American*, whose editors have turned over seven pages of their January 1994 issue to the distinguished Cambridge archaeologist (and linguistic hobbyist) **Colin Renfrew** to explain how language relationships correlate with culture history. "Today, at last," he proclaims, "advances in archaeology, genetics and linguistics itself are opening a way to a plausible account of the diversity of the world's languages." Needless to say, this being the *Scientific American*, the principal "advances" in linguistics turn out to be Greenberg and Ruhlen's "multilateral comparison" (an "impressive...battery of lexical evidence"). To his credit Renfrew also mentions the typological/historical perspective that Johanna Nichols develops in her *Linguistic Diversity in Time and Space* (1992), but one wonders if he understands her arguments.

Renfrew's "plausible account" goes roughly like this:

He sees an *initial migration* of early *Homo sapiens*, beginning around 100,000 years ago and continuing through the last glaciation, resulting in a worldwide dispersal of founder languages. Surviving traces of this migration include many of what Nichols calls "residual zones"—numerous deeply differentiated language communities in relatively small territories (the Caucasus, New Guinea, the Americas).

At the end of this period, population expansions occasioned by the domestication of plants led to a number of *farming dispersals*, characterized by the spread of fairly homogeneous linguistic stocks across wide areas. Here belong Sino-Tibetan, Austronesian, and Afro-Asiatic — and also, if Renfrew is to be believed, Indo-European (whose entry into Central and Western Europe he insists must be correlated with the diffusion of farming into these areas well before 6000 BC).

A third phase, partially overlapping the second, is the late *climate-related dispersal* of language families into previously uninhabited areas in the Arctic and Subarctic. This, according to Renfrew, was the mechanism that led to the observed distribution of Uralic and Chukchi-Kamchatkan, as well as (rather less plausibly) Eskimo-Aleut and Na-Dene.

The historically most recent mechanism of language dispersal is *elite dominance*, by which Renfrew means actual conquest. A good example is the spread of Altaic, or of Indo-Iranian within Indo-European.

Renfrew's treatment of Na-Dene — by which he presumably means the Greenbergian construct, including Haida — is double-barreled (a "complicated" case, he says), and a revealing sample of his method. During the climate-related dispersal phase the family spread into North America as "an early adaptation to the tundra environment" (the origins of the Tlingit and Haida being left to our imagination). Later, in the elite dominance phase, "some speakers of Proto-Na-Dene penetrated as far as Arizona and New Mexico," this migration being "amplified by horseback riding."

Is the man serious? Can he really be proposing that horse-mounted Proto-Na-Denes came swooping down from the tundra like Genghis Khan? Has he never read a textbook on New World archaeology? Have Colin Renfrew and Ry Cooder been corresponding? But — oops! — we forgot. . . This is the *Scientific American*.

• The Cheyenne-Frisian Connection

Peter Bakker calls our attention to a Southern Cheyenne-West Frisian poetry album recently published in the Netherlands. It

consists of 16 cards, each with a poem in Cheyenne by Lance Hanson on one side, and a translation into West Frisian by the poet Jelle Kaspersma on the reverse. The cards are enclosed in a hand-made cover designed by a Frisian artist. It costs 150 Dutch guilders (approximately \$70 US) and can be ordered through: It Bleekerhûs, Molencind 14 NZ, Drachten, Fryslan, Netherlands.

• Another Versatile Colleague

From time to time mention is made in this column of the extra-curricular publications of some of our fellow Americanists (Marc Okrand's Klingon, for instance, or Karl Tectter's mystery reviews). To these we can now add *William Bright's* recent debut as a toponymist in *Colorado Place Names* (Johnson Books, Boulder Colorado. 162 pp. \$11.95). True, Bright gets to show off his Americanist erudition with some names of Indian origin (e.g., Cochetopa Pass [Ute], Mt. Enetah [Arapaho], Idaho [Kiowa-Apache], Ouray [possibly Ute], Uncompahgre [Ute]). But aside from a fair number of Spanish terms most Colorado places have names of recent American English vintage, and what Bright mostly has to do here is dig into local history. And he does it with flair. Although some of the detective work is credited to the compiler of an earlier version of the book, we choose to believe these etymologies are Bright's own: Damifino ("What's this place called?" — "Damn' if I know"), and Dotsero (from the symbol ".0" for the starting point on an early railroad map).

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Algonquian & Iroquoian

• The 25th *Algonquian Conference* took place in Montreal, Oct. 28-31. The following papers of linguistic interest were read:

Freda Ahenakew & H. C. Wolfart, "Productive Reduplication in Plains Cree Revisited"; **George F. Aubin**, "A Look at the Ojibwa Vocabulary of Baudry des Lozières"; **Peter Bakker & Lynn Drapeau**, "Citizen Jean Conan's Encounters with the Beothuk (1787)"; **Peter Bakker**, "Is John Long's Chippeway (1791) an Ojibwe Pidgin?"; **Barbara Burnaby**, "Administrative Factors in Aboriginal Language Maintenance"; **Laura Buszard-Welcher**, "The Distribution of Fortis and Lenis Consonants in Potawatomi"; **Mark Campana**, "Possessor-Licensing in Passamaquoddy"; **David J. Costa**, "The Negative Conjugation in Miami-Illinois and Ojibwa"; **Danielle Cyr**, "Montagnais Syntax: A Matter of Grammatical Preference"; **Amy Dahlstrom**, "An Analog to 'Tough Movement' in Fox Syntax"; **Regna Darnell**, "Public Discourse, Private Discourse and Algonquian Oral Tradition"; **J. Peter Denny**, "Archaeological Correlates of Algonquian Languages in Québec-Labrador"; **Lynn Drapeau**, "Evidential Modalities in Montagnais Second-Hand Narratives"; **Chris Duplisea**, "Whalesong and Flute Music: The Use of Oral and Aural Metaphor to Represent the Concept of Power in Micmac and Passamaquoddy Myth."

Hanny Feurer, "Changes in Bilingual Education at Waskaganish and Cummins' Transfer Principle"; **Ives Goddard**, "The West-to-East Cline in Algonquian Dialectology"; **John Hewson**, "Micmac Syllable Structure"; **Marie-Odile Junker & Louise Blacksmith**, "Reduplication in East Cree"; **Robert Leavitt**, "Passamaquoddy Synonyms"; **José Mailhot**, "Deux pétitions montagnaises du XIXe siècle"; **David M. Oestreicher**,

"The Deconstruction of the Walam Olum: a 19th Century Hoax"; **Robert Papen**, "The Distribution of Michif"; **David Pentland**, "'Sun', 'Moon', and Pre-Algonquian Languages in the Northcast"; **Lisa Philips Valentine**, "Performing Native Identities Through English Discourse"; **Richard A. Rhodes**, "The Possessor Constraint"; **Theresa M. Schenck**, "What's in a Name? (Why Ojibwa?)"; **Robin Shoaps**, "The Image Schema of the Body in Fox"; and **Arok Wolvengrey**, "Why the Plains Cree Inverse Appears Both Active and Passive (and Why it is Both)."

• The 1993 *Conference on Iroquoian Research* was held in Rensselaerville, NY, October 1-3.

An "early-bird" session on linguistics was organized by **Floyd Lounsbury**. Presentations included: **Wallace L. Chafe**, "A Prosodic and Discourse Analysis of the Intonational Units of a Portion of Conversational Seneca Text"; **Jordan Lachler**, "Alternating Base Hypothesis in Seneca"; **Karin Michelson**, "Iroquoian Motion Verbs" and a mini-presentation on "The Incorporation of English Nouns into Oneida Verbs"; **Marianne Mithun**, "The Future is to Come" [grammaticalization of a verb root]; **Hanni Woodbury**, "Dislocatives, Purposives, and Modals: Where's the Action?"; and **Roy Wright**, "Philological Discussion of Some Mohawk Manuscripts Showing Onondaga Influence Prepared by Eighteenth-Century Sulpician Missionary to Oswegatchie, N.Y., Francis Pi(c)quet."

Language-focused papers in the regular session were: **Michael K. Foster**, "Eulogy to Gordon M. Day"; **Patrick J. Crowe**, "Inner-Iroquoian Pronominal Prefixes"; **David A. Maracle**, "Mohawk Language Support Materials Development"; **Merle Richards**, "Living Literacy"; **William C. Sturtevant & Floyd G. Lounsbury**, "Stray Number Systems" [alternative counting systems with special uses]; and **Lisa Valentine**, "Cultural Continuity in English Discourses: A Comparison of Iroquoian and Algonquian Public Discourses."

In addition, **Wallace Chafe** reported on the use of the ShoeBox program to create a database of conversational Seneca, and **J. Randolph Valentine** gave a presentation on the use of IT, HyperCard, and Rook to create multi-dimensional Macintosh databases consisting of text, sound, and graphic representations with access to on-line grammars.

