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**OBITUARIES**

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**SSILA BUSINESS**

**1994 Elections**

Ballots for the 1994 SSILA elections will be distributed in a special mailing in September. The 1994 Nominating Committee (Leanne Hinton, Lyle Campbell, Pam Munro) will submit its slate of candidates at the end of August. Members who would like to recommend candidates should contact the chair of the committee, Leanne Hinton, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 (hinton@violet.berkeley.edu).

**Book Award**

Members are reminded that submissions for the 1994 SSILA Book Award must be received by September 15. 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. For further information contact: Marianne Mithun, SSILA Book Award, Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106 (mmithun@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu).

**Wick R. Miller (1932-1994)**

Wick R. Miller, our dear friend and colleague, was gravely injured in a traffic accident while riding on a bicycle in Hermosillo, Sonora, on May 7, 1994. He was flown to a hospital in Phoenix, Arizona where he died on May 9, at the age of sixty two, cut off in the prime of his life and in the midst of his work.

Wick was born in the small town of San Ysidro, New Mexico, west of Santa Fe between the Jemez and Zia reservations, where his father had a trading post. These early contacts with native peoples had a strong influence on his eventual academic career. He graduated from the University of New Mexico in 1953 with a degree in Anthropology and a strong interest in working with Pueblo languages. With the encouragement of his teacher, Stanley Newman, he went on to graduate work in linguistics at Berkeley. There he became a member of the first cohort of descriptive linguists to be trained by Mary Haas, Murray Emeneau, and the other members of the "Berkeley School," and like most of his fellow students he carried out field work for the Survey of California and Other Indian languages. Wick received his doctorate in 1962 with a grammar of Acoma (published in 1965), and soon thereafter joined the faculty of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Utah, which he never left. He served as the Director of the Linguistics Program there for eight years and as Chairman of the Department of Anthropology for two years.

Wick's life and work represented a vital and active continuation of the scholarly tradition of Franz Boas and Edward Sapir. From the beginning of his career, he was known as a gifted and determined analyst, undaunted by even the most complicated aspects of language. (His grammar of Acoma is probably the best instance of this analytic skill.) His principal field work was with three languages belonging to two language families: Acoma (Keres), and Shoshoni and Guarijio (Uto-Aztecan). His publications included three books and numerous articles on Native American languages, ranging from descriptive linguistics to sociolinguistics, linguistic acculturation, and historical linguistics. He did editorial work in linguistics for the University of Utah Press (where he was instrumental in setting up the SSILA Award Series), and in the months before his death he and Shirley Silver were nearing completion of a textbook on American Indian linguistics and sociolinguistics.

A significant part of Wick's work had as its aim the facilitation of the research of others. A prime example is *Uto-Aztecan Cognate Sets* (1967), updates of which he continued to distribute to his colleagues as more lexical material became available. Different

stages of this work served as the impetus for his lexical classification papers (1971a, 1984). He also provided us with encyclopedic surveys of Uto-Aztecan linguistics (1983, 1992a) and Numic linguistics (1986). Still in press is a survey of work on the ethnography of speaking in native North America and a synopsis of the Keres language family, as well as a grammatical sketch of Shoshoni.

Much of Wick's teaching was done in anthropology, and as a research scholar he felt himself as much an anthropologist as a linguist. This side of his work includes relatively early interest in obsolescing languages (1971b, 1972b), folk tales and historical narratives in Shoshoni (1972a), respect speech (1980), taxonomic systems (1976, 1988a) and lexical borrowing (1960, 1990).

Wick felt a strong debt to his language consultants and their communities. He served as an advisor to a bilingual education program for the Acoma people and conducted a workshop on Keresan linguistics for native speakers in 1970. He had continuously worked since 1971 in a variety of language and literacy programs among the Shoshoni of Utah, Nevada, and Idaho. Throughout this time he felt fortunate in having the collaboration of a colleague, Beverly Crum. Their association yielded literacy material in Shoshoni (1988b; revised 1991).

In 1969-70, with support from NSF and the Australian Institute of Aboriginal Studies, Wick carried out field research on the sociolinguistics of Australian aboriginal languages, primarily at Warburton Mission, Western Australia. Among the products of this work was a study of Western Desert sign language (1978). In more recent years he was active in fostering cooperation between scholars in Mexico and the United States. He carried out much of his Guarijio fieldwork from a base at the University of Sonora, in Hermosillo, where (in phased retirement from Utah) he was teaching at the time of his death. Students and university authorities in Sonora publicly honored his contributions during the Encuentro Sobre Lingüística en el Noroeste in 1990. This on-going conference owes much of its initiating impetus to Wick's tireless efforts to foster work in the Uto-Aztecan languages of northwest Mexico.

Wick was the leading student of comparative Uto-Aztecan linguistics in the United States and stood in the first rank of Americanist scholars internationally. Deeply committed to collegiality, his legacy includes two organizations that would not have existed without him: the Friends of Uto-Aztecan, of which he was always the prime mover, and SSILA, over whose formational meetings he presided in 1980-81. It was largely Wick's vision and persistence that brought SSILA into being and shaped its role in solidifying and institutionally defining American Indian linguistics. For this, and much more, we will forever be in his debt.

—Ray Freeze, Mauricio Mixco, & V.G.

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- 1960 Spanish Loanwords in Acoma I. *IJAL* 25:147-153.  
 1961 Spanish Loanword in Acoma II. *IJAL* 26:41-49.  
 1965 *Acoma Grammar and Texts*. University of California Publications in Linguistics 40.  
 1967 *Uto-Aztecan Cognate Sets*. University of California Publications in Linguistics 48.

- 1971a (with James L. Tanner & Lawrence P. Foley) A Lexicostatistic Study of Shoshoni Dialects. *Anthropological Linguistics* 13:142-164.  
 1971b The Death of a Language; Or Serendipity Among the Shoshoni. *Anthropological Linguistics* 13:114-120.  
 1972a *Neue Natekwinnappéh: Shoshoni Stories and Dictionary*. University of Utah Anthropological Papers 94.  
 1972b Obsolescing Languages: The Case of the Shoshoni. *Language in American Indian Education. Newsletter of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Education Programs*. Winter, pp. 1-12.  
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 1980 Speaking for Two: Respect Speech in the Guarijio of Northwest Mexico. *Proceedings of the Berkeley Linguistics Society* 6:196-206.  
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 1986 The Numic Languages. In: Warren L. D'Azevedo (ed.), *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol 11, Great Basin, pp. 98-106.  
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 1990 Early Spanish Loanwords in the Indigenous Languages of Northwest Mexico. In: Beatriz Garza Cuarón and Paulette Levy (eds.), *Homenaje a Jorge A. Suarez: Lingüística indoamericana e hispanica* (Mexico City: El Colegio de Mexico), pp. 351-365.  
 1992a Uto-Aztecan. In: William Bright (ed.), *Oxford International Encyclopedia of Linguistics* (New York & Oxford: Oxford University Press), vol. 4, pp. 212-216.  
 1992b English Index to Sapir's Southern Paiute Dictionary. In William Bright (ed.), *Collected Writings of Edward Sapir X: Southern Paiute Linguistics and Ethnography* (Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter), pp. 753-778.

#### Forthcoming:

- The Ethnography of Speaking. In: Ives Goddard (ed.), *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 17, Languages.  
 Sketch of Shoshoni Grammar. In: Ives Goddard (ed.), *Handbook of North American Indians*, Vol. 17, Languages.  
 Keres. In: *Encyclopedia of Languages and Linguistics*. Oxford and Edinburgh: Pergamon Press and Aberdeen University Press.  
 (with Shirley K. Silver) *American Indian Languages in Cultural and Social Context*. Tucson: Univ. of Arizona Press.

#### Paul L. Garvin (1920-1994)

Paul Garvin, Professor Emeritus of Linguistics at the State University of New York at Buffalo, died May 15, 1994, after a short illness. He was 74.

Garvin received his Ph.D. in 1947 from Indiana University. His dissertation, written under the supervision of Carl Voegelin, was on the Kutenai language; he published a series of articles on

Kutenai in the late 40s and in the 50s, particularly in *IJAL*. Subsequent to that he became internationally-known in a variety of areas, including sociolinguistics, especially language policy and planning issues, language in education, problems of linguistic theory and method, machine translation, and semiotics. He served extensively as a consultant on language problems, particularly in Latin America, but also in Canada, Ireland, and the Catalan region in Spain.

Early in his career, he held positions at the University of Oklahoma and Georgetown University, but through much of the 1960s held positions in private industry doing work on machine translation. He returned to academia in 1969, joining the Department of Linguistics at the State University of New York at Buffalo, which he chaired from 1971 to 1977. After his retirement in 1989, he continued to supervise students at Buffalo, but he also spent part of each year in his homeland, Czechoslovakia (or the Czech Republic), where in recent years he held appointments in anthropological linguistics at Masaryk University in Brno and at the Charles University of Prague.

— Matthew Dryer

PUBLICATIONS BY PAUL L. GARVIN ON AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES

- 1945 Review of Tomás Tebboth, *Diccionario Toba*. *IJAL* 11:247-248.
- 1946a Review of *Etnografía e língua tupi-guarani*, No. 1-5. *IJAL* 12:45-48.
- 1946b Review of J. Capistrano do Abreu, *Rã-txa hu-ni-ki-i, A língua dos Caxinauás*. *IJAL* 12:178-180.
- 1947 Christian names in Kutenai. *IJAL* 13:69-77.
- 1948a Kutenai I: Phonemics. *IJAL* 14:37-42.
- 1948b Kutenai II: Morpheme Variations. *IJAL* 14:87-90.
- 1948c Kutenai III: Morpheme Distributions (Prefix, Theme, Suffix). *IJAL* 14:171-187.
- 1948d Kutenai lexical innovations. *Word* 4:120-126.
- 1950 Wichita I: Phonemics. *IJAL* 16:179-184.
- 1951a Kutenai IV: Word Classes. *IJAL* 17:84-97.
- 1951b Review of Mary R. Haas, *Tunica Texts*. *Word* 7:84-85.
- 1951c Review of Harry Hoijer, *An Analytical Dictionary of the Tonkawa Language*, and Mary R. Haas, *Tunica Texts*. *American Anthropologist* 53:554.
- 1951d L'obviation en Kutenai: Echantillon d'une catégorie grammaticale amérindienne. *Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris* 47(1):166-212.
- 1953a Review of Fr. Antonio Guasch, S.J., *El idioma Guaraní and Diccionario Guaraní*. *IJAL* 19:156-159.
- 1953b Short Kutenai Texts. *IJAL* 19:305-311.
- 1954 Colloquial Kutenai Text: Conversation II. *IJAL* 20:316-334.
- 1958 A Descriptive Technique for the Treatment of Meaning. *Language* 34:1-32. [On Kutenai.]
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**Villiana C. Hyde (1903-1994)**

Villiana Calac Hyde died on May 16, 1994, in Escondido, California. She was 91. Mrs. Hyde, one of the last fluent speakers of

Luisseño, was the pivotal person in efforts to preserve and document the language. (Luisseño, the language associated with Mission San Luis Rey in Southern California, is a member of the Takic subgroup of Uto-Aztecan.) She was the author of *An Introduction to the Luisseño Language* (Malki Museum Press, 1971), a highly readable, yet linguistically sophisticated, pedagogical grammar. The book has been used as the basis for language classes, both in the Luisseño community and on many college and university campuses. Mrs. Hyde was a frequent presence in these classes. *An Introduction to the Luisseño Language* also introduced the now standard Luisseño orthography.

In 1985 Mrs. Hyde was invited to the Smithsonian to serve as a resource person for a summer program on American Indian languages and cultures; she was also asked to help identify artifacts and photographs in the Smithsonian's collections. In the last few years, she guided the study of Luisseño by linguists, anthropologists, and other members of the Luisseño community interested in the language; in addition, with the aid of recordings that she had previously made of her brothers Alex and Raymond Calac, she helped train a new generation to sing traditional Luisseño songs. She continued these and other efforts on behalf of Luisseño language and culture until she suffered a heart attack in July, 1993.

Mrs. Hyde was born in 1903, roughly around the time that the Luisseños were relocated from Warner Hot Springs. She grew up on the Rincon Reservation in inland northern San Diego County, although in her early teen years she was sent to the Indian boarding school in Riverside County, where she was forbidden to speak Luisseño. She married Conrado Hyde, a Diegueño, in 1929. With Mrs. Hyde as a cook, the two of them worked on a number of ranches in northern San Diego County. They had two children, a son (who died in early childhood from an illness) and a daughter, Lorraine. With her husband, and after his death in 1969 with her daughter Lorraine, Mrs. Hyde also took in and helped raise numerous foster children. Her many connections in the Luisseño community made her an invaluable resource in determining who was to be listed on the tribal roll.

Mrs. Hyde is survived by her sister, Mary Grand, and her daughter, Lorraine Hyde. She will be sorely missed as well by the Rincon community and by the many students of Luisseño who had the good fortune to know her.

Mrs. Hyde was buried next to her brothers in the Rincon Reservation graveyard on May 21, 1994, after a funeral service attended by roughly 200 people that filled to overflowing the reservation's St. Bartholemew's Catholic Church.

