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SSILA BUSINESS

1995 Meetings

SSILA will organize two meetings during the coming year, and will sponsor individual sessions at a third meeting.

• A **Summer Meeting** will be held at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, July 8-9, in conjunction with the 1995 Linguistic Institute. It will also form part of a two-week series of meetings on American indigenous languages. The call for papers for the Summer Meeting (and a list of other Americanist meetings in Albuquerque) is enclosed with this issue of the *Newsletter*. Abstracts are due by May 1, 1995 and should be sent to: William Bright, SSILA, 1625 Mariposa, Boulder, CO 80302.

• A **Winter Meeting**, including the Annual Business Meeting of the Society and several sessions of volunteered papers, will be held in San Diego, California, Jan. 4-7, 1996, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. The Call for Papers for the Winter Meeting will be issued in the late Spring and will be repeated in the July issue of the *Newsletter*, and abstracts will be due on September 1. (Note that, although the SSILA sessions will be integrated into the LSA program, they will not

be subject to review by the LSA program committee. An individual who presents a paper in an SSILA session may also submit a paper to the LSA program committee.)

• The Society will also sponsor one or more sessions of the **34th Conference on American Indian Languages** at the 1995 meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Washington, DC, Nov. 15-19. The Society's relationship to these sessions will be restricted to formal sponsorship and the responsibility for organizing and submitting session proposals rests with individual members rather than the SSILA program committee. A list of proposed sessions and their organizers is enclosed with this *Newsletter*.

1994 Elections

142 ballots were received by the announced deadline. Elected were: Vice President (1995) and President-Elect for 1996: **William F. Shipley**; Secretary-Treasurer (1995): **Victor Golla**; Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee (1995-97): **Terrence S. Kaufman**; Member of the Nominations Committee (1995-97): **Karen M. Booker**.

Minutes of the 1994 Business Meeting

The 1994 Business Meeting of SSILA took place on Friday, Dec. 2, at the Atlanta Hilton, Atlanta, Georgia. The meeting was called to order at 12:12 pm by the Vice President, William Bright, in the absence of President Nora England, who was ill and unable to be in Atlanta.

1. Before proceeding to the formal business of the meeting, Vice President Bright called asked if anyone wished to say some words in memory of **Wick Miller**, one of the founders of SSILA, who was killed in an accident earlier in the year. Several people spoke, including Susan Ervin-Tripp, who recalled Wick's early work on child language; Arthur Sorensen, who was a undergraduate student at the University of New Mexico together with Wick; Catherine Callaghan, a fellow graduate student of Wick's at Berkeley; and Catherine Fowler, who spoke of Wick as a Uto-Aztecanist, and noted that a memorial volume of papers is being planned.

2. The Vice President then called on the Secretary-Treasurer to announce the results of the 1994 elections. Elected were: William F. Shipley (Vice President for 1995 and President for 1996); Terrence S. Kaufman (Member of the Executive Committee, 1995-97); Victor Golla (Secretary-Treasurer, 1995); and Karen M. Booker (Member of the Nominating Committee, 1995-97).

3. Marianne Mithun, the Immediate Past President and Chair of the 1994 SSILA Book Award subcommittee, announced that there would be two recipients of the 1994 Award: J. Randolph Valentine, for *Ojibwe Dialect Relationships*, his 1994 doctoral dissertation at the University of Texas; and Hanni Woodbury, for *Concerning the League: The Iroquois League Tradition as Dictated in Onondaga* by John Arthur Gibson, published in 1992 as Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics Memoir 9.

4. The Secretary-Treasurer introduced Alejandra Vidal, a graduate student from Argentina now studying at the University of Oregon, who was the

recipient of the 1994 SSILA Travel Award. The stipend enabled Ms. Vidal to attend the CAIL and read her paper on "Noun Classifiers in Pilaga (Guaykuru): Synchronic Description and Diachronic Explanation."

5. The Secretary-Treasurer then delivered his annual financial report, which is summarized below.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: Fiscal Year 1994
(Nov. 1, 1993, to Oct. 31, 1994)

INCOME	
Membership dues	8,196.00
Institutional Subscriptions	338.50
Unrestricted Contributions	1,623.50
Contributions for Travel Award	256.00
Dues payments in advance	1,641.40
Purchase of 1994 <i>Membership Directory</i>	798.00
Miscellaneous (arrears; back issues etc.)	210.24
TOTAL INCOME	13,063.64
EXPENSES	
Printing (including typesetting):	
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> , October	1,143.72
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> , January	1,506.38
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> , April	1,151.06
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> , July	1,583.33
1994 <i>SSILA Membership Directory</i>	375.57
Miscellaneous	355.68
Total printing:	6,115.74
Postage for publications	3,394.54
Travel Award	[687.00]*
Other expenses:	
Fee to AAA for Annual Meeting	150.00
Support of J. P. Harrington Conference	388.39
<i>Atlas of the World's Languages</i>	146.94
Envelopes & other stationery supplies	419.69
Miscellaneous postage	354.51
Bank charges	23.01
Miscellaneous	89.37
Total other expenses:	1,571.91
TOTAL EXPENSES	11,082.19
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	
Treasury balance at end of previous FY	1,981.45
Treasury balance at end of current FY	1,373.69
Treasury balance at end of current FY	3,355.14

* Paid in fiscal year 1995.

6. The Vice President then asked for announcements and new business.

- Giulia Oliverio announced the availability of a Native American Languages t-shirt from the Linguistics Graduate Student Association at the University of Kansas, and showed a sample shirt.
- Lloyd Anderson announced the formation of a group of scholars in the Washington DC area who work on Mesoamerican languages and scripts.
- Ray DeMallie spoke briefly about recent developments with the journal *Anthropological Linguistics*, which is increasingly being dedicated to the publication of papers on American Indian languages and cultures.
- Harriet Klein, who has recently been appointed Review Editor of *IJAL*, asked for members to contact her about the range of publications they were interested in reviewing.
- Patricia Kwachka spoke briefly about the recent NALI meeting in Glorieta, New Mexico, and about the awards made in 1994 under the Native American Languages Act.
- Willem de Reuse announced that the American Indian Language Development Institute—designed primarily for teachers of Indian languages—would be offered again in 1995 at the University of Arizona and would

have, once again, significant participation from linguists on the Arizona faculty.

- Sally McLendon spoke about a plan to organize a workshop on CD-ROM presentation of Native American narratives. She will be seeking out potential funders and contacting linguists who might be interested in such a workshop.

- Philip Sapir, Editor-in-Chief of the *Collected Works of Edward Sapir*, announced the recent publication of the 6th volume in the series (vol. 4, "Ethnology", edited by Regna Darnell & Judith T. Irvine). He also noted that at least two of the forthcoming volumes still lack volume editors: the second volume of Nootka materials (which is planned to include Sapir's unpublished Nootka texts), and the Navajo volume.

7. The Secretary-Treasurer then presented a statement from the Executive Committee regarding several initiatives the Committee intends to take:

- The SSILA Travel Award will be renamed the *Wick R. Miller Award*, in honor of Wick's long involvement with SSILA and his encouragement of communication between scholars in the US and Canada and colleagues in Latin America and elsewhere in the world.
- During 1995 the Society intends to file papers for incorporation.
- The next annual meeting of the Society will be held in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, in San Diego, California, Jan. 4-7, 1996. In subsequent years, the Society will meet with the LSA and the AAA alternately.

The decision to alternate the venue of the SSILA meeting prompted a lively discussion from the floor, divided between support for the decision and a caution that the Society not lose its relationship with the AAA. Speaking to the latter point, Nicholas Hopkins asked for assurance that the Society would sponsor at least some sessions at the 1995 AAA meeting, and that space should be reserved for an informal meeting of SSILA members. The Secretary-Treasurer, speaking for the Executive Committee, assured the members that such measures would be taken. In particular, the title "Conference on American Indian Languages", even if applied to only one or two sessions, would appear in the program of the 1995 AAA meeting. Members who wish to organize sessions at the AAA meeting should contact the Secretary-Treasurer before the April 1 deadline for submission of abstracts and session proposals regarding this matter.

There being no further business, Vice President Bright formally assumed the duties of President for 1995 and adjourned the meeting.