• The subscription charge for *Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics*, the newsletter edited by John Nichols, has been raised to \$12 (SUS to US addresses, \$CDN to Canadian addresses). The charge to European and other addresses is \$15 payable in Canadian dollars on a Canadian bank. Address subscription requests to: Dept. of Native Studies, Argue 532, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2, Canada.

Far Western Languages

• The 9th *California Indian Conference* was held at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Oct. 14-17, 1993. Papers on linguistic topics included: **Margaret Dubin** (UC-Berkeley), "Culture Contact, Linguistic Interaction, and Language Change at the Spanish Missions of Alta California"; **Leanne Hinton** (UC-Berkeley), "The Master-Apprentice Language Learning Program"; **Paul V. Kroskrity** (UCLA), "Revealing Stories: Traditional Western Mono Narratives"; and **William S. Simmons** (UC-Berkeley), "The Tar Baby Motif in California Indian Tales." — The 1994 California Indian Conference will be held October 14-16 at Humboldt State University, Arcata. Contact: Jean Perry, Research & Graduate Studies, HSU, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/826-5481; e-mail: perryj@hsuseq.humboldt.edu).

• The 2nd *Conference on the Papers of J. P. Harrington* was held at the Smithsonian Institution, November 16-17, 1993, immediately preceding the 1993 Conference on American Indian Languages. The presentations included **Alice Anderton**, "The Spanish of J. P. Harrington's Kitanemuk

Notes, Part II"; **William H. Jacobsen, Jr.**, "Harrington's Encounter with Washo"; **Marianne Mithun**, "Sibilant Harmony in Chumash"; **Suzanne Wash**, "Harrington's Notations and Linguistic Structure"; **Laurel Watkins**, "Parker McKenzie on Harrington's Kiowa"; **Mary Elizabeth Ruwell & James Glenn**, "Recent Work with the Harrington Materials at the NAA"; and **Victor Golla**, "Update on the Harrington Handbook Project." A highlight of the meeting was a tour of the National Anthropological Archives, followed by a reception. A 3rd Harrington conference is being planned for August 5-6, 1994, at San Juan Capistrano, California, hosted by the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation.

- The 1994 *California Languages Conference* will be held at the Marin Headlands Institute on the weekend of Feb. 11-13. Sponsored by the Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival, through the Native California Network, the CLC is a gathering of Native Californians and others who are working for the survival of California Indian languages. Among the presenters at this year's meeting will be **Nancy Richardson** (on long-term language retention planning); **Darrell Kipp** (on immersion pre-schools); and **Leanne Hinton** (moderating a panel on the Master/Apprentice Language Learning Program). For further information, contact: Mary Bates Abbott, Native California Network, PO Box 1050, Bolinas, CA 94924 (tel: 415/868-2132).

Plains/Southeast

- The 1993 *Conference on Siouan/Caddoan Languages* formed part of the 28th Annual Mid-America Linguistics Conference that met at the Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, Oct. 14-16. Papers included: **John E. Koontz** (U of Colorado), "Mississippi Valley *Stop-Stem Datives"; **Robert Rankin** (U of Kansas), "Aspiration in Proto-Siouan"; **Carolyn Quintero** (Interlingua, Tulsa), "The Osage Project"; **Trudi Patterson** (Gilbertsville, KY), "Syllabic Structure Constraints on Lakhota Morphology"; **Mauricio Mixco** (U of Utah), "Mandan Relative Clauses: A First Look"; **Sizhi Ding** (Simon Fraser U), "A Note on the Adjective Class of Siouan Languages"; **Catherine Rudin** (Wayne State, Nebraska), "Omaha-English Code Switching"; **Sara Sistrunk** (U of Kansas), "Woman Say 'yelo': Men Say 'yele': What the Exceptions to the Rules in Lakhota Show"; **Barry Blackhawk** (Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska), "The Nebraska Winnebago Language Project"; **Walter Funmaker** (Wisconsin Winnebago Business Comm. & U of Minnesota), "The Wisconsin Winnebago Language Project"; and **Valdis Zeps** (U of Wisconsin), "The Winnebago Orthography and Lexicon." The next Siouan/Caddoan meeting will be held in June 1995, in Montana.

Nahuatl Studies

- Fran Karttunen (liar457@utxvms.cc.utexas.edu) writes:

The Institute of Latin American Studies at the University of Texas, Austin, plans to offer a continuation intensive Nahuatl course this coming summer beginning on July 11 and lasting five weeks. Prerequisite for enrolling in the class is *either* having taken last summer's course with me or being able to do the Chapter 12 review in *Foundation Course in Nahuatl Grammar* to my satisfaction. The class will be limited to 15-16 and auditors permitted only if fewer than 15 register. For further information, please contact Anne Dibble at ILAS (telephone: 512/471-5551). ILAS is currently out of copies of the *Foundation Course* and plans to produce more before the course begins. In the meantime, anyone who needs a copy is encouraged to get one through interlibrary loan.

Mayan News

- *Oxlaju Aj*, the Intensive Summer Kaqchikel Language and Culture Program co-sponsored by Tulane and UT-Austin, held its 1993 session

from June 14 to July 23, in Antigua, Guatemala. Eleven students participated, four from UT-Austin, three from Tulane, and four from other institutions. In addition, 12 Mayan speakers participated. Discussion themes included Mayan language variation, change and revitalization; male and female roles in traditional Mayan culture; Mayan prehistory and Kaqchikel history; and Mayan organizations in Guatemala. The participants visited several Mayan communities and archaeological sites. In 1994 the course will be held in June & July, exact dates to be determined. For information contact: Judith M. Maxwell, Dept. of Anthropology, Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70118 (tel: 504/865-5336); or R. McKenna Brown, Humanistic Studies, Univ. of Wisconsin-Green Bay, 2420 Nicolet Dr., TH 331, Green Bay, WI 54311-7001 (tel: 414/465-2348).

- El grupo de estudio lingüístico, *Oxlajuuj Keej Maya' Ajtz' iib'*, publicó una nueva obra, *Maya' Chii' : los idiomas Mayas de Guatemala*, el 24 de junio 1993 con la editorial Cholsamaj: Guatemala. Este libro trata en una manera introductoria la lingüística de los idiomas mayas guatemaltecos. Los capítulos son: Cuáles son y dónde se hablan; cómo se desarrollaron; variación idiomática; alfabeto; gramática; literatura Maya; situación social de los idiomas Mayas. Para más información se puede comunicarse con: Cholsamaj, 7a Av. 9-25, Zona 1, Apto 4, Guatemala, Guatemala (tel: [502-2-]519339).

REVIEW AND COMMENT

SSILA Presidential Address, 1993 *

Marianne Mithun

We or our students may be the among last to have the privilege of working directly with speakers of many of the languages of the Americas. This privilege puts us in a position not shared by our colleagues working with English, Spanish, Japanese, or Mandarin: it makes us potential sources of frustration for descendants of these speakers and for future generations of linguists, because of what we may fail to observe, to ask about, to record. It is a time to give careful thought not just to our own needs but to those of future generations.

Some cues we can take from our own diverse reactions to past work. An obvious consideration that already guides most of us is what kinds of materials have best endured, have continued to serve as sources of evidence and inspiration for increasing our knowledge about languages and our understanding of language. A second is what we and others find we wish had been recorded, what gaps have been felt most keenly. A third involves discovering new kinds of information that shed light on issues we are only now beginning to discuss. Finally, and perhaps most important, we need to know how best to try to provide answers to questions that we do not yet know enough to ask. The variety of experience and expertise among speakers of these languages, their descendants, and those working with them gives us much to learn from each other.

As I have asked friends about their thoughts on these matters, many have pointed to the continuing value of wide ranging vocabulary. Words still form a foundation for work on genetic relationships,

* Delivered at the SSILA Annual Business Meeting, Washington, DC, November 19, 1993.

reconstruction of culture and homeland, contact, and phonological and morphological change. At a time when some languages are used in fewer and fewer contexts, their speakers have been able to use earlier records to remind them of more specialized or less common vocabulary. Words are also serving as an important source of identity for descendants of speakers in some communities, particularly if everyday interactions have been recorded, such as greetings and common requests. At the same time, of course, words are only a beginning. Jan Timbrook, of the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, points out that although Harrington recorded an astonishing wealth of Chumash names of plants, we could still wish for descriptions of their uses, the time of year they were gathered, the parts used, their preparation, and whether any measures were taken for perpetuation such as pruning, burning, or scattering seeds. Such lore is proving important not only to those working for fire protection and forest management, but also to the descendants of speakers who helped preserve this knowledge and who feel especially strong ties with the land.