— Susan Steele

**Berneice Humphrey (1910-1994)**

Berneice Humphrey, one of the last native speakers of Tolowa (and of Southwest Oregon Athabaskan generally), passed away last February in Crescent City, California. She was the daughter of Amelia Brown, who was a consultant for Pliny Earle Goddard and for nearly every other linguist and anthropologist who visited the Tolowas between 1900 and 1970. Berneice, a scholar and teacher in her own right, co-authored with Loren Bommelyn the 1983 and

1989 editions of *Xus We-yo'*, a Tolowa dictionary and ethnography. At the memorial gathering, Loren, who had learned Tolowa from Berneice through many years of apprenticeship, bade her an appropriate farewell by delivering his eulogy in that language.

— V.G.

### Alberta Austin (1930-1994)

Alberta ("Bert") Austin, a Seneca woman who contributed an extraordinary amount to the preservation of her language, passed away on January 13, 1994 after a prolonged illness.

From the beginning of the Bilingual Education Program at the Cattaraugus Reservation in 1976, and stimulated by language workshops taught by Marianne Mithun, Bert proved to have a natural talent both for language teaching and for linguistic analysis. She subsequently developed a pre-school language program, writing a children's songbook with an accompanying cassette, a picture dictionary, and a guide to counting in Seneca. She taught Seneca at SUNY-Buffalo, and spent time in Oklahoma teaching the language to members of the Seneca-Cayuga tribe there. More recently she led a revival of the tradition of Seneca hymn singing, directing the singers and preparing with great care a new Seneca Hymnal with words and music.

Bert also conceived and carried out an ambitious project of interviewing a total of 121 seniors on all three Seneca reservations, writing down what they said from her tape recordings, and publishing it all in two volumes which she called *Ne'ho Niyo'dē:nō'*, or *That's What It Was Like*. Although most of these interviews were conducted and published in English with an eye toward future generations of readers, she and I agreed that it would be worth doing something similar in the Seneca language. For this purpose we applied for and received a grant from the National Science Foundation. Bert recorded conversations, reminiscences, and stories, transcribed them on her computer, and sent me the disks for further processing. We were in the middle of this project when she was stricken with cancer.

Bert once said she wondered what she would have done with her life if she had gone to college, and speculated that she might have become a professional linguist. Her interests lay in that direction, and she certainly would have accomplished a great deal if that had been her fate. But what she did accomplish had inestimable value too. Whether it was related to language or to bowling, she did everything well, and what she achieved with the Seneca language will survive as a lasting tribute to her memory. I personally feel that it was a great privilege to have been associated with her.

— Wallace Chafe

### Louis-Phillippe Vaillancourt, O.M.I.

Father Louis-Phillippe Vaillancourt, an Oblate priest and a senior scholar in Cree linguistics, died in Quebec on Sept. 23, 1993. The author of an East Cree language course and a French-East Cree dictionary published in 1992, he had worked among the Cree in Quebec for some 30 years. He lived in Wemindji from 1943 to 1954 and then in Eastmain until 1970. He taught Cree at the

University of Ottawa, worked as a translator, and was a regular participant in Algonquian Conferences. Father Vaillancourt was also a founding member of SSILA.

(from *Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics* 19:2)

### Harvey D. Carlson

Harvey Carlson died on March 10, 1994, of AIDS. A linguist (he was a specialist in Lowland South American languages) and environmentalist, and an active member of SSILA, Harvey was the person most responsible for mastering and archiving the tape collection of California Indian languages and music at UC-Berkeley. Until the 1970s this collection, which had been accumulating since the 1950s, was a disorganized set of tapes of various types and sizes, most with no documentation and many deteriorating. Harvey, who was then the technician at the UC Berkeley Language Lab, was the main source of energy behind the effort to find funding, design the archives, and painstakingly edit the tapes to make the masters.

(from *News from Native California*)

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Wick Miller

May 13, 1994

We were profoundly shaken to get news of the death of our colleague Wick Miller. Several of us here have known Wick for many years and appreciated his unswerving devotion to good scholarship and his contagious enthusiasm to know more about Uto-Aztecan and other indigenous languages and cultures. He was a great example to us, not only as a great scholar, but as a great person whose scholarship led him to be involved in the communities he studied. We too will miss him deeply.

On behalf of all of us, please extend our deepest sympathy to his family, his colleagues, his indigenous friends — in short, to all those who knew and loved him.

Tom Willett, Linguistics Coordinator  
Summer Institute of Linguistics  
Mexico Branch in Tucson  
Box 8987-CRB, Tucson AZ 85738-0987

[Also signed by: Burt Bascom, Doris Bartholomew, Albert Bickford, Gene Casad, Ben Elson, Joe Grimes, Larry Hagberg, Steve Marlett, Becky Moser, Velma Pickett, Ralph Reed, Dean and Lucille Saxton, Pris Small, Ron Stoltzfus, Dave Tuggy, and Jim Watters.]

May 11, 1994

Several of us here at Colorado spent much of yesterday being upset, naturally, and thinking about Wick. We want to pass on to you an idea that others probably have already had: SSILA should establish some kind of scholarship in Wick's name. We would rather this be financial aid for education, instead of more field work money, since there are now quite a few resources for the latter, and in many ways that money goes to the converted, instead of to potential recruits. One estimate is that we would

need about \$20,000 to make any kind of a useful annual award; I think that's too low, but even that seems like a lot to raise. If the SSILA Executive Committee thinks this a feasible project for the Society, we would be willing to help.

We sure will miss Wick.

David Rood  
Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Colorado  
Boulder, CO 80309

[We have received several other communications suggesting the establishment of a memorial for Wick Miller. The SSILA Executive Committee will discuss the matter at its next meeting. - Ed.]

### Clarification of NSF's Role

[*Editor's Note:* In the "Media Watch" section of the April *Newsletter* we passed along a statement from Paul Chapin (quoted in a *Washington Post* article on endangered Native American languages) that "funding for language preservation now takes up 20% of [the NSF-Linguistics] research budget." Paul sends us the following clarification.]

May 23, 1994

I recently received the April *SSILA Newsletter*, and found myself mentioned. I suppose I should clarify the "20 percent" figure a bit, lest I'm guilty of fostering misimpressions. First, that was a top-of-the-head impressionistic estimate, given in the course of a phone conversation with a reporter, not worked out carefully by analysis of grant data, although I believe it is fairly accurate as an average over several years of NSF Linguistics Program activities. Second, it was intended in the context to indicate the amount we spend on all descriptive research (grammars, dictionaries, texts, phonetic inventories, etc.), not just on endangered languages specifically, although as it turns out the major portion of the funds goes to work on endangered languages, because that's what most of the proposals are about. Third, the funds are not for "language preservation" as that term is usually understood (Saturday classes for children, community outreach, etc.), but for dictionaries, grammars, etc. which are useful to linguistic science. In many cases these also play a role in a language preservation program, which of course pleases me greatly, but that can't be the grounds for NSF funding.

Paul Chapin  
Linguistics Program, National Science Foundation  
Washington, DC 20560

### Directory Size

June 22, 1994

The 1993 and 1994 editions of the *SSILA Membership Directory* are beautiful jobs. So was the 1992 edition, and I would like to urge you next year to return to the 1992 format, unless it really makes a large difference in the cost. Half-size (8 1/2 x 5 1/2) booklets can be shelved neatly. Full sized (8 1/2 x 11) ones lie around cluttering up the place until they are thrown out in exasperation.

J. Richard Reid  
P.O. Box 37, Rochdale, MA 01542

[We would be interested in hearing from other members about this. Although the smaller format is more expensive, it is not prohibitively so, and we can switch back to it if there is good reason to do so. — Ed.]

## NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

### New Editor at Mouton

Walter de Gruyter & Co. has announced the appointment of Anke Beck as the new Editor-in-Chief of Mouton de Gruyter, effective October 1, 1994. Ms. Beck will replace Dr. Marie-Louise Lieber-Harkort, who resigned in February. Ms. Beck has an M.A. from the School of Oriental and African Studies and is currently completing her doctoral dissertation at the University of Bielefeld. Under Dr. Lieber-Harkort's editorship Mouton took the initiative in publishing grammars, dictionaries, and other substantial descriptive works on American Indian and other indigenous languages, many of which are offered to SSILA members at substantial discounts. We have every hope that these initiatives will continue under Ms. Beck's editorship.

### Stipends for American Indian Language Work in 1995

#### *Jacobs Research Funds*

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

Funds will not be supplied for salaries, for ordinary living expenses, or for major items of equipment. Projects in archaeology, physical anthropology, applied anthropology, and applied linguistics are not eligible, nor is archival research supported.

For information and application forms contact The Jacobs Research Funds, Whatcom Museum of History & Art, 121 Prospect St., Bellingham, WA 98225 (tel: 206/676-6981). Applications must be postmarked on or before February 15, 1995.

#### *APS-Phillips Fund Grants*

The American Philosophical Society has announced its 1995 competition for Phillips Fund grants in Native North American (i.e. continental U.S. and Canada) linguistics and ethnohistory. Grants average \$1,200 and rarely exceed \$1,500. Eligible expenses include travel, tapes, films, informants' fees, etc., but not general maintenance or permanent equipment. Applicants are normally expected to have the doctorate, but proposals are considered from persons engaged in advanced graduate studies or in independent scholarly research. The committee will seldom approve more than two awards to the same applicant within a 5-year period. The deadline for applications for 1995 awards is March 1; decisions will be made by the end of May. Write for application forms (no telephone requests please), specifying whether your field of research is linguistics or ethnohistory: Phillips Fund for Native

American Research, American Philosophical Society, 104 South 5th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3387.

Successful applicants in the 1994 competition included: **Laura L. Anderson**, "Sisseton-Wahpeton Collections of A. B. Skinner and Amos One Road"; **Rosemarie K. Bank**, "Staging the 'Native' in American Theatre Culture, 1793-1893"; **Deborah Bernstein**, "Ottawa Responses to Western Culture, 1820-1835"; **Amy Dahlstrom**, "Fox Syntax and Discourse Functions"; **Eric Elliott**, "Cahuilla Oral Traditions"; **Robbie Ethridge**, "Benjamin Hawkins and the Creek Indians in the 18th Century"; **Colleen M. Fitzgerald**, "Tohono O'odham Traditional Songs"; **Anthony G. Gulig**, "Government-Indian Relations in Northern Saskatchewan and Wisconsin, 1905-1950"; **Deborah E. House**, "Language and Ideology in a Navajo School and Community"; **Kumiko Ichihashi**, "Clause Combining in Hualapai"; **Andrej A. Kibrik**, "Navajo Transitivity Marking and Discourse Structure"; **Benjamin R. Kracht**, "Ethnohistory of Kiowa Belief Systems, 1833-1994"; **Michael Lawson**, "Anthropological Expeditions to Native American Communities in the Southwest, 1879-1914"; **Daniel Lichtenfeld**, "Relation between Tewa Speech and Song"; **Mary S. Linn**, "Yuchi Phonology"; **Monica Macaulay**, "Topics in Karuk Syntax"; **Lynette R. Melnar**, "Caddo Verb Stem Morphology"; **Amoena B. Norcross**, "Verbal Affixes and Categories in Shawnee"; **Michael L. Oberg**, "Indians and Englishmen, 1585-1835"; **Brenda Orser**, "Prosodic Case-marking in Spokane, Interior Salish"; **Steve J. Potts**, "Federal Policy toward Native Americans: The Standing Rock Lakota"; **Rowena McC. Ruff**, "Moravian Missionaries among the Cherokee in the Early 19th Century"; **Pamela S. Wallace**, "Historical Research in the Yuchi Community"; **Suzanne S. Wash**, "Northern Sierra Miwok"; and **Kees-Jan Waterman**, "Ethnohistory of Intercultural Contacts in New Netherland, 1609-1664."

### *SIL Grants to Students of Endangered Languages*

The Summer Institute of Linguistics is making funds available for up to four grants of up to \$1,000 each for the support of graduate students working on field projects with endangered languages. Grants are intended to supplement funds from the student's institution (e.g., when the latter funds are not sufficient to cover special expenses entailed by fieldwork, such as international travel). "Endangered language" remains undefined, but the criteria SIL considers include: the number of known speakers; current trends in language use; and the quantity and quality of already available research. Applications should be made by the student's supervising professor. Inquiries should be addressed to: Academic Affairs, SIL, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236 (tel: 214/709-2400; fax: 214/709-3380; email: florence.gerdel@sil.org).

### **Postdoctoral Research Fellowship in Brazil**

The Linguistics Division of the Museu Goeldi in Brazil is offering a fellowship for an "Associated Researcher." This type of fellowship has a stipend (exempt from Brazilian or US taxes) from US\$1,520 to \$2,530, depending on qualifications. The fellowship is for a minimum of two years and can be renewed. The Museu Goeldi is a Brazilian federal research institute focused on the Amazon region. It is located in Belém, a city with about one million inhabitants near the mouth of the Amazon River. The Linguistics Division has modern computer, video and audio equipment, e-mail, a growing library, excellent students, and a wealth of research opportunities. Candidates for the fellowship must have a Ph.D., possess a strong general knowledge of linguistics, and have the

intellectual and fieldwork skills necessary to analyze and describe Amazonian languages. Duties include (1) helping develop the Linguistics program through supervision of students, teaching, administration, and audio-video documentation, and (2) original research. If funding is approved for a proposed large scale project to develop the study of Native Brazilian languages, the fellowship holder would participate in its implementation. Prior experience in Brazil is not necessary, but candidates must be able to learn Portuguese and adapt to Brazil, as well as to contribute to the development of scientific Linguistics in Brazil and to practical assistance for indigenous communities. Inquiries should be addressed to: Denny Moore, Museu Goeldi-DCH, CP 399, 66.040-170 Belém, Pará, BRAZIL (fax: 55-91-249-0466; e-mail: moore@saci.secom.ufpa.br — keep trying).