SSILA Book Awards

As noted in the minutes of the Business Meeting, the Executive Committee voted to award two SSILA Book Awards for 1994. The first went to **J. Randolph Valentine**, for *Ojibwe Dialect Relationships*, his 1994 doctoral dissertation at the University of Texas, a detailed and methodologically innovative study based on extensive field work. A second award was made to **Hanni Woodbury**, for *Concerning the League: The Iroquois League Tradition as Dictated in Onondaga by John Arthur Gibson*. Although this manuscript has already been published (as *Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics Memoir 9*, 1992), the committee wished to single it out for its meticulous scholarship and its linguistic and cultural significance. Dr. Valentine's manuscript will be submitted to the University of Utah Press, with the Society's recommendation that it be published in the SSILA Award series.

The Society welcomes submissions from junior scholars for the 1995 Book Award. Submissions should be monographs (dissertations are especially welcome) or other works reflecting substantial effort, such as

dictionaries or collections of texts. Scholars with or without academic affiliation are encouraged to submit their work, but holders of tenured faculty positions are ineligible. A clean copy of the manuscript should be submitted, together with a short letter describing the circumstances of the work. The awardee will be selected by a subcommittee of the 1995 Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the immediate Past President, Nora C. England. Although the award carries no stipend, the winning manuscript will be submitted by SSILA to the University of Utah Press for publication in a series on the indigenous languages of the Americas. Address all submissions or inquiries to: Prof. Nora C. England, SSILA Book Award, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, USA. To be eligible for the 1995 award, submissions must be received by September 15.

Recipients of the SSILA Book Award in previous years include: Willem de Reuse, *Studies in Siberian Yup'ik Eskimo* (1990); Randolph Graczyk, *Incorporation and Cliticization in Crow Morphosyntax* (1991); Carolyn MacKay, *Grammar of Misantla Totonac* (1992); and Spike Gildea, *Comparative Cariban Morphosyntax: On the Genesis of Ergativity in Independent Clauses* (1993). De Reuse's book was published in 1994 and may be purchased at a discount by SSILA members.

SSILA Travel Awards

SSILA has a small travel fund (financed largely by members' contributions) which it uses to encourage members residing outside the US and Canada, or students lacking resources, to attend meetings of the Society.

The Wick R. Miller Travel Award

At least one Wick R. Miller Award is given annually. In 1995, if resources permit, the Miller Award will cover the full cost of at least one awardee's transportation to and from either the Summer or the Winter meeting of the Society. The Travel Committee will use the following criteria for selection:

- *The awardee should be an individual who will profit from the meeting and contribute to it through reporting on current research. Preference will be given to scholars who reside in countries with currency exchange problems, and to students in North America who lack access to travel funds from institutions.*
- *The awardee should be a member of SSILA (or may apply to SSILA concurrently with applying for the Travel Award).*
- *The awardee preferably should deliver a paper in English. The paper may, however, be presented in Spanish, Portuguese, or French if a written English version is available for distribution.*

Applicants for a Miller Award should submit the following special materials to the Travel Committee: (1) curriculum vitae; (2) a short letter of a persuasive nature, explaining why the applicant seeks a Miller Award and what benefit he/she will derive from attendance at the SSILA meeting; (3) an indication of the amount of money the applicant needs to cover transportation and other travel costs; and (4) the names of two references, with their addresses and telephone numbers.

AAA Fee Subsidies for CAIL Participants

Participants in the Conference on American Indian Languages (the SSILA-sponsored sessions at the American Anthropological Association's annual meetings) who reside outside the US and Canada and who find it difficult to pay the AAA registration fee (\$65) may request a subsidy for this amount from the Travel Committee.

All applications and inquiries regarding either the Miller Awards or AAA Fee Subsidies should be directed to the Chair of the 1995 Travel Commit-

tee: Prof. Harriet E. M. Klein, Dept. of Anthropology, Montclair State Univ., Upper Montclair, NJ 07043 (e-mail: klein@apollo.montclair.edu).

Mouton Offer Continues

Mouton de Gruyter Publishers are once again renewing their offer of generous discounts to SSILA members. Included in this offer are most of Mouton's recent publications on American Indian languages and allied topics, including descriptive studies of indigenous languages elsewhere in the world. No new titles are being added to the offer this year, but all previously offered titles are available. Orders for Mouton publications at the SSILA discount rates must be made on the 1995 order form included in the brochure, and must be sent to SSILA, not directly to Mouton. It should be emphasized that the SSILA discount prices are available only to *individual* SSILA members. Institutions such as libraries and schools are ineligible.

Contributions during 1994

During the 1994 fiscal year the Society received \$1,879.50 in donations from 91 individuals. These included:

\$50 or more: Judith Aissen; Catherine Callaghan; Colette Craig; Ives Goddard; William H. Jacobsen, Jr.; Sally Midgette; T. Dale Nicklas; Robert Oswalt (for support of data collection); Keren Rice; Akira Yamamoto; and an anonymous donor.

\$25-\$49: Lyle Campbell; Catherine Fowler; Geoffrey Gamble; Laura Graham; Jane H. Hill; Kenneth C. Hill; Jim Kari; Dale Kinkade; Arnold Krupat; Floyd Lounsbury; Gunther Michelson; Sally Rice; Heike Susanne Spreitzer; David S. Tappan; Karl V. Teeter; Lawrence & Terry Thompson (in memory of Carl & Flo Voegelin); Laurel Watkins; Anthony C. Woodbury; and Arnold Zwicky.

\$1-24: Catherine J. Allen; Shanley Allen; Mark Aronoff; Jill Brody; Guy Buchholtzer; Barbara Burnaby; Jean Charney; Scott Colmes; Scott DeLancey; Greg Dubs; Steven Egedal; Stephen R. Elliott; Dan Everett; Sieglinde Falkinger; Michael K. Foster; David French; Louanna Furbee; Irving Glick; Victor Golla; Karl-Heinz Gursky; Ken Hale; Wilfried Hartl; Barbara Hollenbach; Ruth Bradley Holmes; Dell & Virginia Hymes; Eloise Jelinek; Brian Joseph; Katherine Josserrand; Harriet Klein; Paul D. Kroeber; Patricia Kwachka; Herbert Landar; Yolanda Lastra; Vern Lindblad (in memory of Wick Miller); Monica Macaulay & Joe Salmons; Jim Martin; Maria do Carmo Massoni; Judie Maxwell; Wick R. Miller; Marianne Mithun; Johanna Nichols; William Poser; Robert L. Rankin; George Renfrey; Ann Renker; John Ritter; David Rood; Lawrence Rosenwald; Philip Sapir; Leslie Saxon; Sheila Shigley; Arthur P. Sorensen; William H. Sullivan; Pierre Swiggers; Sally Thomason; Willard Walker; Wolfram Wieser; MaryAnn Willie; Robert Young; Ofelia Zepeda; and Valdis Zeps.

Our thanks to one and all!

OBITUARIES

Arnold W. Pilling (1926-1994)

Although primarily known as a social anthropologist and ethnohistorian (and, earlier in his career, as an archaeologist), Arnold Pilling, who died in Detroit on October 27, deserves also to be remembered as a student of Northwest California languages.

Arnold knew virtually everything about the archival sources on the Yuroks and adjoining groups, including the early documentation of their languages. He had seen—and transcribed, and weighed the significance of—every scrap of data on Yurok, Hupa, Karuk, Wiyot, and the other aboriginal languages of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties, and could usually tell you the personal and family history both of the collector and of his source. His special talent was for finding nuggets of valuable data in dusty and improbable nooks and crannies: letters, diaries, military reports, the backfiles of 19th century newspapers. He once proudly announced to me that he had found some words and phrases in Hupa in the autobiography of a Canon of the Episcopal cathedral in San Francisco. (As a boy in the 1850s he had accompanied his merchant father on a trip to Hoopa. While his father sold dry goods he played with the Indian children.) In the late 1970s, when Ken Whistler and I occasionally put out a *California-Oregon Languages Newsletter*, Arnold provided us with a steady stream of such bibliographical arcana, which we published as “Obscure Sources on California Indian Languages.”

Arnold was a wonderful conversationalist, a dear friend, and a scholar’s scholar. It is hard to believe that he is gone.

— Victor Golla

Gordon Robertson (1904-1995)

Gordon Robertson, Haisla (Northern Wakashan) elder and tradition bearer, passed away January 22, 1995, in Prince Rupert, British Columbia. Gordon was a true rememberer, identified in his own mind totally with the *ḡesduakw*, the area of what is now called the Kitlope Valley and Gardner Canal. He was born in Yamacisa (near Kemano) in 1904. He dedicated many many hours in the last years of his life to recollecting and helping to preserve the words and traditions of his people, the Henaaksiala (*ḡenaksiala*), the southern division of the Haisla.