Several colleagues have emphasized the need for extensive, full paradigms, material that is of special value for understanding morphologically complex languages. Many of us have felt a pang of dismay at discovering that our predecessors or we ourselves failed to record a crucial form, perhaps a negative optative translocative verb in an Iroquoian language that could pinpoint a step in the diachronic development of negation, or the dual form of an imperfective verb in a Chumash language that would reveal the precise status of sibilant harmony at a certain moment in time. The more we know about the structure of a language, the more responsible we can be about documenting crucial forms.

At the same time, purely methodical, insensitive elicitation is not only deadly for speakers, it can lead us to overlook certain insights that only speakers can have. As some students and I first began work with George Charles, a Yup'ik speaker, we all discovered that nouns have distinct singular, dual, and plural forms. The forms were streaming out in perfect regularity, with singulars ending in *-q*, duals in *-k*, and plurals in *-t*. When he was asked about the term for 'child', Mr. Charles hesitated a moment, and came up first with the plural form 'children'. After a moment, he supplied the singular form 'child'. He then searched his mind for the dual form without success, much to his own surprise. As we broke up an hour later, it came to him suddenly, a perfectly regular form ending in *-k*. Does this mean that Mr. Charles is not such a good speaker after all? Certainly not. It says something far more interesting. It suggests that even regular inflectional forms are not necessarily produced by formula. As Mr. Charles himself pointed out, the noun for 'child' would be used most often in the plural. In discussions of a single child, it is more usual to use the terms 'girl' and 'boy'. The dual form would occur least frequently, especially in families as large as that of Mr. Charles. Further work that day showed a similar pattern: most nouns came to him first in the singular, such as 'kayak' and 'house', but some came first in the plural, such as 'children' and 'teeth', and some first in the dual, such as 'eyes' and 'ears'. It would be easy to miss such subtleties if we confined our attention only to filling in grammatical grids. Speakers are the ones whose lifetime experiences equip them with a kind of knowledge that is only beginning to be appreciated: a fine sense of lexicalization. They know not only

which morphological combinations are grammatical and which are not; they also know what has been said and what has not. This sensitivity is key to producing language curricula and also to understanding how language is processed and molded over time.

Perhaps our best hope for answering future questions is not to restrict our work to the questions we now know how to ask. It is crucial that we let speakers speak for themselves, for as many purposes and in as many contexts as they choose. With technical support unavailable to Boas and Sapir, we can now record conversation, the most natural and common use of language there is. Descendants of speakers will certainly care as much what their ancestors said to each other as how they said it. If speakers speak for themselves, they use structures we might not even know enough to wonder about. With documentation of extended, purposeful speech, we may all come closer to understanding and appreciating choices speakers make among alternative patterns of expression that seem equally grammatical in isolated sentences. Even basic grammatical categories such as past tense versus perfective aspect, future tense versus irrealis mode, agent versus subject versus topic, subordination, and switch reference, are easy to misinterpret out of context.

We are lucky to be part of a tradition that has valued a holistic understanding and documentation of language. We are not confined, however, to the traditional compilations of dictionaries, grammars, and texts, as fundamental as they are. We are fortunate to have new technical support available, with audio and video recorders, equipment for analyzing prosody, and more. We have new intellectual support as well, as more is learned about these languages and about linguistic structure in general. We have new kinds of evidence to consider and new questions to ask. But the fragility of so many of these languages brings special responsibilities. More than ever, it is imperative that documentation be respectful and irreproachable on all levels of structure and use. It might, for example, turn out that sample sentences originally offered as illustrations of syntactic structures will later play key roles in discussions of morphology or discourse, or as models in language classes. It should go without saying that the source of all material should be recognized and made explicit, except where speakers wish to remain anonymous. It is important to distinguish generalizations made by speakers, by linguists working with them, and by later scholars working from the materials alone.

A valued benefit of SSILA gatherings is the chance to share discoveries and ideas about new questions to ask. Let us also learn to listen carefully to what speakers themselves have to say, both in their languages and about them.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Psychology of Culture. Edward Sapir. Compiled and edited by Judith T. Irvine. Mouton de Gruyter, 1993. 266 pp. \$ 24.95 (paper). [Here at last is Sapir's comprehensive statement on the concept of culture, on method and theory in anthropology and other social sciences, on personality organization, and on the individual's place in culture and society. He developed these ideas in a

course he taught at Yale in the 1930s (one which attracted students from many social science disciplines), but died before he could write the book he planned. Sapir left a short outline of the book, but like de Saussure's *Cours de linguistique générale*, the text has largely been recovered from student notes (in this case 22 sets). Irvine's meticulous reconstruction is eminently readable (Sapir was a charismatic lecturer, and his intellectual style shines through even at second hand) and will surely give Sapir's surprisingly modern ideas on culture and psychology the wide audience they deserve. As might be expected, the book includes extensive discussions of the role of language, and many of Sapir's ethnographic and linguistic examples are drawn from his fieldwork among North American Indians. — Order from: Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532 (tel: 914/747-0110; fax: 914/747-1326).]

Encyclopedia of the North American Colonies. Jacob Ernest Cooke, Editor in Chief. Charles Scribner's Sons, 1993. Three volume set. \$280. [Volume III, Part XII: *The Life of the Mind*, includes a compact but authoritative section on Indian languages (pp. 29-56). The articles include: Marianne Mithun, "Introduction" (29-33); Ives Goddard, "Algonquian" (34-36); Marianne Mithun, "Iroquoian" (37-38); Geoffrey D. Kimball, "Muskogean and Other Southeastern Families" (39-41); Wallace Chafe, "Siouan-Caddoan" (42-43); Jane H. Hill, "Uto-Aztecan" (44-46); William H. Jacobsen, Jr., "Western" (47-50); Michael E. Krauss, "Athabaskan" (51-52) and "Eskimo-Aleut Family" (53-56). There is a possibility that this section may be printed and sold separately. Meanwhile, the volume may be consulted in reference libraries.]

Siberian Yupik Eskimo: The Language and Its Contacts with Chukchi. Willem J. de Reuse. Univ. of Utah Press, 1994. 424 pp. \$50. [Winner of the 1990 SSILA Book Award, this volume (based on de R.'s dissertation) examines a number of interrelated grammatical subsystems of Central Siberian Yupik, the Eskimo language of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, and of the nearby Chukotka Peninsula in Siberia. In addition, the book contains a sociolinguistic and ethnohistorical study of language contact between Yupik and Chukchi. Chapters are: 1. Introduction (including a sketch of CSY grammar); 2. The Central Siberian Yupik verbal postbases; 3. Postinflectional morphology; 4. The Central Siberian Yupik Enclitics; 5. Chukchi and Siberian Eskimo: Chukotka and the Bering Sea as a linguistic area; 6. Chukchi loanwords in CSY, and their influence on CSY morphology and syntax. — Order from: Univ. of Utah Press, Dept. 09FL, 101 University Services Building, Salt Lake City, UT 84112 (tel: 800-444-8638, ext. 6771). SSILA members are offered a 20% discount.]

The Semantics of Time: Aspectual Categorization in Koyukon Athabaskan. Melissa Axelrod. Univ. of Nebraska Press, 1993. 199 pp. \$40. [A revised version of A.'s 1990 doctoral dissertation, based on extensive fieldwork in Alaska, much of it collaboration with Koyukon native speaker/lexicographer Eliza Jones.

A. begins with an examination of the Koyukon aspectual system — the most complex in Athabaskan, with four modes, fifteen aspects, four "superaspects," and some 300 aspect-dependent derivational prefix strings. She follows this with an analysis of the organization of verb-theme categories, which are directly linked to aspectual categories, and she

concludes with an assessment of the function of the aspect system as a whole. Her ultimate goal is to provide insight into the "synergistic" relationship between semantics and morphology, and into the cognitive bases of linguistic categorization. Chapters include: Introduction; The Koyukon Language; Mode and Aspect; The Aspectual System; Verb Theme Categories; The Role of Aspect and Theme Category in Discourse; and Conclusions.

— Order from: Univ. of Nebraska Press, 901 N. 17th St., P.O. Box 880520, Lincoln, NE 68588-0520 (tel: 800-755-1105). Add \$3.50 for shipping.]