### **American Indian Languages at 1995 Linguistic Institute**

The 58th Linguistic Institute, sponsored by the LSA and co-sponsored by Gallaudet University will be held at the University of New Mexico, in Albuquerque, from June 26 to August 4, 1995. The focus of the 1995 LI will be cross-linguistic perspectives on grammar, discourse, acquisition, and processing, with special emphasis on Southwestern languages and signed languages.

Courses on American Indian languages and linguistics will include:

- *Comparative Kiowa-Tanoan* (**Laurel Watkins**, Colorado College)
- *Comparative Phonology of Athapaskan* (**Jeff Leer**, U of Alaska)
- *Dine Language* [i.e., Navajo] (**MaryAnn Willie**, U of Arizona)
- *Structure of Athapaskan* (**Keren Rice**, U of Toronto)
- *Issues of Hopi Linguistics in Theoretical and Typological Perspective* (**Kenneth Hale**, MIT, and **LaVerne Jeanne**, U of Nevada-Reno)
- *Sociolinguistics of Native American Languages* (**Jane Hill**, U of Arizona).

For further information on Institute offerings, either see the June 1994 issue of the *LSA Bulletin* or contact: Linguistic Institute, Dept. of Linguistics, Humanities Bldg. 526, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1196 (tel: 505/277-6353; fax: 505/277-6355). A catalog, available in the fall of 1994, will be mailed upon request. Information may also be requested by e-mail: linginst@carina.unm.edu.

In addition, a number of American Indian language groups will be meeting in Albuquerque during the Institute, including:

- June 26-27 (Monday and Tuesday), *Kiowa-Tanoan-Keresan Conference*. Contact: Laurel J. Watkins (lwatkins@cc.colorado.edu)
- June 28-29 (Wednesday and Thursday), *Athapaskan Languages Conference*. Contact: Sally Midgette (smidge@carina.unm.edu)
- June 30-July 2 (Friday, Saturday, and Sunday), *Symposium on Language Loss and Public Policy*. Contact: Garland Bills (gbills@bootes.unm.edu)
- July 3-4 (Monday and Tuesday) *Friends of Uto-Aztecan*. Contact: Jane H. Hill (jhil@anthro.arizona.edu)
- July 5-6 (Wednesday and Thursday morning), *Hokan-Penutian Workshop*. Contact: Victor Golla (golla@nic.csu.net)
- July 6-7 (Thursday afternoon and Friday), *Conference on J.P. Harrington Papers*. Contact: Victor Golla (golla@nic.csu.net)

- July 8-9 (Saturday and Sunday), *SSILA Summer Meeting*. Contact: Victor Golla (golla@nic.csu.net)
- July 10-11 (Monday and Tuesday morning), *Muskogean-Oklahoma Linguistics Conference*. Contact: Jack Martin (jmart@mail.wm.edu)
- July 11-12 (Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday), *Siouan-Caddoan Linguistics Conference*. Contact: Randy Graczyk, St. Charles Mission, Pryor, Montana 59066; or David Rood (rood\_d@cubldr.colorado.edu)
- July 13-14 (Thursday and Friday), *Andean Linguistics Workshop*. Contact: Bruce Mannheim (bruce.mannheim@um.cc.umich.edu)

### Working Conference on Latin American Languages at Tulane

A Workshop/Parasession on *Language South of the Rio Bravo* (LSoRB) will be held on January 9-10, 1995, at Tulane University, New Orleans. Papers are invited on both indigenous and European-derived languages and language use in Latin America. Suggested topics for indigenous languages include grammar and description; processes of language change; language death; creolization; standardization; and revitalization. Topics for Spanish and Portuguese might in addition include nationalization; dialectology; contact phenomena; and sociolinguistic context of use. Papers will be welcomed on formal theory; cognitive domains; comparative, historical, and typological studies; and computational and textual approaches. Send abstracts and/or proposals for working groups by Sept 10, 1994 to: Judie Maxwell, Dept. of Anthropology, 1021 Audubon, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118-5698 (tel: 504/865-5336; fax: 504/865-5338; e-mail: maxwell@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu).

### Field reports/Endangered Language Session at 1995 LSA

A session on *Field Reports/Endangered Languages* has been proposed as an organized session for the January 1995 Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, in New Orleans. The organizers (Tony Woodbury & Ken Hale) have circulated the following announcement:

The documentation of languages and language use is a central mission of the discipline. Higher order generalizations about human linguistic competence, communicative competence, and linguistic prehistory all depend on it. It is an urgent mission because overall linguistic diversity is declining drastically. Michael Krauss (in *Language* 68:4-10, 1992) estimates that the 6,000 or so languages spoken now may be reduced to below 1,000 in as few as a hundred years. Yet, while the regular LSA session categories accommodate certain results of field documentation and description, they still fail to support the enterprise itself, or to provide a forum for its most immediate results and products. This failure tends to diminish awareness of field work and documentation as an ongoing enterprise within the discipline at a time of unprecedented urgency. Worse, it places a heavy or even prohibitive burden on beginning linguists who have made a commitment to the documentation and revitalization of endangered languages, but who, in addition to the demands of field work, must tailor their work to existing session categories if they want to present it at all.

Therefore, the LSA's Committee on Endangered Languages is soliciting abstracts for a proposed organized session at the January, 1995, LSA Meeting titled *Field Reports/Endangered Languages*. The organizers are Ken Hale (MIT) and Tony Woodbury (Univ. of Texas, Austin). If this session is successful, a similar one will be proposed for the 1996 LSA

Meeting, with the eventual goal of establishing Field Reports/Endangered Languages as a self-sustaining regular session category at future Annual Meetings.

Abstracts are invited on results of recent field work, especially (but not necessarily) on languages that are endangered, including:

- Squibs presenting fact patterns that are interesting in some general (e.g., theoretical or historical) sense, or new for a given language or area (e.g. a verb paradigm not noted in earlier descriptions; or tone in a region where tone languages are not expected).
- Descriptions of new phenomena (cf. such past field "discoveries" as clicks, vowel harmony, echo words, ergativity, whistled speech, ritual registers, and convergence)
- Presentations of new findings on issues of language endangerment (e.g., the distribution and speaker strength of languages or dialects in a given area, language preservation or revitalization efforts, attitudes toward language death, or the sociolinguistics of endangered language communities)
- Field methodology (e.g., field techniques, dictionary making, natural text collection/representation, speaker census and survey methods, linguist-community cooperation)
- General issues of concern for field workers (e.g., the intellectual roles of linguist and consultant, the responsibility of linguists to the communities in which they work, or the role of field work in linguistic theory).

As in regular LSA Meeting sessions, papers will be 15 minutes long, with five minutes for discussion. There are eight slots. Please submit abstracts by **Tuesday, August 30** to: Tony Woodbury; Dept. of Linguistics; Calhoun Hall 501; University of Texas; Austin, Texas 78712-1196 (phone (512) 471-1701, email acw@emx.cc.utexas.edu). Submitters must be LSA members. Each submission should conform to the guidelines for 15 minute papers in the December 1993 *LSA Bulletin* and should consist of a completed Abstract Submittal Form (p. 61), a short abstract on the form provided, and a long abstract as specified. Please also include a phone number or email address where you can be reached on Wednesday, Sept. 7. That way, you can be notified about your abstract in time for the September 10 deadline for regular LSA abstracts.

Abstracts will be reviewed by a subcommittee of the Committee on Endangered Languages. To the extent possible, the eight abstracts will be chosen so as to represent languages of most or all major world regions, with an emphasis on languages that are endangered; to demonstrate the range of topics possible for LSA Field Reports; to emphasize the work of younger, less established members of the profession, including especially graduate students; and to showcase field results of importance and interest to linguists generally.

An electronic copy of the (preliminary) proposal for this session to the LSA Program Committee is available from Tony Woodbury at acw@emx.cc.utexas.edu.

### 1994 NALI Meeting to Stress Creative Approaches

The 14th annual *Native American Language Issues Institute* (NALI) will meet at Glorieta, New Mexico, near Santa Fe, Nov. 9-12, 1994, under the sponsorship of the Center for Research and Cultural Exchange, Institute of American Indian Arts. The theme will be "Singing We Come: Shaping Our Future through Language and Song," and the program will focus on creative approaches to the development, maintenance, and preservation of Native American

languages. Special emphasis will be put on indigenous forms of culture and language transmission, stressing drama, song, storytelling, the roles of women, and intergenerational teaching strategies. Language immersion programs will be presented, and ways of implementing low-budget language programs will be discussed. For further information contact: Dolly Naranjo, Administrator, CRCE, Institute of American Indian Arts, P.O. Box 20007, Santa Fe, NM 87504 (tel: 505/988-6434).

### South American Meetings

Two meetings of interest to Americanist linguists will be taking place in South America later this year:

- *II Congreso Nacional de Investigaciones Lingüístico-Filológica*. Lima, August 1-3. Two of the 13 announced sessions will be concerned with indigenous languages: Lingüística Andina (coordinación: Rodolfo Cerrón Palomino); and Lingüística Amazónica (coordinación: Angel Corbera). For further information contact: Univ. Ricardo Palma, Fac. de Lenguas Modernas, Av. Benavides cdra. 54 s/n, Surco, Apartado Postal 14-0316, Lima, Peru; fax: (51)(14) 492477.

- *II Jornadas de Lingüística Aborigen*. Buenos Aires, Nov. 15-18. Sessions will be organized around eight themes: Lingüística descriptiva; Lingüística histórico-comparativa; Variedades dialectales; Lexicografía bilingüe; Educación bilingüe e intercultural; Lenguas en contacto; Políticas lingüísticas; and Análisis de textos. The honorary committee consists of Willem F. H. Adelaar, Rodolfo Cerrón Palomino, Christos Clairis, and Yolanda Lastra. The organizing committee includes Ana Gerzenstein, Ana Fernández Garay, Pedro Viegas Barros, Yolanda Gutiérrez, and Susana Andreotta (Secretary). For further information contact: Instituto de Lingüística, Fac. de Filosofía y Letras, Univ. de Buenos Aires, 25 de Mayo 217, 1º piso, (1002) Buenos Aires, Argentina; fax: (54) (1) 343-2733.

### 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.]

- **Haruo Aoki's** recently published *Nez Perce Dictionary* (see *SSILA Newsletter*, April 1994, p.8) has received considerable attention in the *Lewiston Morning Tribune*, the newspaper that serves the central Idaho area where the Nez Perce Reservation is located. In a front page story on Sunday, April 17, the *Tribune* called Aoki's 1,280-page dictionary "a monumental work in every sense of the word" and opined that the language, in danger of dying, has now found a new life. In a sidebar 26 words and their definitions were cited from the dictionary (not entirely accurately, as it turned out), and two accompanying articles on an interior page discussed, respectively, the nature of an unwritten literary tradition

and the efforts that some Indian groups (including the Nez Perce) are now mounting to keep their languages alive.

On April 28, however, the *Tribune* ran a letter from Allen P. Slickpoo, Sr., identified as the Nez Perce Tribal Ethnographer. Slickpoo called into question the motives of non-Indian academics, whose work, in his opinion, is too often "above scrutiny or criticism from the subjects they have written about." He concluded: "We have come to realize the necessity for corrective action....to return the expertis[e] back to the Numiipu (Nez Perce) Tribe. The Numiipu people want to develop ways to authenticate their history, culture and language values which have been exploited by the non-Indian experts." In a follow-up story the *Tribune* noted that Slickpoo "says Aoki's dictionary has many inaccuracies and that the work could hinder, rather than help, efforts to teach the language to Nez Perce young people." Slickpoo cited three serious inaccuracies in the lexical examples the *Tribune* had published with its original story. Aoki, asked by the reporter about these, pointed out that, in fact, the *Tribune* had miscopied two of the examples (writing 'boil' for 'broil' and citing *picpic* 'cat' as *pic*) and that the third was not a word but the stem of a word that occurs with several other elements.

It might be noted that in 1972 Allen P. Slickpoo, Sr., published a book entitled *Nu Mee Poom Tit Wah Tit (Nez Perce Legends)*. It contains 46 stories, all in English. Of these, 38 are taken nearly word for word, without attribution, from the translations in Aoki's *Nez Perce Oral Narratives*. Sometimes non-Indian expertise is useful, it would seem.

- Nez Perce lexicography might make headlines in Lewiston, Idaho, but it takes Klingon Bible translation to hit the front page of the *Wall Street Journal* (June 13, 1994). As **Marc Okrand's** *jeu d'esprit* takes on a life of its own, Marc himself recedes into the background. His name first appears only in the penultimate paragraph of the *WSJ* story, where Klingon's creator is identified as a scholar who "has studied native American tongues." Alas, no mention is made of Marc's real magnum opus, his 1977 *Mutsun Grammar* (Ph.D. dissertation, UC-Berkeley), or of the curious fact that more than one Mutsun Costanoan word has found its interstellar way into the Klingon vocabulary.