— Emmon Bach

CORRESPONDENCE

Lucy Briggs

Oct. 31, 1994

Your obituary of Lucy Briggs [*SSILA Newsletter* XIII:3, Oct. 1994] was accurate and appropriate. I can, however, say a little bit more about Lucy and the Aymara Foundation.

Lucy helped set up the Aymara Foundation, Inc., in 1973 and served as the president from 1979 until her death. The purpose of the foundation (a 501(c)(3) corporation exempt from Federal income tax) is to provide resources for educational and charitable endeavors among the Aymara and Jaqi peoples. Lucy’s dedication and tireless efforts to channel resources to Aymara communities have had an immeasurable impact on hundreds of lives. In recognition of her life and to perpetuate some of her dreams, the Foundation has created an endowed fund in her name. Contributions to the

Lucy T. Briggs Fund will provide resources in perpetuity to continue Lucy’s support of education and community development projects among the Aymara people.

Andrew W. Miracle
Dept. of Sociology, Texas Christian University
Fort Worth, TX 76129

Nov. 12, 1994

While Lucy Briggs worked as a consultant in linguistics and education, as well as a professor of Spanish, she never lost her interest in the Aymara language and was considered one of the leading scholars in Aymara linguistics. She taught as visiting professor at the universities of La Paz (Bolivia) and Puno (Peru), and was advisor to a rural education project for Aymara Indian children. Just as important as her academic research was her integrity and commitment to her field of study and the people she worked with. Her loss is deeply felt by her many colleagues all over the world.

Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar
Seminar für Völkerkunde, Universität Bonn
Römerstr. 164, D-53117 Bonn, Germany

Bob Dixon’s Course

November 3, 1994

Your list of all the wonderful American Indian language and linguistics courses to be offered at the 1995 Linguistic Institute in Albuquerque [*SSILA Newsletter* XII:2, July 1994, p. 6] might also have included a course I’ll be giving, “The Proper Methodology of Comparative Linguistics.” It will have a fair American slice, since I’ll be discussing my ongoing work on reconstruction within the Arawá language family of Brazil (not to be confused with Arawakan, to which it has no relation whatsoever). I’m also looking forward to attending some of the other courses, and to offering a paper at the SSILA summer meeting.

R. M. W. Dixon
Linguistics, Faculty of Arts, Australian National University
Canberra ACT 0200 AUSTRALIA

An Answer to to the Directory Size Question?

Nov. 16, 1994

Why not—at least as an option—send the membership directory electronically? Then we could print it out in any size (and type style) we individually choose. I’d be happy to receive just an electronic copy and no hard copy for my \$3.

Phil Young
International Studies Program, Univ. of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403

SSILA Stamp Collectors?

SSILA receives a steady stream of correspondence from all over the world. If you collect stamps, or know someone who does, I’d be delighted to send you a packet of interesting and exotic stamps and/or stamped envelopes. Just ask. — V. G.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

American Indian Linguistics at the New Orleans LSA Meeting

A significant number of papers on American Indian languages and allied topics were presented at the Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, in New Orleans, Jan. 5-8, 1995, and in the Parasession at Tulane immediately following.

Among the papers of Americanist relevance in the general sessions were:

Eleanor M. Blain (UBC), "Intensifier *wiya* in Plains Cree"; **Hamida Demirdache & Lisa Matthewson** (UBC), "Quantifier Raising and Topic Focus Structure in St'at'imcets Salish"; **Daniel Everett** (U of Pittsburgh), "Word Minimality, Word Binarity, and Foot Minimality in Suruwahá"; **Colleen M. Fitzgerald** (U of Arizona), "Poetic Meter >> Morphology in Tohono O'odham"; **Colleen M. Fitzgerald & Amy V. Fountain** (U of Arizona), "Subtractive Morphology, Tohono O'odham and Optimality Theory"; **Amy V. Fountain** (U of Arizona), "Evidence for Symmetry from Stress and Non-Prominence in Ute"; **Chip Gerfen** (U of Arizona), "Palatalization in Coatzacoapan Mixtec"; **Molly Homer** (U of Illinois-Urbana), "Transparency and Opacity in Coatzacoapan Mixtec Nasal Harmony: An Optimal Domains Analysis"; **Harry Howard** (Tulane), "Locative, Existential, and Possessional Clauses in Kaqchikel (Maya)"; **Greg Lamontagne & Keren Rice** (U of Toronto), "Navajo Coalescence, Deletion, and Faithfulness"; and **Keiichiro Suzuki** (U of Arizona), "Consequences of Iambic Stress System in Southern Paiute."

Multilateral Comparison

A symposium *Against Multilateral Comparisons*, organized by M. Lionel Bender and focusing critically on the comparative methodology favored by Joseph Greenberg, was held on the first evening of the meeting. Presentations included: **M. Lionel Bender** (S Illinois-Carbondale), "An African Test Case in Comparative Methodology"; **William Poser** (UNBC), "The Mathematics of Multilateral Comparison"; **Donald Ringe** (U of Pennsylvania), "Testing a Basic Evaluation Metric"; and **Johanna Nichols** (UC-Berkeley), "Multilateral Comparison and Linguistic Geography." The discussants were **Sheila Embleton** (York U), **William Baxter** (U of Michigan), and **Alan Kaye** (CSU-Fullerton).

Endangered Languages

The LSA's Committee on Endangered Languages organized a two-part session on *Field Reports/Endangered Languages*. Papers of special relevance to Americanists included: **Leanne Hinton** (UC-Berkeley), "Yowlumni (Yawelmani) Yokuts Language Revival"; **Taylor Roberts** (MIT), "Relativization in St'at'imcets (Lillooet Salish)"; **Joyce McDonough** (Ohio State), "A Phonetic Study of Navajo: A Report on Phonetic Field Work"; **Colette G. Craig** (U of Oregon), "The Rama Language Project of Nicaragua"; **Ian Maddieson** (UCLA), "Phonetic Theories, Field Studies, and Endangered Languages" [work on Flathead and Navajo, *inter alia*]; **Robert S. Williams** (UCLA), "Oklahoma Choctaw in McCurtain County: The State of the Language and its Prospects for Survival"; and **Jonathan David Bobaljik** (MIT), "Itel'men (Kamchadal): Collectivization and Language Death and Preservation on Kamchatka."

Another session of papers on Endangered Languages was part of the regular meeting program. American Indian oriented papers included: **Jill Brody** (LSU), "Orality, Radio, and Literacy in the Intertextual Gap"; **B. Elan Dresher** (U of Toronto) & **Alana Johns** (Memorial U), "Rigolet and Phonological Change in Labrador"; **Marcia Haag** (SUNY-Stony Brook), "Choctaw Grammatical Categories Depend on the Properties of Lexical

Heads"; and **Paul Lewis** (SIL), "Measuring K'iche' (Mayan) Language Maintenance: A Comprehensive Methodology."

Parasession Papers on Indigenous Languages

Linguists at Tulane University organized a two-day Parasession to the 1995 Annual Meeting on *Language South of the Rio Bravo*. The meeting was held on the Tulane campus on Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 9-10, 1995, immediately following the LSA meeting. The Monday sessions focused on indigenous languages.

Session on Grammar of Indigenous Languages — **Bret Gustafson**, "Andean Languages: Autonomy and Standardization"; **Robin Schafer**, "Word Order and Negation in Nahuatl: A Cross-Dialect Study"; **Robert Hamrick**, "Classical Kaqchikel Morphophonology"; **Rosa Rodriguez**, "Nominalizations in Kaqchikel"; **Doris Payne**, "Word Order, Aspect, and Lexical vs. Pronominal Argument Status in Panare (Carib)"; **Lyle Campbell**, "A Reevaluation of the Quechumaran hypothesis"; **Veronica Grondona Ceria & Filomena Sandalo**, "A Preliminary Reconstruction of Proto-Waikuruan with Special Reference to Pronominals and Demonstratives"; **Cari Spring**, "What's Underlying? Comparative Evidence from Asheninka"; and **Sidney da Silva Facundes**, "Possession and Unpossession in Apurinã (Maipuran, Arawakan)."