Twana Narratives: Native Historical Accounts of a Coast Salish Culture. William W. Elmendorf. Univ. of Washington Press/UBC Press, 1993. 306 pp. US\$40/CDN\$49.95. [E. collected the 80 narratives in this volume during his ethnographic research with the Skokomish Twana (a Coast Salish group of the Hood Canal region of Western Washington) in 1939 and 1940. The narrators, the brothers Frank and Henry Allen (b. 1858 and 1865, respectively), were fluent speakers of Twana and knowledgeable elders (Henry Allen had been an ethnographic assistant for Edward Curtis around 1910). Although dictated in English, the texts, characterized by such devices as repetitive progression, appear to reflect a native oral "literary" style. They are also peppered with a number of (deliberately) untranslated Twana — and other Coast Salish — terms for culturally important items. Two indexes list all the ethnic and place names, as well as personal names, that occur in the texts (both English and native-language terms). The narratives are grouped by subject matter: I. Movements and Contacts; II. Classes and Class Functions; III. Society and the Individual; IV. War, Feud, and Murder; V. Spirit Power; VI. Shamans; and VII. Souls, Magic, and Ritual. — Order from: Univ. of Washington Press, P.O. Box 50096, Seattle, WA 98145-5096 (tel: 800-441-4115). Canadian orders should be directed to: UBC Press, 6344 Memorial Road, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z2 (tel: 604/822-5959; fax: 604/822-6083; e-mail: orders@ubcpress.ubc.ca).]

Ararapikva: Traditional Karuk Indian Literature from Northwestern California. Translated with Introduction and Commentary by Julian Lang. Heyday Books, 1994. 112 pp. \$11 (paper)/\$30 (hardcover). [Four traditional Karuk (Karok) narratives, and a conversation between two elders on how whiteman's food first came into the Karuk world. The texts are excerpted from the notes of J. P. Harrington, who worked extensively with Karuk in the 1920s. Lang, an accomplished native scholar who is fluent in Karuk, has retranscribed Harrington's texts in the writing system now used by the tribe, and has provided word-by-word and free translations. A cassette tape of L. reading the stories will soon be available. — Order from: Heyday Books, Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709 (tel: 510/549-3564).]

Yokuts Texts. Edited by Geoffrey Gamble. Native American Texts Series (new series) 1. Mouton de Gruyter, 1994. 108 pp. \$14.95. [Although there is an extensive literature on Yokuts phonology and morphosyntax, much of it derivative from Stanley Newman's classic descriptive grammar (1944), hardly any Yokuts narrative texts have been published. This compact collection of 16 texts from eight of the Yokuts dialects admirably fills the gap. They come from four sources, spanning 60 years (1922-1982).

Three (all Yawelmani) were collected by John P. Harrington in 1922; ten come from Newman's fieldwork in 1930-31 and are distributed among six dialects; two Wikchumni texts come from the editor's own work in 1972; and one Tachi text was collected by Susan Britsch in 1982. The six Yawelmani texts represent parallel versions of three stories, one version collected by Harrington and the other by Newman. G. presents all of the texts in a standard format, with a regularized phonemic orthography (except for Britsch's text), interlinear glosses, free translations, and notes. — Order from: Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532 (tel: 914/747-0110; fax: 914/747-1326.)

A Grammar and Dictionary of the Timucua Language. Julian Granberry. 3rd edition. Univ. of Alabama Press, 1993. 292 pp. \$19.95 (paper). [An updated version of the work that was reviewed in these pages in March 1988 (*SSILA Newsletter* VII.1, page 7). We quoted then from an earlier review by James Crawford, which bears repeating here:

Most of what we know about the language derives from catechisms and other writings by a Spanish priest in the early 17th century. . . . John R. Swanton began work on Timucua in the 1920s and continued it until the 1950s. Although Swanton published little or none of his results, he amassed a large Timucua-English and English-Timucua vocabulary file. Having discovered in 1956 that Granberry was interested in Timucua and had done some work on the language, Swanton turned over his materials to Granberry and asked him to complete the task he had begun. After more than 30 years of working with Swanton's materials and with Spanish sources not examined by Swanton, Granberry has produced the present volume. [It] is more than a dictionary and a grammar. Granberry has included a chapter in which he incorporates the major facts about the history of the Timucua tribes and dialects and in which he presents the results of his attempts over the years to discover the genetic affiliation and linguistic origin of Timucua. . . . According to Granberry, Timucua originated as a native language in the northwestern Amazon region of South America. Several thousand years ago the Timucua began to migrate northward and eventually ended up in Florida. During the course of their migration the Timucua borrowed words from languages of the Arawakan, Tucanoan, and other language families and continued to borrow words from their Muskogean neighbors after their arrival in Florida. Granberry's argument for a South American origin is based on a large number of lexical similarities between Timucua and the Amazonian language Warao.

The principal addition to this edition is a section on recent archaeological work in North and North-Central Florida. Chapters include: The Timucua Language; Timucua Grammar; Timucua-English Dictionary; English-Timucua Index; Index of Affixes and Affix Combinations; and Forms Cited from Other Languages. — Order from: Univ. of Alabama Press, Box 870380, Tuscaloosa, AL 35487-0380 (tel: 800-825-9980). Include \$3 postage.]

Ella Deloria's *Iron Hawk*. Julian Rice. Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1993. 230 pp. \$35 (cloth)/\$15.95 (paper). [The second of three volumes that R. is devoting to the "bilingual literacy" of Ella Deloria, a speaker of Dakota who was a student and colleague of Franz Boas's in the 1930s.

The first volume, *Deer Women and Elk Men: The Lakota Narratives of Ella Deloria* (1992) [see *SSILA Newsletter*, April 1993], focused on the short texts in Deloria's published collections of oral narratives. The present work deals with a single long narrative, one of four Deloria included in an unpublished 1937 ms., "Dakota Tales in Colloquial Style"

(the other three will be published in the third volume). "Iron Hawk" is synthesized from shorter episodes narrated by several old men, in particular one named Makula ("breast"). Since Deloria did not transcribe or record the stories while they were being told, but later wrote them down from memory, R. argues that "in a sense, Deloria participated in the storytelling tradition in a unique way." Chapters include: Introduction; *Iron Hawk*: Oglala Culture Hero [Lakota text; English translation]; Iron Hawk as Literature: An Interpretation; The Verbal Texture: *Tanin* and *Icağa*; and The Lakota Context [4 chapters]. Appendix I reprints Martha W. Beckwith's version of the text, from *J. of American Folklore* 43:379-91 (1930); Appendix II, "Dakota Play on Words," is a previously unpublished manuscript of Deloria's.

— Order from: Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Blvd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1591 (tel: 505/277-4810; fax: 1-800-622-8667). Add \$3 postage & handling.]

kinêhiyâwiwininaw nêhiyawêwin / The Cree Language is Our Identity. The La Ronge Lectures of Sarah Whitecalf. Edited, translated and with a glossary by H. C. Wolfart & Freda Ahenakew. Publications of the Algonquian Text Society 3. Univ. of Manitoba Press, 1994. 160 pp. \$18.50. [Lectures delivered by a Plains Cree elder, in Cree, to a group of Cree teachers. Drawing on her personal experiences, Whitecalf discusses various aspects of traditional life — crafts, medicine, spiritual beliefs — and stresses the importance of language as a vehicle of culture and identity. The Plains Cree text is printed in both roman orthography and syllabics, and a full English translation is provided. — Order from: Univ. of Manitoba Press, 244-106 Curry Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada (tel: 204/474-9495). Add \$3 for postage and handling. The price is in Canadian dollars to Canada, US dollars elsewhere.]

Language, History, and Identity: Ethnolinguistic Studies of the Arizona Tewa. Paul V. Kroskrity. Univ. of Arizona Press, 1993. 298 pp. \$50. [A summary of K.'s nearly 20 years of fieldwork in the trilingual (Tewa-Hopi-English) Tewa community on First Mesa in the Hopi Reservation.

K.'s focus is on the way in which the Tewa language is used to create a distinctive Hopi-Tewa ethnic identity. Chapters include: Introduction: Arizona Tewa Language, History, and Identity; Ethnolinguistic Frames for Tewa Speech; Language as History: Language Contact in the Linguistic History of the Arizona Tewa; On the Social Distribution of Linguistic Knowledge in the Arizona Tewa Speech Community; Exceptionally Instructive Individuals in the Tewa Speech Community; How to "Speak the Past": An Evidential Particle and the Text-building of Traditional Stories; and An Evolving Ethnicity Among the Arizona Tewa: Toward a Repertoire of Identity. In his Concluding Remarks K. re-evaluates Pueblo "linguistic conservatism" and emphasizes the cultural importance that Puebloan groups attach to language as a means of conveying identity. An Appendix contains a lexical comparison of Arizona and Rio Grande Tewa.

— Order from: Univ. of Arizona Press, 1230 North Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719 (tel: 1-800-426-3797; fax: 602/621-8899). Add \$2 for shipping.]

Chumash Healing: Changing Health and Medical Practices in an American Indian Society. Phillip L. Walker & Travis Hudson. Malki Museum Press, 1993. 161 pp. \$12.95 (paper)/\$16.95 (hardcover). [Although the primary audience for this detailed study of Chumash ethnomedicine will be students of California

shamanism and ethnobotany, it is also of some interest to linguists, being yet another significant publication drawn from John P. Harrington's (1884-1961) voluminous documentation of California Indian languages and traditional cultures.