- The publication of a rebuttal to Greenberg and Ruhlen's "Amerind" theory by the Smithsonian's **Ives Goddard** and LSU's **Lyle Campbell** (see the first item in "Recent Publications", this issue) was the focus of a Smithsonian press release in May. We saw the version published in the May-June 1994 issue of *Smithsonian Runner*, the Institution's newsletter on Native American affairs. Accompanied by a photograph of Goddard in the field (working with Adeline Wanatee, a speaker of Mesquakie), the story emphasizes the unreliability of Greenberg and Ruhlen's methods and data. In Goddard's and Campbell's view, the Amerind hypothesis is premature. What is needed is careful study of smaller-scale historical changes, as well as more data on individual languages. The latter is particularly urgent. "As many as 90 percent of Native American languages may no longer be spoken by the end of the next century," Goddard is quoted as saying. "If we want to gather the clues to human history available from them, we must do it now."



• Earlier this year PBS broadcast a National Geographic Special on Kodiak Island and its bears (the program has been rebroadcast several times since, both in North America and in Europe). One segment showed how the Aleut people of Kodiak are working to regain control of their environment. Among the native people profiled was a young man named *Sven Haakanson*, who besides being an Aleut is also a graduate student in anthropology at Harvard. In one scene he was shown using a HyperCard program on one of the Aleut languages, going over the pronunciation with an elder: a short but very moving scene. According to our SSILA sources, the HyperCard documentation of Aleut is one of several language, culture, and archaeology projects initiated by K.A.N.A. (Kodiak Area Native Association).

• Joel Engel's profile of the Canadian Métis actress, *Tantoo Cardinal*, in the April 10, 1994 edition of the *New York Times*, provides some insight into the casting of *Dances With Wolves*. Ms. Cardinal, who had previously appeared only in Canadian films, often in minor parts, tried out for the role of the medicine man Kicking Bird's wife. According to the story, before her audition she translated the English words in the script into her native Cree, since she knew that in the film they would be spoken in Lakota. "I don't think [Kevin Costner] had ever heard the words said in an Indian language," Engel quotes her as saying. "He leaned in real close. By the time I got home, he'd called to say I'd gotten the part." Like most of the other Indian actors in the film Ms. Cardinal had to be tutored in Lakota, but apparently it was her ability to speak any Indian language at all that got her the role. She later appeared in *Black Robe* (dying with an arrow in her neck). Later this year Ms. Cardinal will finally get to portray a Cree woman, in *Legends of the Fall*, starring Anthony Hopkins and Brad Pitt, although whether the part is scripted with any Cree dialogue was not mentioned in the story.

• Also the subject of a profile — in the April 13 issue of the *ANU Reporter*, a fortnightly publication of the Australian National University — was our SSILA colleague *Alexandra (Sasha) Aikhenvald*. Sasha, who was in Brazil the last time we had heard from her, came to ANU last February on a 5-year Senior Research Fellowship from the Australian Research Council. Her principal project will be a comparative study of noun classification systems, and she plans to carry out extensive fieldwork on Australian languages. However, her work on Arawakan languages in the Rio Negro region of Brazil, Colombia and Venezuela remains a high priority. "I love the Arawak language," the article quotes her as saying. Born in Russia, Sasha was trained as an Indo-Europeanist, with particular focus on Hittite, and later became the Russian expert on Berber. She went to South America in 1989. Surely one of the world's most widely-travelled linguists, she now plans to make Australia her permanent home.

• While waiting for the next Tony Hillerman novel, aficionados of mysteries set in authentic Indian locales (and graced with a few more or less authentic lines of Indian language dialogue) might want to read *Jean Hager's* latest book, *Ravenmocker* (Mysterious Press paperback, 1994). Like Hager's previous two mysteries *Ravenmocker* is set in Oklahoma Cherokee country, in this case downtown Tahlequah. Her Cherokee characters run the gamut

from Indian yuppies to stoic traditionalists who worry about killer witches on the prowl. Good entertainment for a summer afternoon.

## NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

### Athabaskan

• The 1994 *Athabaskan Languages Conference* was held June 16-17 at the Elders' Potlatch House on the Stoney Creek Reserve, about 65 miles west of Prince George, British Columbia. Elders participated throughout the conference in a variety of ways, including story-telling between talks. There were traditional feasts on both days of the conference.

The program included: **MaryAnn Willie** (U of New Mexico) and Eloise Jelinek (U of Arizona), "Subjects in Navajo 'Psych' Verbs"; **Ferdinand de Haan** (U of New Mexico), "Negation and Scope in OV Languages: Evidence from Navajo"; **Alice Taff** (U of Washington), "Deg Xinag Verbs: Hypercard Language Learning Project"; **Leslie Saxon & Jacqueline deBruin** (U of Victoria), "Dogrib First Person Dual Subject Inflection"; **James Kari** (ANLC), "Local vs. Regional Place Naming-Conventions in Athabaskan Languages"; **Sharon Hargus** (U of Washington), "D-Classifiers in Wits'uwit'cn"; **Bill Poser** (Stanford U), "The Latin Hymns in the Carrier Prayer Book"; **Chris Gunlogson** (U of Washington), "A Comparative Look at Agreement in Athabaskan Languages"; **Dagmar Jung** (U of New Mexico), "Functions of the Nominalizer -i in Jicarilla Apache"; and **Siri G. Tuttle** (U of Washington), "Metrical Evidence for the Full-Reduced Vowel Distinction in Galice Athabaskan."

For further information, contact Alison McDonald, Univ. of Northern British Columbia, Athabaskan Language Conference, P.O. Bag 1950, Station A, Prince George, B.C. V2L 5P2, Canada (604/960-5517; alison@unbc.edu).

### Algonquian

• The 26th *Algonquian Conference* will take place from Oct. 28-30, 1994, at the Charter House Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba. The organizers welcome topics from all disciplines relating to Algonquian-speaking peoples. Papers (30 minutes, including discussion) may be delivered in English or French. The registration fee is \$30 (students \$25). Contributors should send title and abstract by Sept. 1, 1994 to: David H. Pentland, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada (tel: 204/474-9596; internet: david\_pentland@umanitoba.ca; fax: 204/275-0846).

• The volume of *Papers of the Twenty-Fourth Algonquian Conference* (1992), edited by William Cowan, was published recently by Carleton University. The price is \$30 (Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, US dollars to US and all other addresses), payable to the Algonquian Conference. Order from: Algonquian Conference, Dept. of Linguistics, Carleton Univ., 1125 Colonel By Dr., Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6, Canada.

### Salish

• The 29th *International Conference on Salish & Neighboring Languages* will be held August 11-13, 1994, at Salish Kootenai College in Pablo, Montana. Sessions for the conference will be held in the Michel Building on the S-K College campus. The college is located 60 miles north of Missoula and 72 miles south of Kalispell on U.S. Highway 93. Housing options include on-campus student housing in 2- to 4-bedroom units; motels in Polson ranging in price from \$32 to \$75 per night; or with local

families as available. The Vandenburg cultural camp, operated by the Salish Cultural Committee, is available as a campsite. (The camp is south of Ravalli on the Valley Creek Road; transportation can be arranged if necessary.) Since the Flathead Lake area is a tourist area, participants are urged to make arrangements as soon as possible. — People who would like to be added to the program should contact the Conference organizer as soon as possible: Joyce A. Silverthorne, Bilingual Education Program, Salish Kootenai College, Box 117, Pablo, MT 59855 (tel: 406/675-4800, ext. 313; fax: 406/675-4801).

#### Far Western Languages

• A 2-week *Workshop on Comparative Penutian Linguistics* was held at the University of Oregon, Eugene, from June 27 through July 8, 1994, funded by grants from both NSF and NEH. Coordinators were **Scott DeLancey** and **Victor Golla**. The 20 participants (and the language expertise they represented) included:

**Eugene Buckley** (Alsea), **Catherine A. Callaghan** (Utian [Miwok-Costanoan]), **Scott DeLancey** (Klamath), **John A. Dunn** (Tsimshianic), **Kathrine French** (Chinookan), **Geoffrey Gamble** (Yokuts), **Victor Golla** (Yokuts), **Anthony Grant** (Coosan and Kuitich [Siuslaw-Lower Umpqua]), **Dell Hymes** (Chinookan), **Virginia Hymes** (Sahaptian), **Daythal Kendall** (Takelma), **Marvin Kramer** (Miwok), **Stefan Liedtke** (General Penutian), **Amy Miller** (Costanoan), **Robert Moore** (Chinookan), **Bruce Rigsby** (Sahaptian, Molala, and Tsimshianic), **Noel Rude** (Sahaptian), **Alice Shepherd** (Wintu), **William Shipley** (Maiduan), and **Marie-Lucie Tarpent** (Tsimshianic).

The purpose of the Workshop was to survey the current status of the Penutian hypothesis as formulated by Edward Sapir, and to assess prospects for future work within this or related comparative frameworks. Participants considered the lexical, phonological, and grammatical evidence both for the family as a whole and for several narrower groupings or potential subgroups, including Yokuts-Utian, Klamath-Sahaptian-Maiduan, and Wintun-Alsea (or Wintun as an Oregon Penutian language). While there was some doubt cast on certain connections (the connection of Tsimshian to the other languages seems increasingly problematic), the participants generally agreed on the plausibility of a genetic relationship among the Penutian languages of California, Oregon, and the Plateau. During the second week of the Workshop various dimensions of a possible Common Penutian grammar were explored, including phonology (particularly template morphology), nominal morphology (including case marking), and stem structure.

Plans were laid for an e-mail network and a newsletter, as well as the establishment of a central database of comparative and descriptive materials on Penutian languages at the Univ. of Oregon. For further information on the Workshop or on further initiatives in Penutian studies, contact either Scott DeLancey (Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403; delancey@darkwing.uoregon.edu) or Victor Golla (Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521; gollav@axe.humboldt.edu).

• The 1994 *Hokan-Penutian Conference* took place at the Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, on July 8-9, immediately following the Comparative Penutian Workshop (see above). Presentations included:

**Victor Golla**, "Report on the Comparative Penutian Workshop"; **Leanne Hinton**, "Aspects of Hokan and Penutian Language Revival in California"; **Pamela Munro**, "Addition and Subtraction in Tolkapaya Verbal Math"; **Noel Rude**, "Consonant Symbolism in Sahaptian"; **Amy Miller**, "Demonstratives in Yuma Discourse"; **Tsuyoshi Ono**, **Suzanne Wash**, & **Marianne Mithun**, "The Morphosyntactic and Pragmatic Correlates of the Instrumental Suffix -in in Barbareño Chumash"; **William H. Jacob-**

**sen**, "Washo Postpositions and Relational Nouns"; **Margaret Langdon**, "Schwa, Clusters, and Syllables in Stems in Diegueño Languages"; **Marvin Kramer**, "Yokuts as a Target Language in a Shift from Miwok"; **Harold Crook**, "On Nez Perce Nouns with Irregular Metrical Behavior: Or, Why 'Grizzly Bear' has Horrible Stress"; **Anthony Grant**, "The Milhau Hanis Vocabularies of 1856: Implications for Coos Dialectology"; **William Shipley**, "Proto-Maiduan Reconstructions"; and **Scott DeLancey**, "Verb Stem Categories in Klamath."

The next Hokan-Penutian Conference will be held July 5-6, 1995, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute at the Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque. For further information contact: Victor Golla, Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521 (golla@nic.csu.nct).

#### Plains/Southeast

• The next meeting of the *Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages* is tentatively scheduled to be held at the University of New Mexico, July 11-12, 1995, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Prospective participants who have an opinion pro or con about the location should contact Randy Graczyk, St. Charles Mission, P.O. Box 29, Pryor, MT 59066.

#### Mayan News

• *Weekend Workshops on Maya Hieroglyph Writing* will be held this coming September at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, under the direction of Tom Jones. An introductory workshop on calendrics and structural analysis, intended for beginners, will be held Sept. 16-18; there will be an intermediate workshop on phonetics and semantics on Sept. 23-25; and the final weekend (Sept. 30-Oct. 2) will be devoted to an advanced workshop on women in Maya text and image. Each workshop will have a basic fee of \$50, with an additional fee of \$30 for a unit of credit. For further information contact: Tom & Carolyn Jones, c/o U Mut Maya, P.O. Box 4686, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/822-1515).

• Despite an earlier announcement of its demise the *Mesa Redonda de Palenque* will continue in 1994, thanks to sponsorship by INAH, Mexico. This year's theme will be "Political Organization of the Maya: Archaeological, Epigraphic, and Iconographic Models," and the meeting will take place in Palenque from Sept. 29 to Oct. 1. Abstracts for papers and registrations should be sent to: Lic. Flor de Ma. Gonzalez, 45 Cordoba, Col. Roma, Del. Cuauhtemoc, México DF 00700 (fax: (5)-525-2213).

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Method and Theory for Investigating the Peopling of the Americas.** Edited by Robson Bonnichsen & D. Gentry Steele. Center for the Study of the First Americans, 1994. 264 pp. \$30 (paper)/\$38 (hardcover). [The Center for the Study of the First Americans held a conference in 1989 (in Orono, Maine) on the peopling of the Americas, and this volume is the first of four publications from it. Included are general and methodological papers (most of them expanded and updated since their 1989 presentation) on the history of research, radiocarbon dating and geoarchaeology, biological approaches, material culture, and linguistics.]