Session on Language Contact — **Salikoko Mufwene**, "Language Shift and Language Death: Perspectives from Creoles"; **Catherine Bereznak**, "Language Contact and Language Death: the Impact of Spanish on Texistepec Popoluca"; **Martha Swearingen**, "Object Clitics and the Anterior Marker in Palenquero"; **Heliana R. de Mello**, "Arcaísmos e contacto linguístico no português vernáculo do Brasil"; and **Marleen Haboud**, "Lenguas en contacto y cambios gramaticales: El caso del castellano andino ecuatoriano."

Session on Sociolinguistic Aspects of Indigenous Languages — **Judie Maxwell**, "Kaqchikel Metalanguage for Linguistic and Cultural Change"; **Kimberly A. Soto**, "Documenting Indigenous Language Use: A Community Effort (Mexico, North Pame)"; **M. Paul Lewis**, "Language Maintenance in Six K'iche' Communities"; **Robert McKenna Brown & Lori Henn**, "*Retamaxik ri ka'i' ch'ab'al*: How to Raise Bilingual Children in Highland Guatemala"; **Jill Brody**, "Cooperation and Competition as Mutually Dependent Processes in Tojolab'al women's speech"; and **Marliny Son**, "Estandarización en los idiomas mayas."

Endangered Languages Meetings

In addition to the sessions at the LSA meeting sponsored by the Committee on Language Endangerment, at least five other general meetings, workshops, or symposia on the topic were scheduled during the first half of 1995:

- A *Workshop on Endangered Languages and Linguistic Diversity* was hosted by the Dept. of Linguistics at MIT on four successive Thursdays in January and early February, and was organized by **Rob Pensalfini** and **Jonathan Bobaljik**. The following was the program and the session leaders:

Jan. 12: Introduction — General issues, including what is endangerment and why maintain linguistic diversity (Jonathan Bobaljik & Rob Pensalfini); The United States (Wayne O'Neil). Jan. 19: Central America (Wayne O'Neil); South America (Luciana Storto). Jan. 26: Australia (Rob Pensalfini); Ireland (Andrew Carnie). Feb. 2: The Far North (Jonathan Bobaljik); Conclusion — Focus on what works (Ken Hale).

For further information contact Rob Pensalfini (rjpensal@mit.edu).

• **Dartmouth College**, Hanover, New Hampshire, hosted a *Conference on Endangered Languages* on the weekend of February 3-5, 1995. The focus of the conference was on areal problems of endangered languages and prospects for their survival.

The keynote address was given by **Michael Krauss** (U of Alaska, Fairbanks). The speakers were divided into four panels according to geographical area. The panel on (Northern) Native American Languages included **Leanne Hinton** (UC-Berkeley), **Marianne Mithun** (UC-Santa Barbara), and **Ofelia Zepeda** (U of Arizona). The panel on (Southern) Native American Languages included **Colette Craig** (U of Oregon), **Nora England** (U of Iowa), and **Kenneth Hale** (MIT). The panel on Alaskan/Siberian Languages included **Michael Krauss**, **Nikolai Vakhtin** (Russian Academy of Science, St. Petersburg), and **Anthony Woodbury** (U of Texas, Austin). The panel on African Languages included **Matthias Brenzinger** (U of Cologne), **André Kapanga** (Illinois State U), and **Carol Myers-Scotton** (U of South Carolina). A concluding Roundtable Discussion included **Nora & Richard Dauenhauer** (Sealaska Heritage Foundation), **Melissa Fawcett** (Mohegan Tribe), **Leanne Hinton**, and **Annette Jacobs** (Karonhianonha School).

For further information contact: Lenore Grenoble, Program in Linguistics & Cognitive Science, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755 (e-mail: lenore.grenoble@dartmouth.edu).

• A symposium on *Endangered Languages* will be on the program of the 1995 Annual Meeting of the *American Association for the Advancement of Science*, Atlanta, Georgia, Feb. 18, 1995. Contact: William Poser (First Nations Studies, University of Northern British Columbia, 3333 University Way, Prince George, BC, Canada, V2N 4Z9; poser@unbc.edu).

• A seminar on the *Conservation of Endangered Languages* will be hosted by the Centre for Theories of Language and Learning, *University of Bristol, England*, on Friday, April 21, 1995.

The seminar is aimed primarily at academics from such disciplines as philosophy, ethics, anthropology, linguistics, sociolinguistics, cultural history, ecology and population biology, but is open to all interested persons. It will consider some of the fundamental questions raised by the rapid extinction of much of the world's linguistic diversity, e.g.: What is the value of these threatened languages to science and to humankind in general? What principles might justify us in striving to keep small languages alive? What reasons are there for preserving them in archive form?

The following presentations are scheduled: **Christopher Moseley** (Co-Editor, *Atlas of the World's Languages*), "Mapping the Future of the World's Languages"; **Mark Pagel** (Dept. of Zoology, Oxford Univ.), "Should Linguistic Diversity be Preserved?"; **Marcelo Dascal** (Inst. of Advanced Studies, Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem), "Who Wants to Learn a Native Language in Latin America?"; **Sian Wyn Siencyn** (author of *The Sound of Europe*), "Thinking Twice: Issues in Welsh as a Second Language in Children Under 5"; **Allan Wynne Jones** (European Bureau for Lesser Used Languages), "Orchestrating Language Revival." These will be followed by a roundtable discussion and contributions from the floor.

For further information (including accommodations and registration details), contact: Dan Brickley or Andrew Woodfield, Centre for Theories of Language and Learning, Dept. of Philosophy, Univ. of Bristol, 9 Woodland Rd, Bristol BS8 1TB, UK (email: centre-tll@bristol.ac.uk). A background article on the topic is available by e-mail or by accessing the CTLL World Wide Web pages using

the following Internet URL: <http://www.bris.ac.uk/Depts/Philosophy/CTLL/>.

• There will be a symposium on *Language Loss and Public Policy* at the **University of New Mexico**, June 30-July 2, 1995, during the Linguistic Institute. For information on the program contact Garland Bills (Linguistics, UNM, Albuquerque, NM 87131; Ph: 505 277-7416, -0324, fax 6355; gbills@bootes.unm.edu).

Training Program in Brazilian Indigenous Languages

A 10-month training program in the indigenous languages of Brazil will be offered by the National Museum of the Federal University of Rio de Janeiro during the 1995-96 academic year. The program is intended to prepare linguists to do research on the indigenous languages of Brazil, and will provide intensive training in the methods of description and analysis of data as well as in the evaluation and reanalysis of published and unpublished materials. The program will begin in August 1995 and run through June 1996.

Four courses will be taught: Phonetic and Phonological systems of Brazilian Indigenous Languages; Morphosyntactic Features of Brazilian Indigenous Languages; Phonological Analysis of Brazilian Indigenous Languages; and Morphological and Syntactic Analysis of Brazilian Indigenous Languages. The instructors will be drawn from the faculty of the Linguistic Division of the Department of Anthropology of the National Museum, and will include: *Bruna Franchetto*, *Charlotte Emmerich*, *Márcia Faco Soares*, and *Yonne de Freitas Leite*. The medium of instruction will be Portuguese.

Applications will be accepted until July 1995, and must include the following documents: (1) copy of undergraduate degree; (2) curriculum vitae; (3) two letters of recommendation; (4) registration fee; and (5) two photos. Twenty students will be selected.

For further information, please contact Marcus Maia, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Museu Nacional - Setor de Linguística, Quinta da Boa Vista s/n - 20942, Rio de Janeiro-RJ, BRAZIL (e-mail: maia@vms1.nce.ufrj.br).

Colloquium on Missionary Grammars

The first *Colloquium on the History and Historiography of Missionary Grammars*, organized by Even Hovdhaugen, took place in Oslo, Sept. 10-11, 1994. The purpose of the colloquium was to consolidate the efforts of a group of scholars interested in the history of empirical linguistics and of early missionary grammars of Non-Indo-European languages and to discuss future work and cooperation.

The following papers were presented: **Even Hovdhaugen** (U of Oslo), "Missionary Grammars and Other Grammars" [an attempt to structure a field of research]; **Michael Mackert** (Arizona State U), "The First Grammatical Sketch of Nimpuutim (Nez Perce)"; **Rüdiger Schreyer** (RWTH Aachen), "Problems with the Early History of Huron Linguistics"; and **Elke Nowak** (U of Stuttgart), "The State of Empirical Research in Linguistics: Approaches and Attitudes since 1800."

The participants decided not to limit their future activities to the study of missionary grammars, but to extend their domain of research to include early descriptive grammars of Non-Indo-European languages produced

by others. Central to this project are the investigation of the general status and evaluation of empirical research in linguistics from a historical perspective and the compilation of a comprehensive bibliography of early descriptive studies of Non-Indo-European languages.