Harrington's Chumash work, which he began in 1912 with the aged Ventureño speaker Fernando Librado and continued intermittently for the rest of his life, was by far his most extensive study. (Harrington collected literally tons of Chumash notes, now available on 96 reels of microfilm). Information on medicine and doctoring is well represented in these notes, in part because Harrington's elderly informants often dwelt on their aches and pains. But also, as W. & H. correctly observe (p. 9), Harrington's compulsion was "to collect every possible scrap of information, no matter how trivial, especially if it related to language." In the end even Harrington himself was engulfed by the mass of what he had accumulated, and such books as this are part of the sorting-out process. We may expect many more like it in the years and decades to come as the Harrington collection becomes more widely accessible.

— Order from: Malki Museum Press, Inc., 11-795 Fields Rd., Banning, CA 92220 (tel: 714/849-7289). Add \$1 for handling, and California residents add 7.75% sales tax.]

American Indian English. William L. Leap. Univ. of Utah Press, 1993. 352 pp. \$37.50. [In this exploration of the diversity of English in American Indian speech communities L. makes a case for significant substratal influence from ancestral languages on modern Indian English varieties. Distilling his 20 years of experience working with American Indian communities, L. cites data from a wide range of groups, including Ute, Navajo, Hopi, Isleta, Lakota, and many others. The book is divided into four major sections: I. Speakers and Structures (speech communities; descriptive data); II. Indian English and Ancestral Language Tradition; III. History and Functions; and IV. Indian English in the Classroom. The last section draws heavily on L.'s extensive work with the Northern Utes. — Order from: Univ. of Utah Press, 101 University Services Bldg, Salt Lake City, UT 84112 (tel: 1-800-444-8638, ext. 6771; fax: 801/581-3365).]

Primeros Memoriales. Fray Bernadino de Sahagún. Facsimile Edition. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1993. 192 pp. (178 facsimile pages in full color, 11 x 14). \$160. **The Drawings of Sahagún's Primeros Memoriales: Structure and Style.** Ellen T. Baird. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1993. 192 pp. \$30. [In 1556 the Franciscan missionary Bernardino de Sahagún was commissioned by the Church to conduct a systematic investigation of the indigenous culture of New Spain. Between 1559 and 1561 Sahagún and his trilingual (Nahuatl/Spanish/Latin) Indian assistants worked in the town of Tepepolco, northeast of Mexico City, where they interviewed a group of elderly, upper-class informants. The result was 88 folios of illustrations provided by the informants, with accompanying explanations written in Nahuatl by Sahagún's assistants.

These *Primeros Memoriales* — surely the earliest ethnographic and linguistic fieldnotes from the Americas — formed the raw material for Sahagún's monumental *Historia General de las Cosas de Nueva España*. However, less than ten percent of the written data and virtually none of the iconography were incorporated into the published work, so that the *Primeros Memoriales* remain significant documents in their own right. Preserved in two separate repositories in Madrid, the complete manuscript has not previously been published. In addition to this full-color facsimile,

a forthcoming second volume will contain a scholarly edition of the manuscript with a complete English translation of the Nahuatl text.

In her companion study of the iconography of the manuscript, Baird demonstrates that many illustrations in the *Primeros Memoriales* were copied directly from an Aztec screenfold prototype, in most cases by the same scribes who wrote the Nahuatl texts. She argues that the *Primeros Memoriales* mark a crucial transition in Mexican culture between the indigenous concept of the book as pictorial and the European concept of a word-based book.

— Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1005 Asp Ave., Norman, OK 73019-0445 (tel: 1-800-627-7377). For shipping, add \$2.50 for the first book, \$.50 for each additional book.]

El Idioma Aymara: variantes regionales y sociales. Lucy Therina Briggs. Ediciones ILCA, Biblioteca Lengua y Cultura Andina 1, La Paz, Bolivia, 1993. 488 pp. \$15 (paper). [Using data from 10 communities in Bolivia and Peru, with some additional data from Chile, B. shows that Aymara has social and regional variations that can make mutual comprehension difficult between speakers from different regions or social classes. She also suggests some historical reasons for these differences. The book is aimed at teachers and students of Aymara, especially rural and urban schoolteachers whose students speak Aymara as their first language. It should also be of use to anyone concerned with the rich diversity of Aymara and with the cultural variations expressed through this diversity. — Order from: ILCA, Casilla 2681, La Paz, Bolivia. Add \$10 for shipping and handling (\$8 for each additional copy). Checks or money orders (in US dollars) should be made out to "Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara."]

Un Bosquejo del Idioma Koreguaje. Frances L. Gralow. Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1993. 18 pp. 79¢. [A short descriptive outline of a Western Tucanoan language of southwestern Colombia. The sections are the usual ones: Sentence structure, Verbs, Substantives, Pronouns, Adjectives, and Adverbs. This brief sketch is best read in the context of the more extensive literature on Siona, to which Koreguaje is closely related. — Order from: ILV, Apto. Aéreo 100602, Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., Colombia. A fee of \$4 is charged for airmail postage and handling, bringing the total cost to \$4.79.]

To Drink of Death: The Narrative of a Shuar Warrior. Janet Wall Hendricks. Univ. of Arizona Press, 1993. 309 pp. \$35. [Early in her fieldwork among the Shuar — Jivaroan speakers of southeastern Ecuador — H. recorded a lengthy life-history narrative from a respected warrior/shaman named Tukup'. An hour and a quarter in length, she set it aside, returning to it only after several years of experience with the language and community.

She now explores this remarkable example of episodic narrative with a discourse-centered analysis. Her focus is on the way in which Tukup' used a variety of linguistic and paralinguistic devices — as well as cultural and personal contexts — to shape his narrative. The chapters generally follow the structure of the narrative as Tukup' originally told it, and include extensive citations from the text with translation in a parallel column. Chapter headings are: Introduction; Free Translation of Tukup's Narrative; Shuar Speech and Narrative Style; Narrative Introduction; Self-Image and the Narrative Event; Forms and Functions of Reported Speech; Self-Justification through Lexical and Grammatical Choice; Poetic and

Rhetorical Functions of Repetition; Performance Style and its Representation; and Final Episodes and Conclusions.

— Order from: Univ. of Arizona Press, 1230 North Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719 (tel: 1-800-426-3797; fax: 602/621-8899). Add \$2 for shipping.]

Keepers of the Sacred Chants: The Poetics of Ritual Power in an Amazonian Society. Jonathan D. Hill. Univ. of Arizona Press, 1993. 231 pp. \$35. [A study of ritual poetics among the Wakuénai, an Arawakan group of the Río Negro Basin in southern Venezuela. The Wakuénai employ a form of singing — a rich amalgam of myth and music called *malikai* — for ceremonies of childbirth, initiation, and healing. H. considers such topics the regional and historical contexts of *malikai*, its connection to ritual empowerment, and the musicalization of mythic speech. — Order from: Univ. of Arizona Press, 1230 North Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719 (tel: 1-800-426-3797; fax: 602/621-8899). Add \$2 for shipping.]

Case, Scope, and Binding. Maria Bittner. Kluwer Academic Publishers, 1993. 202 pp. Hfl.140,-/US\$ 82.50. [B. investigates the relation between syntax and semantics, arguing that case, reflexive binding, as well as minimum scopes, are all determined by the syntactic relations which hold at s-structure. Cross-linguistic variation with respect to these phenomena is due to corresponding variations at the s-structure level. A novel theory of case and semantics is proposed and tested against the typologically unusual facts of Inuit. — Order from: Kluwer Academic Publishers, P.O. Box 358, Accord Station, Hingham, MA 02018-0358 (e-mail vanderlinden@wkap.nl).]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

18.3 (1993):

Rodney Staab, "What Kind of Animal is a Pécan?" (26) [In 18th-century French and Spanish sources, an animal called *pécan* or *pekan* is frequently mentioned. Is this from an Algonquian prototype meaning 'grey fox'?]

Philip S. LeSourd, "Maliseet-Passamaquoddy Pronouns" (27-30) [Forms and variants of the demonstrative pronouns of Passamaquoddy and Maliseet.]

American Ethnologist [American Ethnological Society, AAA, 1350 N Fairfax Dr, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203]

20.4 (November 1993):

Laura Graham, "A Public Sphere in Amazonia? The Depersonalized Collaborative Construction of Discourse in Xavante" (717-741) [In Western speech-act theory, discourse is linked to individuals with autonomous views; the Xavante of central Brazil view public discourse as the product of multiple selves. G. sees in the *warã* discourse of men's councils "a strikingly literal institutionalization of Bakhtin's polyvocality."]