The first of the two linguistic papers is Merritt Ruhlen, "Linguistic Evidence for the Peopling of the Americas" (165-176), in which he argues that a consideration of first- and second-person pronouns in New World languages leads directly to the Greenberg classification. This is followed by Lyle Campbell & Ives Goddard, "The History and Classification of American Indian Languages: What are the Implications for the Peopling of the Americas?" (189-207), which critiques Ruhlen's (and Greenberg's) work. They write: "Greenberg's insistence that hypotheses of classification validly precede hypotheses of history has produced an indiscriminate mass of unverifiable conclusions" (204), and they show how even very attractive word comparisons can be the result of chance once the facts are known. Together these two papers lay out Greenberg's and Ruhlen's methods and results and make clear why many linguists do not accept them.

Other papers in the volume include: Robson Bonnicksen & D. Gentry Steele, "Introducing First Americans Research"; David J. Meltzer, "The Discovery of Deep Time: A History of Views on the Peopling of the Americas"; R. E. Taylor, "Radiocarbon Dating of Bone Using Accelerator Mass Spectrometry: Current Discussions and Future Directions"; Thomas W. Stafford, Jr., "Accelerator C-14 Dating of Human Fossil Skeletons: Assessing Accuracy and Results on New World Specimens"; C. Reid Ferring, "The Role of Geoarchaeology in Paleoindian Research"; Wu Xinzhi, "Pleistocene Peoples of China and The Peopling of the Americas"; Nancy S. Ossenbarg, "Origins and Affinities of the Native Peoples of Northwestern North America: The Evidence of Cranial Nonmetric Traits"; Emöke J. E. Szathmari, "Modelling Ancient Population Relationships from Modern Population Genetics"; Christy G. Turner II, "Relating Eurasian and Native American Populations Through Dental Morphology"; D. Gentry Steele & Joseph F. Powell, "Paleobiological Evidence of the Peopling of the Americas: A Morphometric View"; David L. Andrews, "Molecular Approaches to the Isolation and Analysis of Ancient Nucleic Acids"; David E. Young et al, "Low-Range Theory and Lithic Technology: Exploring the Cognitive Approach"; David C. Hyland et al, "An Application of Nitrocellulose Membrane for the Identification of Blood Residues on Artifactual Materials"; and Ruth Gruhn, "The Pacific Coast Route of Initial Entry: An Overview."

— Order from: ISBS, 4804 NE Hassalo, Portland, OR 97213-3644 (tel: 1-800-944-6190). Add \$4 for shipping. For further information about the Center for the Study of the First Americans and its publications, write CSFA, Weniger 355, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR 97331.]

**Studies in Native American Languages VIII.** Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 19, Number 2. Edited by Linda M. Roby. Linguistics Graduate Student Association, Univ. of Kansas, 1994. 210 pp. \$14. [Contains:

Anthony P. Grant, "Karankawa Linguistic Materials" (1-56) [all known material on this extinct language; also a short critique of Greenberg's use of Karankawa data in *Language in the Americas*]; Marcia Haag, "Word-Level Nominalization in Choctaw" (57-85) [Choctaw's only nominalizer *sensu strictu* is the prefix *naa-*]; Nancy Bonvillain, "Reflexives in Mohawk" (87-114) [meanings and uses of the reflexive and "semi-reflexive" morphemes]; Paul Proulx, "Proto-Algic V: Doublets and their Implications" (115-182) [continuation of a series begun in 1984; P. responds to criticism from Berman and Goddard]; John Kyle, "The Limit of Structure Preservation in Dak'ota Lexical Phonology" (183-199) [evidence to show that Structure Preservation shuts off early in the Lexical derivation]; and Robert L. Rankin, "Notes on the Kansa Word List of Maximillian, Prince of Wied" (201-210) [a word list collected ca. 1833 compared with more recent transcriptions].

— Order from: KWPL/Linguistics Graduate Student Association, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. Postage included in price for US/Canadian orders; add \$3 for overseas orders.]

**The Proceedings of the Meeting of the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas July 2-4, 1993, and the Hokan-Penutian Workshop, July 3, 1993.** Edited by Margaret Langdon. Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, Report 8, 1994. 217 pp. \$16. [Proceedings of meetings held at the 1993 Linguistic Institute at Ohio State University. Included are:

*General Papers.* Lyle Campbell, "Putting Pronouns in Proper Perspective in Proposals of Remote Relationships among Native American Languages" (1-20) [*n-* 1st person and *m-* 2nd person are not unique to, diagnostic of, or ubiquitous in American Indian languages]; M. Dale Kinkade, "S-Prefixation on Upper Chehalis (Salish) Imperfective Predicates" (21-30); Geoffrey Kimball, "Comparative Difficulties of the 'Gulf' Languages" (31-39) [there is just enough evidence to suggest relationship but not enough to provide proof]; and Debra J. Occhi, Gary B. Palmer, and Roy H. Ogawa, "Like Hair or Trees: Semantic Analysis of the Coeur d'Alene Prefix *ne'* 'amidst'" (40-58) [analysis of a spatial prefix in the framework of Cognitive Grammar].

*South American Languages.* Sidney Facundes, "Constituent Order Variation in Apurinã" (59-74) [configurational or non-configurational?—F. argues for the former]; Raquel Guirardello, "Case, Verb Type and Ergativity in Trumai" (75-92); Denny Moore, Sidney Facundes & Nádia Pires, "Nheengatu (Língua Geral Amazônica), its History, and the Effects of Language Contact" (93-118); Denny Moore & Ana Vilacy Galucio, "Reconstruction of Proto-Tupari Consonants and Vowels" (119-137) [comparative study of one of the 10 families in the Tupian stock]; Luciana R. Storto, "Basic Word Order in Karitiana (Arikem Family, Tupi Stock)" (138-144) [language of Rondonia].

*Hokan-Penutian Workshop Papers.* Eric Elliott, "'How' and 'Thus' in UA Cupan and Yuman: A Case of Areal Influence" (145-169) [multiple prefixation onto a verb meaning 'be, do, say']; Margaret Langdon, "Kroeber and Harrington on Mesa Grande Diegueño (Iipay)" (170-182); Amy Miller, "Conjunctions and Reference Tracking in Yuma" (183-198); Marianne Mithun, Tsuyoshi Ono, & Suzanne Wash, "The Shifting Status of Initial Glottal Stop in Barbareño Chumash" (199-207), and "Final Glottalization in Barbareño Chumash and its Neighbors" (208-217) [parallel functions in Uto-Aztecan, Yokuts, and Yuman].

— Order from: SCOIL, Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720. Add \$1.50 for postage and handling.

**Aboriginal Languages and Education: The Canadian Experience.** Sonia Morris, Keith McLeod, & Marcel Danesi (eds.). Mosaic Press, 1993. 140 pp. No price indicated. [Collection of essays on Canadian Native language and English language education. Papers with Indian language relevance include:

Robert M. Leavitt, "Language and Cultural Content in Native Education" (1-16) [Maliseet examples]; Catherine Littlejohn & Shirley Freedde, "Indian Language Programs in Saskatchewan: A Survey" (57-84); and Mary Heit & Heather Blair, "Language Needs and Characteristics of Saskatchewan Indian and Metis Students: Implications for Educators" (103-128).

— Order from: Mosaic Press, P. O. Box 1032, Oakville, Ontario L6J 5E9, Canada.]

**A Computer-Generated Dictionary of Proto-Algonquian.** John Hewson. Canadian Ethnology Service, Mercury Series, Paper 125. 281 pp. No price indicated. [Over 4,000 reconstructions generated by computer programs from Bloomfield's Cree, Fox, Menominee, and Ojibwe data. — Order from: Mail Order Services, Publishing Division, Canadian Museum of Civilization, 100 Laurier St., P.O. Box 3100, Station B, Hull, Quebec J8X 4H2, Canada.]

**New Voices in Native American Literary Criticism.** Arnold Krupat (ed.). Smithsonian Institution Press, 1993. 555 pp. \$34.95 (paper)/\$79 (hardback). [A compendium of essays on traditional and contemporary Native American literatures, in native languages as well as in European languages. Linguists will be interested primarily in the essays in Part I ("Performances and Texts"), which includes:

Geoffrey Kimball, "Koasati Narrator and Narrative" (3-36); Ridie Wilson Ghezzi, "Tradition and Innovation in Ojibwe Storytelling: Mrs. Marie Syrette's 'The Orphans and Mashos'" (37-76) [study and new presentation of a text from the William Jones collection]; Janet Wall Hendricks, "Creating Meaning and Evoking Emotion through Repetition: Shuar War Stories" (77-119) [S.E. Ecuadorian group]; Jay Courtney Fikes, "To Be or Not to Be: Suicide and Sexuality in Huichol Indian Funeral-Ritual Oratory" (120-148); Hans-Ulrich Sanner, "'Another Home Run for the Black Sox': Humor and Creativity in Hopi Ritual Clown Songs" (149-173); Perry Shearwood, "The Writing of the Inuit of Canada's Eastern Arctic" (174-185) [literacy in syllabics has allowed a native literary tradition to emerge]; and Miguel León-Portilla (translated with notes by Willard Gingerich), "Poems and Songs of the Cuicapicque, Contemporary Nahuatl Poets" (186-201) [includes Nahuatl texts of 10 poems, with translations].

The contributions in Part II ("Authors and Issues") are concerned with 19th and 20th century writers in English, including Wolfgang Hochbruck on Todd Downing; Brigitte Georgi-Findlay on Sarah Winnemucca; William Willard on anthropologists in the Southwest; Alanna Kathleen Brown on Mourning Dove; Celeste River on Frank Bird Linderman; Bernadette Rigal-Cellard on Gerald Vizenor; Kimberly M. Blaeser on Gerald Vizenor; David L. Moore on Leslie Silko; and Shamoan Zamir on Leslie Silko.

Part III ("Ethnocritiques") consists of six reflective and critical essays. Two will be of more than usual interest to linguists: Katherine McNamara, "'Then Came the Time Crow Sang for Them': Some Ideas about Writing and Meaning in the Work of Peter Kalifornsky" (488-504) [concerning an Alaskan Athabaskan who wrote in his native Dena'ina]; and Kathleen A. Danker, "Because of This I am Called the Foolish One: Felix White, Sr.'s, Interpretations of the Winnebago Trickster" (505-528) [a retelling of the Trickster Cycle originally transcribed and analyzed by Radin]. Also included in this section are essays by Greg Sarris, Jana Squoia, Clifford E. Trafzer, and Crisca Bierwert.

— Order from: Smithsonian Institution Press, Dept. 900, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294-0900 (toll-free tel: 800-782-4612).]

**Wiyot Handbook. I: Glossary and Concordance. II: Interlinear Translation and English Index.** Karl V. Teeter & John D. Nichols. Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics Memoirs 10-11. 423 pp. and 315 pp. \$60 and \$50 (\$90 for the set). [The only modern description of Wiyot, Teeter's *The Wiyot Language* (1964), lacks a lexicon. With these volumes Teeter & Nichols nicely fill this awkward lacuna. The first volume is a concordance of the

words in the texts in *The Wiyot Language*, combined with a lexical index to the grammar in the same volume. The second volume contains word-by-word interlinear translations of the texts and an English index to the concordance and glossary in the first volume. — Order from: Voices of Rupert's Land Fund, c/o Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada. Prices are in Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, US dollars to US or other addresses. Institutional orders must be paid by check drawn on a Canadian bank with \$5 per volume added for handling.]

**Theoretical Aspects of Kashaya Phonology and Morphology.** Eugene Buckley. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1994. 420 pp. \$22.95 (paper)/\$45 (hardback). [B. discusses a wide range of phonological and morphological phenomena in Kashaya, a Pomoan language of northern California, and considers their implications for current theories of generative grammar. B. raises issues in feature theory, presents a prosodic analysis, and discusses numerous morphological patterns. A somewhat revised version of B.'s 1992 UC-Berkeley dissertation (see *SSILA Newsletter* July 1993). — Order from: Univ. of Chicago Press, 11030 S. Langley Ave., Chicago, IL 60637.]

**On The Origin of Languages: Studies in Linguistic Taxonomy.** Merritt Ruhlen. Stanford Univ. Press, 1994. 350 pp. \$45. [Essays on long-range genetic classification, reflecting R.'s commitment to Greenberg's methods of multilateral comparison and his particular interest in American Indian classification. Earlier versions of some essays have appeared elsewhere. Contents include:

"An Overview of Genetic Classification" (9-38) [with special attention to long-range classification and emerging correlations with biological taxonomy of modern humans]; "The Basis of Linguistic Classification" (39-44); "Khoisan Etymologies" (45-69); "Proto-Yeniseian Reconstructions, with Extra-Yeniseian Comparisons" (co-authored with Sergei A. Starostin) (70-92); "Na-Dene Etymologies" (93-110); "Is Algonquian Amerind?" (111-126) [the "attack on Greenberg" with analysis, rebuttal, and verdict]; "A Semantic Index to Greenberg's Amerind Etymologies" (127-155); "Additional Amerind Etymologies" (156-182) [R. also proposes consolidation with Amerind subgroups]; "Amerind T'A?NA 'child, sibling'" (183-206); "The Linguistic Origins of Native Americans" (207-241) [connections with Nostratic/Eurasian]; "Amerind MALIQ'A 'Swallow, Throat' and Its Origin in the Old World" (242-251); "First- and Second-Person Pronouns in the World's Languages" (252-260); "The Origin of Language: Retrospective and Prospective" (261-276); and "Global Etymologies" (co-authored with John D. Bengston) (277-336) [45 pages of world-wide comparisons, with a discussion of data and methods].

— Order from: Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, CA 94305-2235 (tel: 415/ 723-1593).]