Scholars interested in this rather neglected area of the history of linguistics may obtain more information on the project by contacting Even Hovdhaugen, Institute of Linguistics and Philosophy, University of Oslo, P.O. Box 1102 Blindern, 0317 Oslo 3, NORWAY (e-mail: evenho@hedda.uio.no). The next meeting of the group will probably take place in the spring or summer of 1995.

II Jornadas de Lingüística Aborigen

The second *Jornadas de Lingüística Aborigen*, a general congress on South American indigenous languages, was held in Buenos Aires, Argentina, November 5-18, 1994 (the first meeting of the Jornadas was in 1992). It was sponsored by the Instituto de Lingüística, Universidad de Buenos Aires, and the organizing committee included Ana Gerzenstein, Ana Fernandez Garay, Lucia Golluscio, Pedro Viegas Barros, Yolanda Gutierrez, and Susana B. Andreotta (Secretary).

Plenary speakers were: **Willem F. H. Adelaar**, "Raíces lingüísticas del quechua de Santiago del Estero"; **Rodolfo Cerrón Palomino**, "Tendencias actuales de la lingüística andina"; and **Yolanda Lastra**, "Avances en la investigación sobre lenguas indígenas en México en los últimos diez años." There were two roundtable discussions. The first, on *Language Death*, included: **Willem F. H. Adelaar**, **Christos Clairis**, and **Ana Fernandez Garay**, and was moderated by **Ana Gerzenstein**. The second, on *Bilingual and Intercultural Education*, included **César Fernandez**, **Benjamin Gonzalez Pérez**, **Cristina Messineo**, and **Pablo Wright**, and was moderated by **Lucía A. Golluscio**.

Individual presentations included:

Lingüística descriptiva — **Marisa Censabella**, "Primeras conclusiones acerca de la dinámica del sistema fonológico de la lengua toba"; **Joaquín García-Medall**, "Transitivización prefijal en Guaraní"; **Beatriz Gualdieri**, "Acerca de la vibrante en Mocoví (Guaycuru)"; **M. Ethel Martínez Webster**, "Los sustantivos 'construidos' en la lengua Miskitu"; **Margot Bigot**, "Lexemas verbales de la lengua Qom (toba): expresión del espacio"; **Ana V. Fernandez Garray**, "La posesión en Tehuelche"; **Silvio M. Liuzzi**, "La oclusión glotal inicial: Algunos casos en Avañe'e"; **Mirta H. Serafini & Lidia N. Bruno**, "Relaciones estructurales léxicas en verbos denominales y deadjetivales mapuches"; **Marcia Damaso Vieira**, "A derivacão da incorporacão nominal em Tupinamba (Tupi-Guarani)"; **Carmen T. Dorigo**, "Marcas aspecto-temporais na lingua Matsés (Pano)"; **Ana Gerzenstein**, "Lengua maka: El sistema tiempo, aspecto, modo"; **Eusebia H. Martín**, "Aspectos fonológicos de la lengua chimané"; **José Braunstein**, "Una hipótesis sobre un pidgin chaqueño"; **Raquel Guimaraes Romankevicius Costa**, "Manifestacões da ergatividade em Marúbo (Pano)"; **Maria R. S. Juliao**, "As classes de palavras cmanambe"; **Amanda Orellana M. de Quineche**, "Toponimia de la provincia de Juli (Puno-Peru): Análisis Morfológico"; **Angel Corbera Mori**, "A queda de vogais no Aguaruna (Jivaro)"; **Marilia Faco Soares**, "Ritmo e tom em Tikuna"; and **Ana Maria Guerra**, "Sintemática yagan."

Lingüística histórico-comparativa y dialectología — **Maria Sueli de Aguiar**, "Classificacão das linguas Pano"; **Ignacio Guzman Betancourt**, "Para una historia de la noción de dialecto referida a las lenguas amerindias"; **Marita Pôrto Cavalcante & Luiz Mauricio Rios**, "Estudo fonológico

contrastivo: Xavante x Xerente"; **Mónica Veloso Borges**, "Diferencias entre a fala feminina e a masculina na lingua Karajá"; **Zulema Ines Armato de Welti**, "Análisis contrastivos de los morfemas pararradicales: marcas circunfijos postfijos del guaraní yopara y del goyano"; **Lucinda del C. Diaz de Martinez**, "Sentido religioso en antropónimos de Humahuaca en el siglo XVIII"; **José H. Nunes**, "El concepto de letra y las reglas ortográficas en el Arte de José de Anchieta"; and **J. Pedro Viegas Barros**, "La reconstrucción de los personales en proto-chon."

Educación bilingüe e intercultural — **Benjamin Gonzalez Pérez**, "Lineamientos de una propuesta para una educación bilingüe en México"; **Cristina Messineo**, "Cartillas de alfabetización y libros de lectura: Descontextualización y recontextualización de los discursos toba"; **Nadia Nascimento Pires**, "A educacão na lingua Djeoromitxi (Jabuti)"; **Juan de Dios Yapita**, "Bilingüe o Liwinki? Problemas de traducción aymara-castellano en los materiales de enseñanza de educación bilingüe e intercultural"; **Leonor Acuna & Andrea Menegotto**, "Dativos sin 'a' y verbos pronominales sin 'se' en el español de area mapuche"; **Leopoldina M. Araujo**, "Educacão diferenciada, fundamento da cidadania na Amazônia"; **César A. Currulef & Elena N. Pizzio**, "Anteproyecto de escuela de educación bilingüe KONUMPAN ("Tracrlo a la memoria"); and **Marisa Malvestiti**, "Lengua y cultura mapuche en Río Negro: Conceptualización desde el sistema educativo."

Políticas lingüísticas — **María C. Drumond Mendes Barros**, "Uma modalidade de pergunta missionaria"; **Estela H. Mercado Lobos**, "Replanteo del estudio del huarpé, lengua amerindia sudamericana desaparecida en los siglos XVII-XVIII"; **César E. Quiroga Salcedo**, "Presupuestos para el estudio lingüístico del huarpé" and **Antonio E. Diaz-Fernandez**, "La antroponimia aborigen oficial de la provincia del Chubut."

Lenguas en contacto — **Pilar Alvarez-Santullano Busch & Constantino Contreras**, "El castellano hablado por huilliches"; **Ana M. Fernandez Lavaque**, "Dos quechuisismos morfosintácticos en extinción en el español del area de Salta (Noroeste argentino)"; **María A. Ibañez Caselli**, "Sobre los usos de la lengua madre en una situación de bilingüismo: El caso del toba en el Barrio Las Malvinas, La Plata"; **Pablo Wright**, "Cosmología, ritual y cambio decodigo: Una experiencia toba"; **German de Granda**, "Dos procesos paralelos de modificación distribucional por contacto en el noroeste y nordeste argentinos: Las construcciones verbales causativas"; **Susana Martorell de Laconi**, "Fenómenos sintácticos en el español del N.O.A.: Posibles interferencias del quichua colonial"; **María C. Pereira**, "Um estudo linguístico da interferencia lexical e fonológica na fala dos guias turisticos em Foz de Iguacu"; **Ana M. Postigo de De Bedia & Lucinda del C. Diaz de Martinez**, "El incierto destino del bilingüismo quechua-español en Jujuy"; **Eva Grosser Lerner**, "Acerca de la traducibilidad de las lenguas indígenas"; **Ana M. Postigo de De Bedia**, "La enunciación negativa en bilingües de quechua y español"; **Virginia Unamuno**, "Hacia una descripción del proceso de sustitución lingüística en un barrio marginal del Gran Buenos Aires"; **Julia Zigarán**, "Lenguas en contacto: español-lenguas aborígenes en la provincia de Salta"; **Domingo A. Bravo**, "Penetración guaraní en la lingüística santiaguena"; **Angelita Martínez**, "Variación lingüística y etnoprágmatca: dos caminos paralelos"; **Vicente Pérez Saez & Fanny Pérez Saez**, "Mapa etnolingüístico de la República Argentina: Informe"; and **Ruminawi**, "Rasgos quechuzantes en el español del N.O.A: el pronombre enfático que."