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

33.2 (Summer 1991) [appeared December 1993]:

Colleen Ebacher, "The Old and the New World: Incorporating American Indian Forms of Discourse and Modes of Communication into Colonial Missionary Texts" (135-165) [E. analyzes two doctrinal works from early colonial Mexico — Cruz's Huastec *Doctrina* (1571) and Sahagún's Nahuatl *Coloquios* (1564) — as creative acts of intercultural communication. Sahagún's use of *huehuettolli* (an Aztec rhetorical genre) was an especially effective fusion of European and indigenous forms of discourse.]

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

59.2 (April 1993):

Marianne Mithun, "'Switch-Reference': Clause Combining in Central Pomo" (119-136) [An examination of spontaneous speech indicates that the "SR" morphemes of C. Pomo do not actually function as such. They specify relations between actions, states, or events, not participants — i.e., same vs. different eventhood rather than same vs. different subject.]

Laurel J. Watkins, "The Discourse Functions of Kiowa Switch-Reference" (137-164) [There are at least 3 semantic components to the SR particles in Kiowa: linking of clauses, temporal sequence, and cross-clause identification of reference. The full range of functions can only be identified by examining all occurring genres and rhetorical structures.]

† Benjamin L. Whorf (edited by Lyle Campbell & Frances Karttunen), "Pitch Tone and the 'Saltillo' in Modern and Ancient Nahuatl" (165-223) [In this hitherto unpublished paper, probably written in the early 1930s, W. fully spells out the theory of the origin of the Nahuatl "saltillo" (basically, glottal stop) that he briefly summarized in his grammatical sketch of Milpa Alta Nahuatl (1946). Although he confused vowel length and glottal stop with tones or pitch accent, W.'s theory has some historical importance.]

59.3 (July 1993):

Juliette Blevins, "Klamath Laryngeal Phonology" (237-279) [A detailed study of the 3-way laryngeal contrasts in Klamath (vl. unaspl./vl. aspl./glottalized) illuminates aspects of feature geometry and syllable structure. The study is based on M. A. R. Barker's published descriptions and, equally importantly, on his field tapes.]

Barbara Buller, Ernest Buller, & Daniel L. Everett, "Stress Placement, Syllable Structure, and Minimality in Banawá" (280-293) [A description of stress and syllabification phenomena in an Arawakan language of Brazil, emphasizing their implications for "multilinear" theories of phonology.]

John S. Robertson, "The Origins and Development of the Huastec Pronouns" (294-314) [R. traces the processes which led to striking innovations in the Huastec pronominal system.]

Chad Thompson, "The Areal Prefix *hu-* in Koyukon Athapaskan" (315-333) [Although *hu-* can be described as a gender marker in modern Koyukon (used with "places, areas, events, and abstractions"), comparative evidence indicates that it is basically a productive inflectional morpheme with pronominal agreement functions.]

Alexis Manaster Ramer, "On Lenition in Some Northern Uto-Aztecan Languages" (334-341) [While Tubatulabal (and Takic) data confirm the existence of a contrast between simple and geminate (velar) plosives in Proto-UA, the lenition of the intervocalic simple plosives in Numic cannot be assumed to be cognate to lenition processes in Tubatulabal.]

Leslie Saxon, "A Personal Use for Athapaskan 'Impersonal' *ts'e*" (342-354) [C. Thompson's view (1990) that the Athapaskan "impersonal

deictic" prefix *c̣ʷ- originally had a broad range of functions (best attested in geographically peripheral languages such as Koyukon and Navajo) is strengthened by its previously unreported use as a 3rd person definite subject-marker in Dogrib and Chipewyan.]

Journal of Navajo Education [c/o Kayenta Unified School District, PO Box 337, Kayenta, AZ 86033-0337]

10.3 (Spring 1993):

[Special theme issue: *Diné Bizaad Naalkaah: Navajo Language in Schools and Communities*]

Irene Silentman, "Language Planning Binahji' Bitsi' Yishtłizhii Bizaad Choołjigi Náníłjı́" (3-6) [How can the Native American Languages Act and similar initiatives be promoted and implemented? How can Native language education best be developed? (In Navajo.)]

Sally Midgette, "A Sketch of the Levels of Meaning in the Navajo Systems of Aspect and Tense" (7-15) [The Tense-Aspect system of Navajo contrasted with English.]

Joyce McDonough & Helen George, "'The Sounds of Navajo': An Instructional HyperCard Stack" (16-20) [A pronunciation drill for Navajo, developed at UCLA (and still in prototype). Tape recordings of key words were transferred to a HyperCard stack using Macintosh Sound Edit software and Mac Recorder.]

Martha Jackson, "Bee Nidí'nóotłjı́łgı́ı́" (21-25) [Poems and stories from the author's Navajo literacy classes at Navajo Community College. (In Navajo.)]

William Morgan & Lorene B. Legah, "Hastin Ch'ilhaajini Baa Hane" (26-29) [Edited transcription of a narrative of events that took place during the incarceration of the Navajos at Ft. Sumner in the 1860s. (In Navajo.)]

Clay Slate, "On Reversing Navajo Language Shift" (30-35) [Following Fishman in *Reversing Language Shift* (1991), S. argues that the perpetuation of Navajo depends on fostering the intergenerational transmission of knowledge. Other less family-centered efforts have little chance of success.]

Wayne Holm, "On the Use of the Navajo Language in Navajo Head Start Centers: Preliminary Considerations" (36-45) [H. makes a strong case for the exclusive use of Navajo in Head Start centers, and suggests that the goal should be to make Navajo the normal language of instruction for the education of all Navajo children, K through 12.]

Robert W. Young, "The Evolution of Written Navajo: An Historical Sketch" (46-55) [The history of the writing of Navajo from the first known word list (1849) to the present. Y. describes various missionary orthographies and early 20th century transcriptional systems, and provides a first-hand account of the creation of the now-standard "Government System" in the 1930s.]

Journal of the Southwest [1052 N Highland, U of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721]

34.1 (Spring 1992):

Larry Evers & Felipe S. Molina, "The Holy Dividing Line: Inscription and Resistance in Yaqui Culture" (3-106) [Discussion of a text written in Spanish and Yaqui by a Yaqui elder, recording the founding myth of the Yaqui homeland: a world flood, the definition of the tribal boundary, and the establishment of the eight Yaqui pueblos. The paper is accompanied by a portfolio of photographs, and by a photographic reproduction, transcription, and translation of the text.]

35.3 (Autumn 1993):

Miki Maaso, Felipe S. Molina, & Larry Evers, "The Elders' Truth: A Yaqui Sermon" (225-317) [A transcription and translation of an extended talk and performance given in 1987 by Maaso, a Yaqui elder from Río Yaqui, Sonora. He discusses traditional deer singing, sings

deer songs, and provides commentary on the songs. An audio tape of the original event is available from Evers (Dept. of English, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721).]

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

69.3 (September 1993):

Nancy C. Dorian, "A Response to Ladefoged's Other View of Endangered Languages" (575-579) [D. responds to the disengaged view of language death that Ladefoged articulated in *Language* 68:809-811, 1992. While admitting that "there is room for disagreement about the degree to which the salvage enterprise is political, about the appropriate latitude of the documentation task, and about the the professional and personal resonance of the endangerment situation for linguists," D. believes that this is "an issue on which linguists' advocacy positions are worth hearing."]

Languages of the World [LINCOME EUROPA, P O Box 1316, D-85703 Unterschleissheim/München, Germany]

6 (1993):

Paula Gómez López & José Luis Iturrioz Leza, "La escala de estructuras atributivas en huichol" (3-33) [Using the framework developed by H.-J. Seiler and his UNITYP research team, the authors show that the attributive function is expressed in Huichol, even though a formal class of adjectives is absent.]

Marianne Mithun, "Preservation of North American Indian Languages" (43-45) [North Americanists respond to the crisis posed by the rapid disappearance of indigenous languages.]

Mother Tongue [c/o Allan R. Bomhard, ASLIP, 73 Phillips St, Boston, MA 02114-3426]

20 (September 1993):

W. Wilfried Schuhmacher, "C. C. Uhlenbeck and Dene-Caucasian" (36-37) [Uhlenbeck (1866-1951) was both a Bascologist and an Americanist, but did not recognize certain resemblances that now are taken to reflect Dene-Caucasian.]

Stefan Liedtke, Review of Joseph H. Greenberg, *Language in the Americas* (37-39) [Translation — by Greenberg himself — of a moderately critical review that originally appeared in *Anthropos* 84 (1989).]

Notes On Linguistics [ILC, 7500 W Camp Wisdom Rd, Dallas, TX 75236]

61 (May 1993):

John Daly, "The Role of Tone Sandhi in Tone Analysis" (5-24) [D. finds it necessary to take morphophonemics into account in the analysis of tone in Peñoles Mixtec. Using sorting procedures alone can lead to a serious distortion of the system.]

62 (August 1993):

David Weber, "Some Reflections on Formal Syntax" (34-46) [Modern grammatical theory has led W. to a deeper understanding of various features of Huallaga Quechua.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 54(3) through 54(5), September - November 1993, and other sources.