**The Origin of Language: Tracing the Evolution of the Mother Tongue.** Merritt Ruhlen. John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1994. 256 pp. \$27.95. [A general introduction to the problems and prospects of long-range historical linguistics, with special emphasis on the work of Joseph Greenberg. Chapters include:

"Language and History: Voices from the Past"; "Language Families: What is Known" [includes a section on Native American languages]; "Controversy: What is Debated" [the "hysteria" that has greeted proposals of long-range relationship]; "Native Americans: Languages in the New

World" [largely a discussion of Greenberg's "Amerind" claim]; "The Origin of Language: Are There Global Cognates?" [discussion of AQ'WA 'water', TIK' 'finger, one', PAL 'two', and MAMA, PAPA, and KAKA]; "A Window on the World: What Has Been Resolved" [the vindication of Greenberg's proposals and the emerging "global configuration" of language relationships]; "Genes: Biology and Language" [correlations on a grand scale and on a local scale]; "The Emerging Synthesis: On the Origin of Modern Humans" [the origin and expansion of our species in the light of deep relationships among languages]; "Epilogue: Reconstruction, Sound Correspondences, and Homelands" [what most scholars would consider the core subject matter of a book on historical linguistics].

— Order from: John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1 Wiley Dr., Somerset, NJ 08875-1272 (toll-free tel: 1-800-225-5945).]

**The Smithsonian and the American Indian: Making a Moral Anthropology in Victorian America.** Curtis M. Hinsley. Smithsonian Institution Press, 1994. 320 pp. \$17.95 (paper). [A paperback reprinting of *Scholars and Scientists: The Smithsonian Institution and the Development of American Anthropology, 1846-1910* (1981), the standard reference on the history of the BAE and other early Smithsonian initiatives in Indian research. — Order from: Smithsonian Institution Press, Dept. 900, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294-0900 (toll-free tel: 800-782-4612).]

**Languages of the North Pacific Rim.** Edited by Osahito Miyaoka. Hokkaido University Publications in Linguistics, No. 7, 1994. 296 pp. No price indicated. [Studies of languages located in the arc from Japan and Korea to California, which Miyaoka sees as a historical continuum, albeit one characterized by extreme genetic and typological diversity. Several of the contributions result from a research project funded by the Japanese Ministry of Education on Linguistic Fieldwork in Northwestern North America, part of Miyaoka's North Pacific Rim Project at Hokkaido University (now at the University of Kyoto).

Contents include: Osahito Miyaoka, "Introduction"; Michael Fortescue, "The Role of Typology in the Establishment of the Genetic Relationship between Eskimo and Aleut—and Beyond"; Jeff Leer, "The Phonology of the Kenai Peninsula Dialect of Chugach Alutiiq"; Minoru Oshima, "Prosody and Vowel Reduction in Eastern Aleut"; Nobukatsu Minoura, "A Comparative Phonology of the Upper Tanana Athabaskan Dialects"; Hirofumi Hori, "Pitch in Skidegate Haida"; Honoré Watanabe, "A Report on Sliammon (Mainland Comox) Phonology and Reduplication"; Toshihide Nakayama, "Phrasal Suffixation in Nootka"; Kumiko Ichihashi-Nakayama, "A Function and Semantics of the 'Applicative' in Hualapai"; and Michael E. Krauss, "Language Endangerment." All papers are in English.

— Order from: Dept. of Linguistics, Faculty of Letters, Hokkaido University, Kita 10, Nishi 7, Kita-ku, Sapporo, 060 Japan.]

**A Dictionary of Non-Scientific Names of Freshwater Crayfishes (Astacoidea and Parastacoidea), Including Other Words and Phrases Incorporating Crayfish Names.** C. W. Hart, Jr. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology, Number 38, 1994. 127 pp. No price indicated. [1,474 vernacular names of freshwater crayfishes from languages around the world, including place-names and slang/argot expressions. A Language Index of approximately 100 languages and dialects reveals that H. has found terms from Achomawi, Algonquin, Atsugewi, Cherokee (form cited in

the Sequoya syllabary), Chickasaw, Chimariko, and about 50 other American Indian languages. (Most of the California forms, not surprisingly, seem to have been taken from C. Hart Merriam's vocabularies). This is a true labor of love. — For availability, contact: Dept. of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.]

**Southern Cheyenne Women's Songs.** Virginia Giglio. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1994. 243 pp. \$29.95 (audiocassette \$9.95, book and audiocassette together \$35). [Analyses of 32 songs and their variants sung by contemporary Southern Cheyenne women in west-central Oklahoma. Included are hand game songs, war songs, social songs, and spiritual songs. G. contextualizes her transcriptions and translations with rich cultural and social detail, and provides an introductory chapter on Cheyenne culture and history. A collection of comparable Arapaho songs is discussed in an appendix. The Cheyenne words used in the songs are listed in a glossary. A cassette tape with recordings of all the songs (including the Arapaho) is available separately. — Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1005 Asp Ave., Norman, OK 73019 (405/325-5111).]

### Sorry!

In the April 1994 *Newsletter* we forgot to mention the price of Leanne Hinton's informative book on California Indian languages, *Flutes of Fire*. It can be obtained from Heyday Books, P.O. Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709, for \$18.

## IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

19.1 (1994):

Ronald L. Chrisley, "Errata in C. F. Vogelin's Shawnee Materials" (11-12) [Corrections for 35 identifiable errors in "Shawnee Stems...", "Shawnee Phonemes", and "Productive Paradigms".]

19.2 (1994):

Solomon Ratt, "Some Cree Grammatical Terms" (16) [Cree translations of technical terms such as 'consonant', 'plural', 'animate', etc., used in classes for Cree speakers at the U of Regina.]

J. Peter Denny, "Why Is There So Little Substrate Beneath Cree-Montagnais?" (17) [D. hypothesizes that Cree mainly spread into areas where other Algonquian languages had previously been spoken.]

**América Indígena** [Instituto Indigenista Interamericano, Nubes 232, Pedregal de San Angel, Del Alvaro Obregón, México DF 01900, Mexico]

52.1-2 (Jan.-June 1992):

Martha Hildebrandt, "Mestizaje lingüístico en un vocabulario del siglo XVII" (203-221) [Spanish words of Arawak, Carib, and Nahuatl origin show up in González Holguín's 1608 Quechua *Vocabulario*.]

52.4 (Oct.-Dec. 1992) [appeared March 1994]:

Pedro Hernández López & Juan Julián Caballero, "Introducción al alfabeto práctico del idioma chatino: una experiencia compartida" (75-98) [Two indigenous ethnolinguists describe the "participatory process" of introducing a practical writing system in a language community in SE Oaxaca.]

Luis Enrique López & Massimo Amadio, "Una guía bibliográfica para entender mejor la educación bilingüe intercultural en América Latina" (99-143) [375 references (1963-92) on linguistic and cultural pluralism, linguistic politics, indigenous worldview, and intercultural bilingual education in 13 Latin American countries.]

**American Indian Culture and Research Journal** [American Indian Studies Center, 3220 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1584]

18.1 (1994):

Bonnie Biggs & Catherine S. Herlihy, "The Luisiño Culture Bank Project: From Museum Shelves to HyperCard" (55-66) [A partnership between the San Luisiño Band of Mission Indians (Rincon Reservation) in San Diego Co., California, and librarians at CSU-San Marcos will make a wide range of data on traditional culture—including language—accessible in a HyperCard database.]

**American Indian Quarterly** [U of Nebraska Press, PO Box 880250, Lincoln, NB 68588-0520]

18.1 (Winter 1994):

William M. Clements, "The Jesuit Foundations of Native North American Literary Studies" (43-59) [Descriptions of Indian rhetoric and oral literary performances in the Jesuit Relations are an important record of pre-contact literary behavior. In addition to full (even verbatim) translations, they often include descriptions of performance dynamics and other sociolinguistic observations.]

Ann Fienup-Riordan, "Clearing the Path: Metaphors to Live By in Yup'ik Eskimo Oral Tradition" (61-70) [Two tales highlight the focus in Yup'ik narrative on the acts of "clearing the path" (*tumkegcaarturluki* 'making the way clear') and "creating a barrier" (*pitarkami tumkaa carrillerkaa umyuarqevkenaku* 'not thinking of removing the obstacles from the path of his future catch').]

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

33.4 (Winter 1991) [published March 1994]:

Special Issue: *John P. Harrington and His Legacy*

Victor Golla, "John P. Harrington and His Legacy" (337-349) [JPH's voluminous notes on scores of western American Indian languages, some now extinct, are an invaluable resource and are now available on microfilm. G. includes an index of the languages in vols. 1-4 of the JPH microfilm.]

Catherine A. Callaghan, "Encounter with John P. Harrington" (350-356) [C., the first linguist to go through JPH's materials after his death in 1961, recounts her adventures.]

James R. Glenn, "The Sound Recordings of John P. Harrington" (357-366) [JPH was a prolific collector of sound recordings of Indian languages. The most valuable of these are approximately 1,000 long-playing aluminum discs, only some of which have been transferred to tape.]

John R. Johnson, Amy Miller, & Linda Agren, "The Papers of John P. Harrington at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History" (367-378) [Although most of JPH's notes and papers are in the National Anthropological Archives, there is a small but important collection in Santa Barbara. A synopsis of their contents is given.]

Kathryn A. Klar, "'Precious Beyond the Power of Money to Buy': John P. Harrington's Fieldwork with Rosario Cooper" (379-391) [JPH's work with the last speaker of Obispeño Chumash between 1912 and 1917 is a microcosm of the means and methods that JPH used.]

M. Dale Kinkade & William R. Seaburg, "John P. Harrington and Salish" (392-405) [JPH collected Salishan data on two occasions, one early and one relatively late in his career. Comparison of the two data sets reveals changes in JPH's transcriptional practices.]

Anthony P. Grant & David J. Costa, "Some Observations on John P. Harrington's Peoria Vocabulary" (406-436) [The form and content of a short Algonquian vocabulary collected by JPH, and what it reveals about the linguistic situation in Ottawa County, Oklahoma, in the 1940s.]

Alice J. Anderton, "Kitanemuk: Reconstruction of a Dead Phonology" (437-447) [A.'s strategies and findings in working with JPH's notes on an extinct Uto-Aztecan language of southern California.]

Alice J. Anderton, "The Spanish of John P. Harrington's Kitanemuk Notes" (448-457) [JPH sometimes used the local nonstandard Spanish of California Mission communities in interviewing his Indian informants, and his notes provide valuable data on this poorly attested dialect.]

[*Volumes 34 and 35 (each a special single issue) will appear within a few months.*]

36.1 (Spring 1994):

Michael Mackert, "Horatio Hale and the Great U.S. Exploring Expedition" (1-26) [Hale's philological work for the 1838-42 expedition was a major event in 19th century American linguistics. M.'s focus is on Hale's association with Pickering and Duponceau, and continuities as well as discontinuities between their work and Hale's.]

Jack Martin, "Implications of Plural Reduplication, Infixation, and Subtraction for Muskogean Subgrouping" (27-55) [Developments in Muskogean pluralizing morphology provide evidence for subgrouping, in particular for Swanton's Southern and Munro's Southwestern subgroups.]

Willem J. de Reuse, "English Loanwords in the Native Languages of the Chukotka Peninsula" (56-68) [19th century borrowings from English into Eskimo and Chukchi shed light on trading relationships and other social factors.]

**Anthropos** [Editions St-Paul, CH-1705 Fribourg, Switzerland]

89.1/3 (1994):

Michael Heinrich, "Herbal and Symbolic Medicines of the Lowland Mixe (Oaxaca, Mexico)" (73-83) [The traditional medical system of the lowland Mixe, with special emphasis on indigenous plant use. An appendix lists Mixe disease terms.]

**California Linguistic Notes** [Program in Linguistics, CSU-Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634-9480]

24.2 (Spring 1994):

Lehmann, Winfred P., "DCM vs. CM" (1-3) [On distant comparison and the comparative method. The former should be "regarded with great caution."]

Greenberg, Joseph H., "On the Amerind Affiliations of Zuni and Tonkawa" (4-6) [Reply to Manaster Ramer's claim (*CLN* 24(1):21-25) that a rigorous application of Greenberg's methods reveals that Tonkawa is "Na-Dene" and Zuni "Indo-European." According to G., M.R. "has obviously failed to prove his case."]

Hymes, Dell H., "Comments On Ramer" (7-8) [Re: Tonkawa: "I do think that the possibilities in the direction of Penutian remain/require to be explored. Or Hokan."]

Bengston, John D. & Merritt Ruhlen, "Another Look at \*TIK 'Finger, One'" (9-11) [Salmons' critical analysis of this global etymology is incomplete and misleading. "The empirical evidence...belies the widely held, but totally fallacious belief that there are hundreds of independent families of languages in the world."]

Drechsel, Emanuel J., "The Philology of Non-European Pidgins: The Case of Mobilian Jargon" (51-62) [The feasibility of systematic research on Mobilian, the Chickasaw-Choctaw trade language of the 18th and 19th centuries.]

Joseph H. Greenberg & Merritt Ruhlen, and Peter T. Daniels "Letters" (24-29) [an exchange on G. & R.'s paper in Scientific American 267/5, November 1992]

**Comparative Studies in Society and History** [Cambridge U Press, 40 W 20th St, New York, NY 10011]

34.2 (April 1992):

Walter D. Mignolo, "On the Colonization of Amerindian Languages: Renaissance Theories of Writing and the Discontinuity of the Classical Tradition" (301-330) [M. explores the philosophy behind the "intellectual decision" made by 16th century Spaniards to "colonize" American Indian languages (i.e., to "(re-)organize their speech" by constructing grammars and imposing the Latin alphabet, and to "(re-)organize their memories" by implanting the discursive genres of Renaissance literacy). The process was far from successful and not accomplished smoothly.]