Análisis de textos — **Denise Y. Arnold**, "Las canciones a los animales por las mujeres del altiplano boliviano: técnicas de memoria en una tradición oral"; **Emilce Balmayor**, "Textualidad vs. sucesión en el cuento ranquel"; **Anna Christina Bentes & Nadia Nascimento Pires**, "Análise de textos mitológicos em Djeoromitxi"; **Lucía Golluscio & Claudia Briones**, "Discurso y metadiscurso como procesos de producción cultural"; **Tania C. Clemente de Souza**, "Enunciacão e oralidade: um estudo em textos Bakairi (Carib)"; **Yosuke Kuramochi & María E. Merino Dickinson**,

"Proposición teórico-metodológica para la traducción de manifestaciones verbales indígenas: el caso del mapudungun"; **María E. Merino Dickin-son**, "Calidad e intención de la palabra en dos textos orales mapuches"; and **Carlos Pérez Rasetti**, "Síntaxis narrativa y noción de historia en relatos de origen tehuelche meridional."

Lexicografía bilingüe — **María del R. Fernandez & Rodolfo R. Hachen**, "De las categorías léxicas al universo simbólico"; and **María Cecilia Stroppa**, "El guaraní goyano y la necesidad de un diccionario adecuado."

For further information on the meeting, including plans for publication, contact: Instituto de Lingüística, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, Univ. de Buenos Aires, 25 de Mayo 221, 1o. piso, (1002) Buenos Aires, Argentina (e-mail: postmast@lingui.uba.edu.ar).

1995 Symposium on Latin American Indian Literatures to be Held in Mexico

The 12th International Symposium on Latin American Indian Literatures will take place on June 19-23, 1995, at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México (UNAM), Mexico City.

Papers must be clearly and directly related to indigenous literatures, but all approaches are welcome: anthropology, art, astronomy, architecture, bibliography, codices, history, ethnohistory, indigenista literature, linguistics, literary studies, medicine, religion, rock art, etc. Delivery time will be 30 minutes followed by 10 minutes for questions.

To be considered, four copies (typewritten, double spaced) of a 150-200 word abstract in English or Spanish should be sent to: Monica Barnes, Program Chair, 377 Rector Place, Apt. 11J, New York, NY 10280. Please include your name, complete address, phone number, and fax (if you have one) on the abstract. Since participation is restricted to members of the Latin American Indian Literatures Association (LAILA/ALILA), non-members should include 1995 dues with their abstract (\$25.00 general members, \$5.00 for students or retirees). The symposium fee of \$45.00 (\$12.00 for students or retirees) must also be included. (If this presents difficulties, contact the Program Chair.) Please make check payable to LAILA/ALILA.

Although the deadline for the receipt of abstracts (Jan. 31, 1995) has passed, it may still be worthwhile to contact LAILA/ALILA regarding a place on the program.

For further information about LAILA/ALILA, contact: Dr. Mary H. Preuss, Pennsylvania State University-McKeesport, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132-7698. E-mail contact: Ron Anderson (randerso@sanac.usiu.edu).

16th AILDI

The 16th annual *American Indian Language Development Institute* (AILDI) will be held at the University of Arizona, Tucson, June 5 through June 30, 1995, hosted by the Arizona's College of Education and American Indian Studies. The theme will be "Tradition and Technology: Weaving the Future of Indigenous Languages." AILDI involves linguists, tribal elders, bilingual/ESL specialists, teachers, aides and administrators in an integrated, holistic learning experience. All courses lead toward regular degree programs and toward bilingual and ESL endorsements. Six graduate or undergraduate credit hours are offered to participants.

1995 course topics will include: Computers and Media for Native Language Curriculum Development; Producing Oral Histories for the Bilingual Classroom; Linguistics for Native American Communities; Math & Science in First & Second Languages; Native Languages of North America; Creative Writing & Publishing in Indigenous Languages; Language and Culture in American Indian Education; Parent-School Relations: Weaving Home and School; and American Indian Literatures. Special workshops and guest speakers will focus on the 1995 theme: weaving technology with tradition to promote indigenous languages and cultures.

Costs are approximately \$595 tuition for 6 credit hours, plus additional housing costs (\$275-\$800); books (\$75); and meals (on your own). Campus housing or private apartments with cooking and family facilities can be arranged. Stipends for housing and expenses are available.

To receive registration and additional information, please contact Karen Francis-Begay, AILDI Coordinator, Dept. of Language, Reading and Culture, College of Education, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (tel: 602/621-1068; e-mail: kfranbe@ccit.arizona.edu).

MEDIA WATCH

[Notices of newspaper and magazine articles, popular books, films, television programs, and other "media exposure" for American Indian languages and linguistics. Readers of the Newsletter are urged to alert the Editor to items that they think worthy of attention here, sending clippings where possible.]

Indian Radio

Aryeh Faltz (Arizona State U) writes regarding the item we ran in the October *SSILA Newsletter* about radio stations that broadcast in American Indian languages: "You might be interested in learning about radio station *KTNN* (660 AM), in Window Rock, Arizona. Window Rock (or *Tségháhoodzání*) is the capital of the Navajo Nation, and while the majority of *KTNN*'s broadcasting is in English a significant portion of its schedule (including 5 AM to noon daily, as well as special reports at other times) is devoted to Navajo language programming. Unfortunately, it is impossible to receive *KTNN* in the Phoenix area. In fact — due, I suppose, to geographical weirdness — you can't even get *KTNN* in Flagstaff. However, the station's signal is pretty strong, and if you're anywhere in northeastern Arizona or the adjoining areas of New Mexico you can pick it up easily."

What's In A Name?

An article in the *Milwaukee Journal* (Nov. 30, 1994), forwarded to us by *SSILA* member Mark Thiel, reports that the Winnebago tribe of Wisconsin has recently restructured its tribal government, and in the process has renamed itself the *Ho-Chunk Nation*. JoAnn Jones, the new Ho-Chunk President, told a reporter who inquired about the term: "Some say that it means big voice or mother voice, and there are others that say it means big fish. Some of our elders

tell us that we are the mother tongue to other tribes across this nation. [Regarding] the fish, I've heard from another elder that in our land of origin there were very large fish — the sturgeon — and our people were catchers of these." As for *Winnebago*, Ms. Jones said that she was not clear about its origin, but that "elders have told us that [it] was given to us by other people [and] it didn't have a very good connotation." She explained that the committee that revised the Winnebago/Ho-Chunk constitution wanted to return to a more original name, as many other tribes are doing. "It's giving back our heritage."

[The synonymy in Nancy O. Lurie's Winnebago article in the *Handbook of North American Indians* (vol. 15, Northeast, pp. 690-707), compiled by Susan Golla and Ives Goddard, generally confirms Ms. Jones' statements: "The Siouan-speaking Winnebago call themselves *ho.čągra*, from *ho* meaning either 'fish' or 'voice' plus *čąk* meaning 'big' in the sense of elemental or genuine, which is variously translated 'people of the parent speech', and 'great voice', or 'Trout Nation'. The Winnebago usually prefer the translation 'big fish' as reflecting their traditional dependence on the huge sturgeon that once abounded in their area. . . . The English name Winnebago is derived from an Algonquian form, perhaps Potawatomi *winyeko*, which would mean etymologically 'people of the dirty water'. The name refers to the muddy water of their river, described by Cadillac as yearly becoming clogged with the rotting bodies of dead fish during the heat of the summer."]

Croatian = Croatoan?

SSILA member Mary Erbaugh, now at the University of Oregon, hails from Berwyn, Illinois. She remembers her history teacher at Morton West High School in Berwyn, **Charles Prazak**, as an enthusiastic amateur linguist, and as an equally enthusiastic Croatian-American. So she was not especially surprised when Eric Zorn's October 11 column in the *Chicago Tribune* (widely syndicated) reported that Prazak says he has linguistic evidence that Croatians were present in the Southeastern United States before Columbus, perhaps as early as 1449. Prazak, who is now in his 80s, told Zorn that he can support his claim with "research that shows Croatian is at the root of most of the names of the tribes, people and places in early South Carolina history." Recalling her high school history lessons, Mary speculates that Prazak's theory may have something to do with the mysterious "Croatoan" tribe among whom the survivors of Walter Raleigh's ill-fated Roanoke colony sought refuge in 1586-87.