Alsoszatai-Petheo, John A. Ph.D., Univ. of Alberta, 1992. *Native American Origins: A Holistic Synthesis*. 418 pp. [Using a "broad and holistic approach to the definition of relevant phenomena," modeled on the multidisciplinary approach used in paleoanthropology, A. generates a set of hypotheses about the peopling and early prehistory of the Americas. He compares the predictions of his theoretical model to a sample of early sites, two of which he examines in some detail. DAI 54(3): 982-A.] [Order # DA NN77426]

Candler, Kay L. Ph.D., Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1993. *Place and Thought in a Quechua Household Ritual*. 253 pp. [C. analyzes the ritual of pago a la tierra, as practiced in Quechua-speaking households in the southern highlands of Peru, as a formal meal entailing social obligations. She presents it as a conceptual category organized by several "figures" (i.e., metaphors and other figures of speech), the most important of which is "commensality." DAI 54(5): 1854-A.] [Order # DA 9328988]

Hagberg, Lawrence R. Ph.D. Univ. of Arizona, 1993. *An Autosegmental Theory of Stress*. 361 pp. [H. proposes that stress is autosegmental (and, since stress is the only diagnostic for the presence of a metrical head, that metrical constituents are inherently headless). This eliminates most of the principles and devices which up to now have been used only to describe stress. Furthermore, according to H., many of the apparent differences between stress and tone are due to differences in their respective domains rather than in their formal properties. H. uses data from Mayo extensively, also Warao and Hixkaryana. DAI 54(5): 1783-A.] [Order # DA 9328564]

Starks, Donna J. Ph.D., Univ. of Manitoba, 1992. *Aspects of Woods Cree Syntax*. 451 pp. [Study of the constituent structure, clause types, and verb morphology of the Cree spoken at South Indian Lake, Manitoba. Word order is rigidly constrained in minor constituents but relatively free within the clause. Information flow between clauses is mediated by verb morphology. Data comes from both elicited forms and spontaneous texts. DAI 54(3): 992-A.] [Order # DA NN77748]

Thompson, Craig B. Ph.D. (English), UC-San Diego, 1993. *Speaking of Identities: The Presentation of American Indian Experience*. 214 pp. [An examination of the "discourse of Indianness" in a variety of texts by and about Native Americans, focusing on the manner in which beliefs in cultural identity intersect with notions of individualism, gender, and class. T. devotes a chapter to a re-analysis of two tales which Victoria Howard told to Melville Jacobs in the 1920s. He argues that Jacobs' "monolithic" conception of culture led him to an unrealistic portrayal of Clackamas life. DAI 54(3): 935-A.] [Order # DA 9320096]

[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

Fontware

• New from *Ecological Linguistics* (Lloyd B. Anderson):

— Ecological Linguistics now offers its IPA fonts in TrueType (but not Postscript) format for Windows. The current version now includes Bold and BoldOblique in addition to the earlier plain and oblique. Price is \$60. They will be sent on 3.5" disks, unless you send your own 5.25" disk.

— For Macintosh users, there are upgrades available which include the bold styles and also new keyboard software for system 7.0 or later which can be installed simply by dragging, without needing Master Juggler or Suitcase II or Adobe Font Porter. Upgrades for existing registered users are \$10.

— Ecological Linguistics is now distributing the Lucida Sans IPA/Phonetic and Phonetic Alternate fonts designed by Charles Bigelow, for either DOS or Macintosh, in both SIL coding and in the coding of the IPATimes which has been available from E.L. They are being distributed free, but Mr. Bigelow has given his permission to charge \$5 postage/handling, on the understanding that this is no commercial gain to E.L.. This will be the same whether sending to the USA or to other countries. Fonts will be sent on 3.5 inch disks. If you send a self-addressed 52-cent stamped envelope and a formatted blank disk (for Windows either 3.5 inch or 5.25 inch) you may avoid the \$5 charge.

Write Ecological Linguistics, P.O. Box 15156, Washington, D.C., 20003; or send postal address via e-mail (ECOLING@Applelink.Apple.com) to receive full current (free) catalog and order forms. (The catalog unfortunately cannot be faxed.)

Computers in Historical Linguistics

• A *Round Table on Computer Applications in Historical Linguistics* was held at the 1993 Annual Conference of the Linguistic Society of Belgium, held in Brussels on December 9-11. Presentations included:

— Lee Hartman: IBM-compatible based program for testing sound change models, and a discussion of questions of notation.

— John Hewson: A computer-generated dictionary of Proto-Algonquian.

— Jean-Marie Hombert and Joel Brogniart: ALFA, Atlas Linguistique Fang (a multi-media multi-media Macintosh database for linguistic atlas maps) applied to Fang, Bantu, Cameroon.

— John Lowe and Martine Mazaudon: The Reconstruction Engine (RE), a program for checking correspondance rules and assembling cognate sets from individual dictionaries.

— John Lowe: Two etymological database projects: STEDT (the Sino-Tibetan Etymological Dictionary and Thesaurus) and CBOLD: (the Comparative Bantu Online Dictionary).

— Boyd Michailovsky: Using LEXWARE on a comparative database — application to Kiranti, Nepal.

— Ann Marynissen: Corpus-based research on noun inflexion in 13th century Middle Dutch.

— Robert Nicolai: MARIAMA, a data base for historical comparative linguistics, currently applied to Nilo-Saharan.

— Marc Thouvenot: GENOR, a spelling generator — a means to retrieve lexical items with non standardized spelling from texts.

— Annelies Wouters: "An Atlas of Old-Netherlandic" — an electronic database of Dutch place-names before 1225 A.D.

Anyone interested in further information about the round table, or wishing to receive e-mail about computational historical linguistics, please contact either: John B. Lowe, UC-Berkeley (jblowe@garnet.berkeley.edu; tel: 510/643-9910; fax: 510/643-9911); or Martine Mazaudon, C.N.R.S., Paris (ULT0006%FRORS31.bitnet; tel: 33.1.45.80.96.73; fax: 33.1.45.80.59.83).

• Bob O'Hara (darwin@iris.uncg.edu), who moderates DARWIN-L, a discussion group for the Historical Sciences, comments:

I'm convinced that historical linguists could benefit from examining the wide range of software that is now available in the systematics community for the reconstruction of evolutionary trees. There is no reason why programs such as PAUP and MacClade, widely used by systematists interested in phylogenetic inference, could not be applied to problems in

the historical relationships of languages as well. (They do seem to work reasonably well for the reconstruction of manuscript stemmata.) MacClade is perhaps the best of these programs for the novice, and it is now commercially available: Wayne P. Maddison & David R. Maddison, *MacClade*, Version 3 (Sinauer Associates, Sunderland, MA, 1992; ISBN 0-87893-490-1).

• Jacques Guy (Telecom Research Laboratories, 770 Blackburn Road, Clayton 3168, Australia; e-mail: j.guy@trl.oz) has developed a freeware package for classifying and reconstructing language families from lexicostatistical data and for simulating lexical evolution and borrowing. The package is at garbo.uwasa.fi in their directory pc/incoming.

Databases

• *Heritage Technologies* (Burns Lake, B.C.) commercially develops Macintosh databases for language preservation programs. They have completed several projects for B.C. groups, which can be used as "shells" for similar products in other languages. These include *Talking Books* (linking text and pictures to audio recordings of the text, accessed by buttons); *Cultural Databases* (multimedia information sources); and *Talking Dictionaries* (word definitions and translations with audio-visual additions). For further information, contact: Jim Wilson, Heritage Technologies, Box 593, Burns Lake, BC V0J 1E0, Canada (tel: 604/692-7225). All prices quoted above are approximate, and are in Canadian dollars.

LEARNING AIDS

Published and "semi-published" teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages are noted here as they come to our attention. A language-by-language compilation of all Learning Aids mentioned in this column since its inception in 1988 is available to members on request.

Chinook Jargon

A group of aficionados in Washington state are publishing a little newspaper six times a year in Chinook Jargon. It is called *Tenas Wawa* "Little Talk." The text is in both Chinook Jargon and a sort of English jargon (the idea is that making the English translation similar to Chinook Jargon will facilitate learning Chinook Jargon). It costs \$12 for six issues, \$18 outside the U.S. They also sell a pedagogical booklet entitled *Klahowya!* ("Hello") with accompanying cassette for \$22.50 including postage. Checks should be made out to Katie Pasco. The address is: Tenas Wawa, 19330 Widme Road Northeast, Poulsbo, WA 98370.