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

35.2 (April 1994):

Cecil H. Brown, "Lexical Acculturation in Native American Languages" (95-118) [Analyzing extensive data from languages throughout the hemisphere B. finds statistically significant patterns in the ways they have accommodated objects and concepts introduced by Europeans. Thus, languages influenced primarily by Spanish have strongly tended to adopt Spanish loanwords, while those influenced primarily by English have only rarely borrowed European terms. In general, B. concludes that sociolinguistic factors have outweighed linguistic structures in determining the course of linguistic acculturation. — Comments from 7 scholars.]

35.3 (June 1994):

Alan S. Kaye, "An Interview with Kenneth Pike" (291-298) [A fascinating and wide-ranging conversation about such things as Pike's linguistic training, his debt to Sapir, the early days of SIL, emic philosophy, Mixtec tones, and science fiction.]

**Études/Inuit/Studies** [Pavillon Jean-Durand, U Laval, Québec G1K 7P4, Canada]

16.1-2 (1992) [appeared June 1993]:

Louis-Jacques Dorais, "La situation linguistique dans l'Arctique" (237-255) [The linguistic demographics of the Inuit and Yupit areas from Greenland to Siberia, broken down by dialect, community and region. D. includes data on language retention (Inuit averages 72%, Yup'ik 62%) as well as on the current legal/administrative status of native languages in Greenland, Arctic Canada, Alaska, and Russian Chukotka.]

17.1 (1993):

Elke Nowak, "Through the Looking Glass: Syntactic Structures of Inuktitut and Ergativity" (103-116) [N. argues that in Inuktitut both ergative and absolutive NPs have "subject" properties; only NPs case-marked with *-mik* ('objective') clearly have "object" properties.]

Dirmid Collis, "Inuit Language Skills and Grammar" (117-125) [Although 12 grammars of Inuit have been written, no pedagogical grammar exists for Inuit mother-language instruction. C. reflects on what would characterize a good pedagogical grammar.]

17.2 (1993) [appeared June 1994]:

Raymond Ammann, "*Pic-einérkin*: Throat Singing on the Chukchi Peninsula" (63-72) [The throat singing tradition maintained by some elderly Chukchi and Siberian Yupik women may link the *katajjâq* of the Canadian Arctic with the *rekkukara* of the Ainu.]

David Robert Lipscomb, "A Critique of the Nominal Hypothesis for Eskimo" (127-140) [The "nominal hypothesis" holds that Eskimo verbs have noun-like properties, and in its strong form that Eskimo lacks verbs altogether. L. presents a number of reasons not to be swayed by this view.]

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

XXI.1/2 (1994):

John Hewson, "An 18th-Century Missionary Grammarian: The Micmac Studies of Father Maillard" (65-76) [Fr. Pierre-Antoine Maillard (d. 1762) was the most famous of the early missionaries among the Micmacs. His *Grammaire de la langue micmaque* (published by Shea in 1863) and his description of Micmac "hieroglyphics" had much influence on later missionary studies of the language, and Fr. Pacifique's grammar (1939) can be seen as the culmination of Maillard's work.]

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

60.1 (January 1994):

Kenneth Claesson, "A Phonological Outline of Mataco-Noctenes" (1-38) [Phonemic analysis of a Bolivian dialect of Mataco, a Macro-Guaruan language of southern Bolivia and northern Argentina.]

Donald E. Hardy, "Middle Voice in Creek" (39-68) [Creek *-kV* (perhaps originally a marker of "bodily action") has been developed into a marker of intransitive middle voice.]

Stuart J. Baldwin, "Blackfoot Neologisms" (69-72) [Over the past century Blackfoot has adapted to new cultural circumstances by several processes, including redefinition of old forms, newly created forms, and borrowings.]

60.2 (April 1994):

Steve Parker, "Coda Epenthesis in Huariapano" (95-119) [The occurrence of syllable-final [h] in Huariapano (a Panoan language of lowland Peru) is best explained as prosodically motivated. Epenthetic codas serve a distinct rhythmic function that exemplifies an odd vs. even syllable pattern.]

Robin Quizar, "Split Ergativity and Word Order in Ch'orti" (120-138) [Ch'orti (Mayan) word ordering can be portrayed as reflecting a split-ergative system, based on the relative topicality of A, S, and O. Since S can vary in topicality, intransitive clauses can be either SV or VS.]

William C. Sturtevant, "The Misconnection of Guale and Yamasee with Muskogean" (139-148) [Broadwell (*IJAL* 57:267-70, 1991) claimed to have discovered sufficient material on the previously undocumented language(s) of two Georgia coast groups to classify these as Northern Muskogean. According to S., this material is simply an early recording of Creek, and 'Guale' and 'Yamasee' remain *nomina nuda*.]

Janine Scancarelli, "Another Look at a 'Primitive Language'" (149-160) [A set of Cherokee verbs of washing was repeatedly used as an example of the "over-particularity" of "primitive" languages until Archibald Hill set the record straight in a famous paper (*IJAL* 18:172-177, 1952).]

While Hill's analysis of Cherokee was wrong in some details, his approach was correct and his conclusions stand.]

Catherine A. Callaghan, "Proto-Miwok Numerals" (161-176) [Forms for 1-3 and perhaps 4 can be reconstructed for Proto-Miwok with any certainty. The counting system was probably quinary.]

Hank Nater, "The Athapaskan Component of Nuxalk" (177-190) [The Athapaskan borrowings in Nuxalk (Bella Coola, Salishan) reflect a long period of contact, beginning with Proto-Athapaskan-Eyak influencing (post-) Common Salish. Athapaskan also seems to have influenced the phonological development of Nuxalk.]

Dorothea V. Kaschube, "In Memoriam Florence Voegelin" (191-196) [A personal memoir of Flo's career in linguistics and anthropology, written by a lifelong friend and colleague. A selected bibliography is included.]

**Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology** [Dept of Sociology & Anthropology, CSU-Bakersfield, Bakersfield, CA 93311]

14.1 (1992) [appeared March 1994]:

Catherine S. Fowler, "Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics in the Great Basin: Some Proposals for the 1990s" (13-21) [There is a need for additional publication of extant materials and the collection of new data, but "our biggest and best task. . . is the training of Indian people themselves to do much of the work that remains."]

14.2 (1992) [appeared March 1994]:

Richard Keeling, "Music and Culture Areas of Native California" (146-158) [K. distinguishes 6 musical subareas in traditional California and suggests general tendencies throughout the area in vocal quality, texts, texture, instruments, form, melodic characteristics, and meter/rhythm.]

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

25.2 (Spring 1994):

Eung-Do Cook, "Against Moraic Licensing in Bella Coola" (309-326) [Bagemihl has analyzed Bella Coola as having syllables of "ordinary type", i.e. characterized by the Simple Syllable Hypothesis. But unsyllabified obstruents exist in Bella Coola, and to account for them Bagemihl has proposed "moraic licensing." Cook proposes instead that these unaffiliated obstruents remain on the phonetic surface because Bella Coola does not allow Stray Erasure.]

**Mother Tongue** [Association for the Study of Language in Prehistory, 16 Butman Ave., Gloucester, MA 01930]

22 (May 1994):

Jerry King, "A Note on Ofo *skálo* 'Head'" (36-37) [An Ofo form treated by Swanton as a borrowing from French may be a cognate of Tutelo *sako* 'above' as well as forms in Catawba and Cherokee, and thus be connected with an Almosan-Keresiouan etymology given by Greenberg.]

Jerry King, "A Note on Catawba *weyáline* 'Chief's Town'" (37-38) [An 18th century attestation of a placename in Catawba territory may contain an otherwise unattested Catawba word for 'chief, king', cognate with Ofo *iyóle*. This allows the reconstruction of Proto-Siouan \*yale 'to lead, leader', which may in turn be connected with a Cherokee form.]

**Natural Language and Linguistic Theory** [Kluwer Academic Publishers, PO Box 358, Accord Station, Hingham, MA 02018-0358]

12.3 (May 1994):

Megan J. Crowhurst, "Foot Extrametricality and Template Mapping in Cupeño" (177-201) [C. reanalyzes the Cupeño habitative construction as association to a disyllabic template under initial foot and final consonant extrametricality, thus avoiding the trisyllabic template required by previous analyses.]

**News from Native California** [PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709]

7.4 (Fall/Winter 1993/94):

Leanne Hinton & Yolanda Montijo, "In Our Own Words" (4-9) [A survey of the current numbers of speakers of California Indian languages. Three figures are given for each language: a conservative estimate of fluent speakers; a liberal estimate that also includes semi-speakers and second-language speakers; and statistics from the responses in the 1990 US Census. Community-based language activities are also noted.]

**Notes on Linguistics** [SIL, 7500 W Camp Wisdom Rd, Dallas, TX 75236]

64 (February 1994):

David Weber, "Reflections on Isthmus Zapotec Inflection" (20-27) [W. proposes an alternative to Marlett & Pickett's analysis of Isthmus Zapotec verbal aspect prefixes using the Extended Word and Paradigm theory of morphology. The two solutions differ little in complexity, but the EWP approach more directly expresses the regularities in the paradigm.]

**Winak: Boletín Intercultural** [U Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala, Apartado Postal 1811, 01901 Guatemala, Guatemala]

8.1-4 (Junio 1992-Marzo 1993):

Tomás Ixtamalí Patzán, "Educación Bilingüe Intercultural, acceso a la convivencia" (3-24) [Analyses of Mayan cultural events in linguistic perspective.]

Katherine A. Langan, "El K'iche' y el Español en Santo Tomás Chichicastenango: Uso y Actitudes según el nivel escolar" (25-42) [Results of a survey of language use in a bilingual Mayan-Spanish community.]

## RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 54(9) through 54(11), March-May 1994, and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 32(1) and 32(2), Jan.-April 1994.

**Enochs, Ross A.** Ph.D. (History of Religion), Univ. of Virginia, 1994. *Lakota Mission: Jesuit Mission Method and the Lakota Sioux, 1886-1945*. 336 pp. [A study of the methods used by the Jesuit missionaries at the Holy Rosary and St. Francis missions on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations. Although the missionaries condemned peyote, they participated in other Lakota rituals (such as the Hunka ceremony) and made sincere efforts to preserve many aspects of traditional culture. In particular they encouraged the use of Lakota and employed it in their preaching, catechisms, and hymns. Father Eugene Buechel's Lakota dictionary, which came out of this context, remains the most thorough documentation of the language. — DAI 54(11): 4138-A.] [Order # DA 9412580]



**Hernández H.**, Esther. Ph.D., SUNY-Albany, 1993. *Estudios Sobre el Léxico en el "Vocabulario en Lengua Castellana y Mexicana y Mexicana y Castellana" (1571) de Fray Alonso de Molina*. 727 pp. (2 volumes). [El objeto de la investigación es el estudio del léxico hispánico del vocabulario bilingüe de Molina (1571), con particular atención a los elementos indígenas que conforman el texto. La obra lexicográfica de Molina mantiene el interés no sólo por ser el primer lexicón impreso de la lengua náhuatl sino también porque contiene valiosa información sobre la historia de palabras de procedencia azteca. DAI 54(10): 3729-A.] [Order # DA 9408879]

**Peacock**, Sandra L. M.A., Univ. of Calgary, 1992. *Piikáni Ethnobotany: Traditional Plant Knowledge of the Piikáni Peoples of the Northwest Plains*. 269 pp. [An ethnobotany of the Piegan. P. records over 90 plant species used for food, medicine, spiritual purposes, and other functions. Where possible she records the names in a standard orthography. MAI 32(1):75.] [Order # MA MM79103]

**Wilhelm**, Andrea L. M.A., Univ. of Calgary, 1992. *Noun Incorporation in Northern Athapaskan*. 166 pp. [W. attempts to bridge the gap between current morphological theory and traditional Athabaskanist views of NI as a lexical process. Using Baker's theory of noun incorporation and Givón's functional approach she sheds new light on an old controversy. MAI 32(1):47.] [Order # MA MM79107]

[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

### TrueType Fonts for Windows (and DOS)

Linguists are always on the lookout for good phonetic fonts and fonts for unusual orthographies (in North America that includes Inuit/Dene/Algonquian syllabics, Sequoya's Cherokee script, and even Mayan glyphs). Most of these and many other special-audience fonts are now widely available as TrueType fonts for the Macintosh. Two commercial developers supply most of the product: Linguist's Software (Box 580, Edmonds, WA 98020) and Lloyd Anderson's Ecological Linguistics (P.O. Box 15156, Washington, DC 20003). (As we have noted previously, Ecological Linguistics also distributes several independently-developed fonts.)

But what about PC users? Can they have access to these fonts? SSILA's John Koontz writes:

While Linguist's Software primarily develops TrueType fonts for the Macintosh environment, it is my understanding that they do sell these fonts in MS Windows 3.1 (and later) TrueType format. The files are in \*.TTF format for PC users. However, they provide no keyboard support with the Windows versions, i.e., you have to locate a keyboard definition tool and set something up yourself.