Remake of "Before Babel" Shown on PBS

The science program "Nova" that aired on December 27 on many public television stations in the United States, and entitled "In Search of the First Language," was a revised version of the BBC program "Before Babel" that appeared a year or two ago, documenting recent work on extremely remote linguistic relationships, including Proto-World. The original program featured interviews with an array of long-range comparativists and their supports, including Vitaly Sheveroshkin, Aharon Dolgopolsky, Colin Renfrew, Joseph Greenberg, Luca Cavalli-Sforza, and especially Merritt Ruhlen. Donald Ringe was the only skeptic interviewed. The revised version was less one-sided, presumably reflecting protests from more conservative linguists. It had additional commentary

by Jim Matisoff as well as some footage of the Flathead Indians of northwestern Montana, speaking their language and working with SSILA member Sally Thomason.

Aztec T-Shirt

Nahuatlists and others may be interested to know that a *Florentine Codex T-Shirt* is now available. It features a design (by artist Kelly Wilkie) based on the illustration from Book 12 of the Codex that shows Hernán Cortés, Doña Marina ("La Malinche," North America's first recorded translator/interpreter), and Moctezuma. The illustration is beautifully colored, with Moctezuma's cape appropriately turquoise. The shirt is 100% cotton, is available in sizes L or XL, and the price of \$15 includes shipping and handling. Order from: Austin Area Translators and Interpreters Association, Attn: Humphreys, P.O. Box 8281, Austin, TX 78713-8281.

Bambi in Arapaho

A videotape version of Disney's classic film *Bambi*, with Arapaho dubbing, has recently been produced for the Arapaho Nation by the Wyoming Council for the Humanities (a non-profit, state-based educational program of NEH).

This is apparently the first time that a feature length children's animated movie has been dubbed into a Native American language. The Arapaho voices were provided by the Arapaho children and adults who participated in a total immersion language project for children in grades K-3 conducted on the Wind River reservation. In an interview published in the Nov. 16 issue of *Indian Country Today*, Dr. Stephen Graymorning, director of the Northern Arapaho Language and Culture Project, said that he selected *Bambi* "because the language in the movie is not convoluted, and it's not unusual in our myths for animals to talk." He also noted that "*Bambi's* natural setting fits well with our environment and culture." Members of the Disney Company's technical staff coached the Arapaho children in using voices appropriate to the drama and the personalities of the film's characters. Roy Disney, vice chairman and head of animation for the Disney Company, said that he believed that Walt Disney himself, as well as the original *Bambi* animators, "would be very proud to know that their work is helping to preserve a Native American language."

Video cassettes of the dubbed film are being provided to members of the Arapaho Nation at cost. The Wyoming Council for the Humanities is making a limited number of cassettes available to interested linguists, anthropologists, and educators. For further information contact Bob Young by phone at 307/766-6496 or by e-mail at <hummer@uwyo.edu>.

Squanto in Mikmaq

Marie-Lucie Tarpent, an SSILA member who teaches in Halifax, Nova Scotia, sent us a review of a more recent Disney production:

I recently saw the premiere of the movie *Squanto*, which took place today a few blocks from where I live, as part of the annual Atlantic Film Festival. As a non-American, I confess that I had never heard of Squanto, but I am told that the screenplay is based (very loosely according to a historian friend) on the true story of an Indian who was taken to England and returned home in time to prevent the Pilgrim Fathers from getting killed or starving and to help them celebrate the First Thanksgiving.

The film was shot entirely in Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia, where the reconstructed French fortress of Louisbourg provided a reasonable facsimile of 17th-century Plymouth (in England), and a number of Mikmaq people of the nearby Eskasoni reserve had roles as extras. Some of them came to the premiere and put on a show of chanting, drumming and dancing, first outside the theatre, then inside when the director, Xavier Koller, and the star, Cree actor Adam Beach, arrived.

The Mikmaq language is still spoken by all ages in Eskasoni, and that is the Indian language heard in the film. Squanto is a "Patuxet" and his fellow captive Apinow is a "Nansett." I don't know whether these names are historically correct, but as the real Squanto probably spoke an Eastern Algonquian language, Mikmaq is not too far off the mark. Jim Augustine from Eskasoni has a short part as a medicine man, for which he sings in his language. For other Mikmaq-speaking parts, actors were coached by Mikmaq elder Harold Jeddore, also from Eskasoni. There is a fair amount of Mikmaq spoken at the beginning of the film (with English subtitles), but much less later: for instance, after Squanto and Apinow have learned English while captive in Plymouth (Apinow, it seems, by listening alone), they speak English to each other on the ship that is bringing them home.

Not knowing any Mikmaq, I cannot comment on the quality of the actors' pronunciation, but the English spoken in the film is often definitely anachronistic. I don't mean that the actors should have spoken 17th-century English, but, for instance, people did not talk about "culture" and "values" in those days, or say "you're fired," at least not in those words.

I recommend that linguists go see this movie accompanied by school-aged children. It is a Walt Disney production and was appropriately shown in the youth section of the festival. There is a lot of typical Hollywood-style action: spectacular chases and stunts, daring rescues, etc. with the presence of Native American characters providing a few new twists on the well-worn formulas. Of course you always know that the hero is going to triumph in the end. It would be too much to expect subtlety in characterization or development. The British characters are for the most part either villainous buffoons or the epitome of political correctness. Adam Beach as Squanto is strikingly handsome in any costume, but I got tired of looking at a face that only seemed capable of two expressions.

Recreational Reading

If you're looking for an absorbing but undemanding book to curl up with on these long winter nights, and you want something with Americanist connections, here are three suggestions:

• *Smilla's Sense of Snow* (British title: *Miss Smilla's Feeling for Snow*), by Peter Høeg, has been recommended by several SSILA members — and your editor, having just finished the book, can add his voice to the chorus of praise.

Originally published in Danish in 1992, the somewhat lame English translation may put you off for the first dozen pages or so. But you will soon get swept up by Høeg's multicultural narrative. Smilla — short for *Smillaaraq* — is a half Danish, half Greenlandic glaciologist. She is determined to find out who is responsible for the death of an Inuit child who fell (or was pushed) from the roof of a block of flats in Copenhagen. From the child's tracks in the rooftop snow, to the thin ice of Copenhagen harbor, to the floes off West Greenland, snow and ice are the leitmotifs of Smilla's quest. Inevitably, a number of the dreaded Eskimo Words For Snow make their appearance, but spelled and translated with seeming accuracy, and all somehow *à propos*.

Høeg seems curiously well informed about linguistics in general, although it's not clear where he picked it up (the jacket tells us he's been "a

professional dancer, an actor, a sailor, a fencer, and a mountaineer"). One of the minor characters (alas, he gets bumped off early along) is a blind Eskimologist who studied glossimatics with Hjelmslev and can do a cruel imitation of his mentor's lisp.

Smilla is the kind of light reading that intellectuals love, with just enough of a patina of erudition to make us feel that we haven't totally frittered away our time. But it's on paperback racks everywhere and it's easy to see why. Underneath the Inuit snow lexicon and the symbolic ice it is really just another thriller, with all the classic elements of the genre — escaping Nazis, oriental drug runners, and cynical cops with a heart. But linguist or not, Høeg is a fine craftsman. The suspense builds inexorably, arctic mile after arctic mile, as events move like drift ice towards their denouement in the icy fogs of Davis Strait.

• *Bone Game*, by Louis Owens (Univ. of Oklahoma Press, \$19.95 cloth), is half-way between being a gripping suspense story with a Native American theme and being a wry send-up of the genre.

The protagonist is a Choctaw, Cole McCurtain, who—in an engagingly postmodernist twist—teaches literature at UC-Santa Cruz. When he begins to be haunted by odd dreams (a murdered priest who abused Indians in the early 19th century, a grizzly bear, and a painted Indian gambler figure) he seeks the aid of a fellow Native American academic, a cross-dressing Navajo. As they begin to explore the dreams, a serial killer starts stalking the hills of Santa Cruz, dismembering and decapitating his victims. Before the murders are solved, the dreams become real, and McCurtain's relatives converge on Santa Cruz from all over the country to assist him in confronting his destiny. With a generous measure of Native American history and a sarcastic sense of humor that targets academia, new-agers, and pseudo-professional how-to-deal-with-witches people, *Bone Game* is thoroughly engrossing. Though a few readers may find the beginning of the story tough going, those who stick with it will be richly rewarded.

—[Based on a review by Michael Wilson (mwilson@csd.uwm.edu) posted on the NATIVELIT list, 12/18/94.]