Lakhota

There have been some price changes for the books and tapes on the Lakhota dialect of Dakota available from the Colorado University Lakhota Project at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado. The new prices are: *Beginning Lakhota I* (337 pp.), \$18; *Beginning Lakhota II* (331 pp.), \$18; Vols I and II together, \$40. *Elementary Bilingual Dictionary: English-Lakhota, Lakhota-English* (317 pp.), \$20. *Lakhota Wayawapi, Graded Readings* (134 pp.), \$15. Tapes to accompany *Beg. Lakh. I* (6 tapes, c. 1 hr. each), \$15. (Note that tapes are for the previous edition of the lessons and do not match the present edition exactly. They are, however, thoroughly usable.) Complete set of books and tapes: \$90. — Order from: Colorado University Lakhota Project, Dept. of Linguistics, Campus Box 239, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309. Prices are in US dollars. Make checks payable to "C.U. Lakhota Project." You will be billed after shipping for postage and handling charges. N.B.: If you buy these through a bookstore the price may differ somewhat, since they will have to charge for postage, services, etc., on top of their cost for the book.

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's Membership Directory appears once a year (the 1994 edition will be 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 (October 1 to December 31, 1993)

Acoya, Beth — P. O. Box 58, Burney, CA 96013
 Anderson, Gregory D. S. — 5656 S. Dorchester Ave. #1, Chicago, IL 60637
 Davis, Heather — Minnetrista Cultural Center, P.O. Box 1527, Muncie, IN 47308-1527
 Eska, Joseph F. — Dept. of English, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, VA 24061-0112
 Falkinger, Sieglinde — Hauptstrasse 134, A-9131 Grafenstein, AUSTRIA
 Harper, Lisa D. — 8301 Knights Forest Dr., Clifton, VA 22024
 Heros, Susana de los — Dept. of Spanish, 1309 Cathedral of Learning, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260
 Howren, Robert — 4031 Songbird Lane, Hillsborough, NC 27278
 Kuenzli-Gonzales, Gabrielle — Hepburn Apts. 223, Bloomington, IN 47406
 Kupfer, Katharina — Bachemer Str. 107, App. 2, D-50931 Köln, GERMANY
 Kyle, John — 2000 Hunting Ave., Manhattan, KS 66502
 Lockard, Louise — 10250 Palomino Rd., Flagstaff, AZ 86004
 Miyaoka, Akihiro — Koike-so 2, Kita 19, Nishi 6, Kita-ku, Sapporo 001, JAPAN
 Radney, J. Randolph — SIL Chilcotin Language Project, Ottomun Dr. C-32, R.R. #1, Williams Lake, BC V2G 2P1, CANADA
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 Schulter, Margo — 5901 Newman Ct. #6, Sacramento, CA 95819-2626
 Shigley, Sheila — 3768 Misty Ct., DeForest, WI 53532
 Willie, MaryAnn — Linguistics Dept., Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131
 Wilson, Jim — Heritage Technologies, Box 593, Burns Lake, BC V0J 1E0 CANADA
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New Addresses (since October 1, 1993)

Anderson, Ronald J. — School of Education, Fairleigh Dickinson Univ., Teaneck, NJ 07666
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 Canger, Una — Univ. of Copenhagen, Dept. of American Indian Languages, Njalsgade 80, 2300 Copenhagen S, DENMARK
 Croft, William — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, ENGLAND
 Dinwoodie, David — American Indian Studies Research Institute, 422 N. Indiana Ave., Bloomington, IN 47401
 Egesdal, Steven M. — 123 Kalaiopua Place, Honolulu, HI 96822
 Giglio, Virginia — 15 Rising Trail Court, Middletown, CT 06457
 Jensen, Allen & Cheryl — Ag. Guanabara CP 381, 67020-010 Ananindeua, Pará, BRAZIL
 Kari, James — University Station, 2440 Campus Road, P.O. Box 332, Honolulu, HI 96822 [Jan.-June 1994]
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 Rementer, Jim — 927 E. Portland Ave., Dewey, OK 74029
 Salminen, Tapani — Fleminginkatu 14 A 18, 00530 Helsinki, FINLAND
 Scancarelli, Janine — 4794 Calle Camarada, Santa Barbara, CA 93110 [through July 1994]
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 Nevin, Bruce bn@lightstream.com
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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. 1994 meeting: Nov. 9-12, Albuquerque, NM. Contact: Gloria Emerson, CRCE, IALA, PO Box 20007, Santa Fe, NM 87504; or NALI Central, P.O. Box 963, Choctaw, OK 73020 (tel: 405/454-3681; fax: 405/454-3688).

J. P. Harrington Conference. Conference and newsletter, focusing on the linguistic and ethnographic notes of John P. Harrington (1884-1961). The 1st conference was held in Santa Barbara, CA, June 1992; a 2nd conference was held at the Smithsonian, November 1993. A 3rd conference is scheduled for August 5-6, 1994 at San Juan Capistrano, CA, hosted by the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation. Contact: Victor Golla, JPH Conference Newsletter, D of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State U, Arcata, CA 95521 (707/826-4324).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Linguistics Conference. Meets annually at various locations. Next meeting: Summer 1994, U of Northern British Columbia, in conjunction with the Yinka Dene Language Institute. Contact: Yinka Dene Language Institute, R. R. #2, Hospital Road, Vanderhoof, BC, V0J 3A0, CANADA.

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. \$4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, Fountain Court Apts #131, 3209 E 10th St, Bloomington, IN 47408.

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. More than 100 titles in print. Complete publications list available for \$3.50. Contact: Alaska Native Language Center, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907/474-6586).

Journal of Navajo Education. Interdisciplinary journal published three times annually devoted to the understanding of social, political, historical, linguistic, and cultural dimensions of Navajo schooling. \$15/year for individuals, \$25/year for institutions. Editor: Daniel McLaughlin. Address: c/o Kayenta Unified School District, P.O. Box 337, Kayenta, AZ 86033 (tel: 602/697-3251, ext. 224; fax: 602/697-8594).

Inuit Studies Conference. Linguistics and anthropology. Next (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. \$31.03 Can or \$29 US/year (\$19.26 Can or \$18 US for students), occasional supplements at extra charge. Address: 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 took place at the U du Québec à Montréal, October 29-31. [See "News from Regional Groups", this issue.]

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 in early October, in Rensselaerville, NY (near Albany). Contact: Dean Snow, Dept of Anthropology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222. [For 1993 meeting see "News from Regional Groups", this issue.]

Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics. Newsletter. Four issues/year. \$12/year (US & Canada, US dollars to US addresses); \$15(CDN)/year (Europe and elsewhere). 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. 1994 meeting (29th): U of Montana (Missoula) & Salish/Kootenai College, Aug. 11-13 Contact: Joyce Silverthorn, Salish Kootenai College, P.O. Box 117, Pablo, MT 59855.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. The 1994 meeting will be held October 14-16 at Humboldt State U, Arcata. Contact: Jean Perry, Research & Graduate Studies, HSU, Arcata, CA 95521 (707/826-5481; perryj@hsuseq.humboldt.edu).

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1994 meeting will be held at the U of Oregon, Eugene, from July 8 to 10, immediately following a 2-week workshop on comparative Penutian. Contact: Scott DeLancey, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

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. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Linguistics. Most recent meeting: Oct. 15-16, 1993, at U of Colorado, in conjunction with the 1993 Mid-America Linguistics Conference. Next meeting: Montana, June 1995. Contact: David Rood, Linguistics, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. For details of the 1993 meeting (CSU-Long Beach) see "News From Regional Groups." The 1994 meeting will be held on Aug. 11-12 in Reno, Nevada. For information, contact: Kay Fowler, D of Anthropology, U of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0006 (tel: 702/784-6704; fax: 702/784-1300 or 784-6969).

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

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

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

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in 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). Contact: Jill Brody, Dept of Geography and 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. Usually mid-March. Contact: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763 (tel: 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. 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. \$20 (US)/year (\$30 to institutions). U Mariano Gálvez, Apartado Postal 1811, 01901 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: Clo-doaldo Soto, Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies, U of Illinois, 910 S 5th St #201, Champaign, IL 61820.

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

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/ALILA). Newsletter; Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. The 11th Symposium will be held on June 3-5, 1994, at Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport (abstracts to Monica Barnes, Program Chair, 377 Rector Place #11J, New York, NY 10280). For membership: 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, PA 15132.

International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. The 48th ICA will be held in Sweden, July 4 - 9, 1994, and will have as its principal theme "Threatened Peoples and Environments in the Americas." Contact: Institute of Latin American Studies, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden.

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

Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. German non-university institution with an important library on all matters referring to Latin America. Publishes various monograph series and a journal, *Indiana*, devoted to the indigenous languages and cultures of the Americas, and sponsors some non-fieldwork research activities. Contact: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut PK, Potsdamer Strasse 37, D-10785 Berlin, 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

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF THE AMERICAS

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SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 1994 are \$12 (US). Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to the Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Golla, SSILA, Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521.