Those interested in Windows TrueType (TT) fonts might want to consider the SIL Encore Fonts, a commercial expansion of their freeware SIL IPA product. I don't know the current price, but it's not too expensive.

Encore Fonts includes many additional characters. In fact, it provides a symbol set large enough that it has to be divided into about four font files (of ca. 256 glyphs each). Each symbol set is provided in the Doulos, Sophia, and Manuscript type faces, and each type face is available in regular, italic, bold, and bold italic variants. There is also a tool for cutting and pasting characters from the several fonts provided to make a specialized 256 character font, and for mixing and matching diacritics and base characters. The newest version accepts definition files prepared for the earlier SIL Premier Fonts product. PF was a pricey tool comparable to the above, but based on Bitstream bitmapped fonts. (The Bitstream license accounts for the price.)

If you don't use Windows, it is possible to use TT fonts for printing only (not screen display) under DOS using current DOS versions of MS Word and WordPerfect. Earlier versions of these word processors can use TT fonts for printing only with the aid of a tool like TT for DOS. I haven't seen that advertised recently. The upgrades to Word and WP have destroyed its niche market.

You can make DOS screen fonts for EGA/VGA graphics cards with tools like the Duke Language Toolkit.

To make printer fonts for printers that can't use TT fonts (i.e., for printers used in non-Windows environments) requires a special font editor for the printer in question.

The ingredients for setting up a fairly inexpensive font environment under DOS have always been there, but it took some research to locate the parts and learn to use them.

### Multimedia Projects : HyperCard and CD-ROM

There has been an explosion of interest in the past year or so in developing multimedia learning and reference tools for American Indian languages. The most widely explored media are HyperCard and its extensions on the Mac, but there is also interest in producing CD-ROMs and laser discs. Here is a gleaning of recent projects, largely compiled from postings on the Native Language list of Native Net (nat.lang):

- Smokey McKinney (Iowa State University, jsmckinn@iastate.edu) is working toward putting the Potawatomi language into a CD-ROM interactive instruction program.
- Sheila Shigley (sshigley@macc.wisc.edu) reports that the ongoing Winnebago language project currently uses HyperCard but will be moving into CD-Rom).
- The Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council has developed a short Carrier dictionary on laser disk (not on CD-ROM). Bill Poser, who has worked with it, describes it for us:

The laser disk is accompanied by a printed book which contains, in addition to text, two bar codes for each entry. If you have the necessary input device (a bar code reader attached to an infra-red remote control), scanning a bar code looks up the corresponding entry on the laser disk. Which of the two bar codes you scan determines whether you get the English or Carrier sound track for the entry.

It's nice to have the video and audio together with the text and to be able to jump around at will, but there are some disadvantages to this approach (which is now several years old). The dictionary isn't as accessible as it might be, since you need a special laser disk player for it. Due to the limited storage of the laser disk, it only contains about 200 words. That makes it pretty useless as a dictionary for looking up words you don't know. It's more of a teaching tool than a dictionary in the usual sense.

## LEARNING AIDS

The organization responsible for this project, the Yinka Dene Language Institute, is operated by the Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council, School District 56, and the College of New Caledonia. YDLI trains native language teachers, prepares teaching materials for native languages and cultures, and serves as an archive and research centre. In addition to the laser disk and course guides, YDLI has available bilingual classroom dictionaries for primary school use, videotapes of elders explaining traditional culture (some in native languages, some in English), and some nice bilingual children's books, one with an accompanying audiocassette (one side in Carrier the other in English).

For further information, contact: Yinka Dene Language Institute, Hospital Road, Vanderhoof, B.C., V0J 3A0 Canada.

- There is a HyperCard learning program for Yup'ik (Eskimo) to accompany a college course called *Yup'ik Made Easy*, which is taught using Total Physical Response. It was developed at the Kuskokwim Campus, College of Rural Alaska, University of Alaska, in Bethel, by Barry Sponder, George Marshall, and Oscar Alexie.

- HyperCard lessons have been developed for Inuktitut (North Baffin Island, Iglulik, dialect) by Mick Mallon and Nunatta Caus at Arctic College, Iqaluit NWT. It is a grammar supplement, designed to accompany a college course for non-speakers.

- Alice Taff (Dept. of Linguistics, GN-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195) is developing HyperCard formatted lessons for two Alaskan Native languages. The first is an introduction to the structure of Deg Xinag (Ingalik) verbs. The second focuses on conversational level Aleut (Pribilof dialect).

- At least one North American HyperCard developer (Roy Iutzzi-Mitchell at Bethel, Alaska, [ffri@aurora.alaska.edu](mailto:ffri@aurora.alaska.edu)) keeps in contact with parallel work on Australian languages being carried out by Patrick McConvell, a linguistic anthropologist at Northern Territory Univ in Darwin, Australia. Roy tells us that he and Patrick are exchanging disks and are developing a protocol for use and copying. Roy goes on:

The developers of most multimedia material for indigenous languages don't mind if others copy them for their own, non-commercial use (as long as new users don't modify them and re-issue them under their own names!). A good deal of this work is either done by salaried employees of public institutions, or by people working under contract to them, as well as for love of the languages. Since we can't expect a huge commercial market to exist for materials on indigenous languages, it seems to me that anything which spreads the use of the languages either directly or indirectly is of benefit to all.

### NOAM Changes Editors

NOAM ("Notes On Apple Macintosh"), SIL's extremely useful journal for Mac-using linguists, is beginning its fourth volume with a new editor: Ed Beach has taken over from Randy Valentine, who is moving on to other commitments. (In fact, to wonderful new commitments. Randy is joining the faculty of the Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison with a joint appointment in Linguistics and American Indian Studies). The current issue of NOAM (Vol. 4, No. 1, Winter 1994) includes articles by Evan Antworth ("HyperBIBTEX: A Bibliographic Database Manager") and Craig O'Donnell ("Choosing the Right Microphone for Your Mac"); a review of HyperCard 2.2 ("A Good Tool Gets Better"); notices of new Mac hardware, software, and (alas) viruses; software available via Internet; and more. This is one publication well worth its price (\$14/year, with an additional \$12/year charge for overseas airmail delivery). To subscribe, contact: NOAM, Box 248, Waxhaw, NC 28173-0248. Ed Beach (who is in Guatemala) can be reached on the Net at [ed.beach@sil.org](mailto:ed.beach@sil.org), and would love to hear from all you Mac people out there.

*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.*

### Blackfoot

Three tapes of drills for spoken Blackfoot classes are available from the Native American Studies Program, University of Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4, Canada. Tapes I-III are priced at \$7, \$6, and \$5 respectively, plus \$1 for shipping and handling of each mailing. These prices include written transcripts.

### Cherokee

Bacone College has recently published *The Cherokee Verb*, by Durbin D. Feeling (95 pp., \$25), a structured approach to learning the basic inflections of the Cherokee verb. Feeling analyses Cherokee verbs in terms of subject/object pronouns, prefixes, stems, and tense suffixes. An index provides easy reference. Order from: Indian University Press, Bacone College, Muskogee, OK 74403 (tel: 918/683-4581). Add \$4 for postage.

Despite its off-putting title, *How To Talk Trash In Cherokee* (English by Don Grooms, Cherokee by John Oocumma) is a useful primer of some common words and phrases in Cherokee. It teaches by using humor, and is full of amusing stuff. (A chapter entitled "How To Pick A Fight In Cherokee" tells you how to say, "I'm sorry you broke your hand on me"). Order from: Downhome Publishing Company, 1618 NW 6th Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32603 (or Rt. 1, Box 109, Cherokee, NC 28719).

### Ojibwe

*Ojibwe Mekana* (1305 London Road, Duluth, MN 55805; 218/724-1291) has produced two cassette-based courses on Ojibwe. The Basic course (*Ojibwe Vocabulary for Beginners*) consists of one tape and two books (a big one that includes English translations of the words on the tape, and a smaller one that has only the Ojibwe). The Advanced course (*Apanimowinaynce: Sound and Vocabulary for the Advanced Learner*) includes two tapes and one book (pocket-sized, with both Ojibwe and English). The tapes consist of a native speaker pronouncing the words and phrases in the book, and using them in sentences so they can be heard in context. Excellent telephone support is offered. The course materials should be ordered from: Indian Country Communications, Rt. 2, Box 2900-A, Hayward, WI 54843 (715/634-5226). The basic course is \$21, the advanced course \$32 (prices include shipping).

### A Bookstore to Keep in Mind

*Schoenhof's Foreign Books* (76A Mount Auburn St., Cambridge, MA 02138; tel: 617/547-8855) has a wide selection of dictionaries, grammars, and instructional materials on American Indian languages. These range from pamphlets like *1000 Useful Mohawk Words* and *Quechua Phrasebook* to substantial works like Buechel's Lakota dictionary and Rémi Siméon's *Diccionario de la lengua nahuatl*. While not pretending to be comprehensive, Schoenhof's Indian language selection is wider and more up-to-date than any we have seen. People looking for materials on languages that have not been noted in the Learning Aids column should certainly keep Schoenhof's in mind. Write for their full 1994 catalogue (5,000 titles in over 250 languages worldwide). Their Native American languages specialist, Jonathan Dembling, can also be contacted by e-mail at [bruce@ksqbbs.harvard.edu](mailto:bruce@ksqbbs.harvard.edu).

## NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

**D** Although the Society's Membership Directory appears once a year (the 1994 edition was distributed in February) the Newsletter lists new members and changes of address—including electronic mail address—every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue.]

### New Members (April 1 to June 30, 1994)

- Crook, Harold — Dept. of Linguistics, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024
- Davis, Mary B., Huntington Free Library, 9 Westchester Square, Bronx, NY 10461
- De Souza, Sueli Maria — Rua Aires Joca 1819, 77500-000 Porto Nacional-TO, BRAZIL
- Elster, Steven — 3939 Amberville Terr., San Diego, CA 92130
- Ferreira Netto, Waldemar — Rua Fernandes Moreira 700, Ap. 41, 04716-001 Sao Paulo-SP, BRAZIL
- French, Kathrine S. — Dept. of Anthropology, Reed College, Portland, OR 97202
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- Gregory, George Ann — P.O. Box 40184, Albuquerque, NM 87196
- Harmon, David — The George Wright Society, P.O. Box 65, Hancock, MI 49930
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- Palmer, Andie — Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2H4, CANADA [after Sept. 1]
- Redden, James — 8395 Woodline Ct., Manassas, VA 22110
- Souza Mello, Antônio Augusto — Colina UnB, Bl. J 503, 70910-900 Brasilia-DF, BRAZIL
- Urban, Greg — Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 325 University Museum, 33rd & Spruce Sts., Philadelphia, PA 19104-6398
- Watanabe, Honoré — Umezu City House II-102, 1-2 Kitaura-chô, Umezu, Ukyô-ku, Kyoto 615 JAPAN

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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, Glorieta, NM. Contact: Gloria Emerson, CRCE, IAIA, 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). Next meeting: August 5-6, 1994 at San Juan Capistrano, CA. Contact: Victor Golla, JPH Conference Newsletter, D of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State U, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/826-4324; e-mail: gollav@axe.humboldt.edu).

### ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

**Athabaskan Languages Conference.** Meets annually at various locations. Last meeting: June 15-17, 1994, in Prince George, BC.

**ANLC Publications.** Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. More than 100 titles in print. 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 Navajo schooling. Contact: Daniel McLaughlin, 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 from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. 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 1994 meeting will take place at the Charter House Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba, October 28-30.

**Papers of the Algonquian Conference.** A limited selection of volumes is available. Write: William Cowan, Dept of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa K1S 5B6, Canada.

**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.

**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. 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 Oct. 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. [See "News from Regional Groups," this issue.]

#### PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

**Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages.** Linguistics. Next meeting (tentative): July 11-12, 1995, at the U of New Mexico, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: Randy Graczyk, St. Charles Mission, P.O. Box 29, Pryor, MT 59066.

**Mid-America Linguistics Conference.** The 1994 meeting will take place at the U of Kansas, Oct 14-15, and will feature a special session on the Languages of the Southeast. Contact Karen M. Booker, 1340 Engel Rd., Lawrence, KS 66044.

#### SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

**Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste.** General linguistics conference, with strong emphasis on studies of the indigenous languages of N Mexico and the adjacent US. The 3rd meeting will be held in Hermosillo, Sonora, Nov. 16-18, 1994. Contact: Apartado Postal 793, U de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, 83000 México (tel: (91-62) 12-55-29).

**Friends of Uto-Aztec.** Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. The 1994 meeting will be held on Aug. 10-11 in Reno, Nevada. For information, contact: Kay Fowler, D of Anthropology, U of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557 (tel: 702/784-4686; fax: 702/784-1988).

**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 16th Taller took place in San Pedro Sacatepequez, Guatemala, from July 4-8, 1994.

**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.** \$5/year to US (\$8 foreign air mail). 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 U, California, during the month of September. Director: Tom Jones. [See "News from Regional Groups," this issue.]

**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

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

#### GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

**Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/ALILA).** For membership: Elena Ray, Treasurer LAILA/ALILA, Dept. of Languages and Literature, 311 Watson Hall, Northern Illinois U, 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 was held in Sweden, July 4 - 9, 1994.

**AEA Publications in Amerindian Ethnolinguistics.** French monograph series, mainly on S American languages; also a journal, *Amérindia*. Contact: Association d'Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne, U.A. 1026 C.N.R.S., 44 rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 75014 Paris, FRANCE.

**Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut.** German non-university institution focusing on 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

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.