• *Aztec Century* (published in Britain by Victor Gollancz, 1993) is recommended by Nicholas Ostler, an SSILA member in London. He writes:

I was immediately arrested by the theme as declared on the cover, conquest of modern-day Britain by the Aztec Empire. An encounter between these two civilizations has not been allowed by the history of the world as we have known it, but what if Montezuma had followed the advice he was given by some of his counsellors, and slaughtered the Spaniards at once when he still had them in his power? As we know from the post-colonial success of at least one "contacted" culture (Japan), things might ultimately have developed not necessarily to Europe's advantage.

This is the idea that sparked Evans's book, and his development of it is masterly. The alternative 400 years of history emerge only gradually, as if they were quite what everyone has learnt at school. The linguistic and cultural details are meticulously correct, as far as I can check them, even to the extent of calling the principal character Extepan, a Nahuatl variant of a Spanish name (his mother had been a Spanish infanta) — this casual accuracy almost unnoted in the text.

But this punctilio has not inhibited a gripping development of plot and character. And interesting questions are broached, and answered. How, for instance, would Aztec attitudes to warfare have accommodated possession of atomic weapons? Could they have maintained their sanguinary religion as their empire expanded across the world? And there are even a

few little Asimov-like apothegms thrown in: "Truth is whatever you cannot help yourself believing." "Declarations of love and affection are always devalued when tendered in the coinage of remorse."

I even found myself regretting, at the end, that we are living in the parallel world where the Aztecs were snuffed out early on. (A bit like my feelings as a child on the return from Narnia at the end of C. S. Lewis's books.)

In fact, it was so well done that I was surprised I had heard nothing of it before. In a way, it's comparable with Robert Harris's recent "Fatherland" (on Nazi Germany still going strong, and at peace, in 1964), which was lionized. I suppose this disregard in the press was due to a combination of *Aztec Century's* classification as science fiction, and the fact that the Aztecs are not a civilization that the reviewing classes in England (commonly known as "the chattering classes") know or care anything about.

Unfortunately, American publishers have not got round to issuing a US version. Perhaps this will only come after Mexican publishers bring it out in Spanish!

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Eskimo

• The 10th *Inuit Studies Conference* will be held August 15-18, 1996, on the campus of the Memorial University of Newfoundland. The theme will be "Traditional Knowledge and the Contemporary World." For further information contact: Dr. Irene Mazurkewich, Dept. of Linguistics, Memorial Univ., St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9, CANADA (tel: 709/737-8134; fax: 709/737-4000; e-mail: linguist@mun.ca).

Northwest Coast

• Emmon Bach (bach@unbc.edu or bach@cs.umass.edu) writes us from Kitimat, BC—where he is spending the year and working as a sessional lecturer for the new University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC)—about community language courses in Nisga'a (*Tsimshianic*) and Haisla (*Northern Wakashan*):

Nisga'a. Adult language classes for college credit in Nisga'a language are being given this year cooperatively between the Program in First Nations Studies at UNBC and *Wilp Wilxo'oskwhl Nisga'a* (WWN), the Nisga'a House of Learning. These are described by Deanna Nyce (Chief Executive Officer of WWN):

The Nisga'a have been engaged in teaching Nisga'a language at all levels (nursery school, through grade school, and to adults) for approximately thirty years now. This is the first time, however, that Nisga'a instruction to adults has been offered on such a large scale. It is a part of the a First Nations Studies degree program offered collaboratively between the UNBC and the WWN. It is a sequential program whereby a learner may do some intensive study in the language. We are currently offering it at the 100 and 200 levels. The WWN envisions that a number of students will want to specialize their studies in the language and are planning programs for the 300, 400 and masters' levels. All Nisga'a Language and Culture courses are taught by Nisga'a instructors who were groomed by the Nisga'a in conjunction with a number of universities and with their own Nisga'a Bi-lingual/Bi-cultural department (now referred to as the Nisga'a Language and Culture Centre) with School District #92 (Nisga'a).

In Fall 1994 there were two Nisga'a classes in New Aiyansh, beginning

and advanced, and beginning classes in Vancouver and Prince Rupert. In addition, I taught two courses at WWN: introductory linguistics and a seminar on community-based research projects. This term the language classes will be continued and I am giving a course on Nisga'a Dictionary Projects, and a seminar in First Nations Studies. Instructors in the language classes report a very high degree of work and enthusiasm among their students.

The Nisga'a Nation has been a leader in educational matters for a long time, with the first First-Nations-run school district in Canada. Deanna Nyce again:

The School District is now 20 years old. The Nisga'a language and culture have been an integral part of the Nisga'a curriculum. This development preceded the School District by some 10 years whereby the Nisga'a readied themselves with Band Council and Tribal Council support to engage people like Bruce Rigsby, and by engaging their own expertise such as Bert McKay to groom the necessary Nisga'a personnel to teach the courses.

Marie-Lucie Tarpent has a long term commitment to language work with the Nisga'a, and Bruce Rigsby was instrumental in the early stages of analysing Nisga'a and developing a practical orthography. In my opinion, the experience of these Nass Valley people provides an excellent model for cooperative work between linguists and First Nations communities, and it is hoped that the current collaboration between WWN with UNBC will develop into a good example of how universities and native communities can work together.

Kitamaat. Starting in January, I am co-teaching a new course for adults in Haisla (*xa'islak'ala*) offered as UNBC First Nations Studies 101-3: Haisla. My co-teachers are Rose Robinson and Dora Robinson. Haisla language courses have been given for a long time in the Haisla Community School in Kitamaat Village and in the Mt. Elizabeth Secondary School in the town of Kitimat. As far as I know this is the first time that a college credit Haisla course will be given. It is aimed especially at people in the "in-between- generation," many of whom grew up after the residential school period with its active suppression of native languages, and before the current period when many of the children of this generation are working on their native language in the schools. The course is for people with all degrees of background in Haisla, from none to quite a bit, both native and non-native. One of our main goals will be to develop lesson materials that can be used for such courses in the future.

UNBC was mandated to include First Nations Studies as one of its primary areas. UNBC has a multcentred structure and it is committed to offering programs and course-work in First Nations communities as well as in other population centres throughout the region. In the First Nations Studies Program at UNBC, native language courses are a central part of the offerings, required parts of the M.A. programs, and the language courses are all taught with native speakers from the relevant communities and linguists or language teachers.

[We hope to have a report on UNBC activities with Athabaskan languages in Central BC in a future issue of the *Newsletter*. —Ed.]

Mayan News

• The 1995 *Maya Meetings at Texas* will be held at the Univ. of Texas at Austin, March 9-18. This year's theme is "Terminal Classic/Postclassic Mesoamerica: Termination, Transmission, Transformation."

The meetings will open with the *XIth Texas Symposium* (Thursday and Friday, March 9-10). Papers will include: E. Wyllys Andrews, "The Last 100 Years of the Classic at Copan"; George Bey, "Recent Research at Ek

Balam: The Terminal Classic in Northeast Yucatan"; Ruben Cabrera-Castro, "Mural Painting and Other Recent Discoveries at Teotihuacan"; Arthur Demarest, "Warfare, Ecology, and the Classic Maya Collapse in the Southern Maya Lowlands"; Peter Harrison, "Camping Out in Guano and Glory: The Last Days of Tikal"; Rex Koontz, "Ball Games and Ball Courts in Terminal Classic Mesoamerica"; Ruth Krochock *et al.*, "Emerging Views of Chichen Itza from the Maya Workshops' Chichen Research Group"; John Pohl, "Marriage Disputes and Community Fissioning in the Mixtec Codices"; Peter Schmidt, "New Discoveries at Chichen Itza"; and Marcus Winter, "Archaeological Evidence from Oaxaca."

On the evening of March 10, Peter Mathews (U of Calgary) gives a public lecture on "Introducing Mayan Glyphs," which will introduce the *XIXth Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing*, Saturday and Sunday March 11-12. The Workshop will be conducted by Linda Schele (U of Texas-Austin) and Nikolai Grube (U of Bonn), and will consist of 12 hours of lectures divided into 4 sessions. No prior knowledge of glyphs is required

The *XIIIth Long Workshop* will held during the week of March 13-18, conducted by Linda Schele and a team of experts on Mayan epigraphy and related disciplines, headed by Ben Leaf and Tom Jones. The Long Workshop is designed to provide practical experience in the analytical methods discussed by Dr. Schele in the introductory workshop. Both beginners and advanced students are welcome. Participants will divide into small groups to work on selected glyphic texts and other data under the supervision of Dr. Schele and her team. Research sessions are planned for Mixtec Codices, the Annals of the Cakchiquels, the Chilam Balam of Chumayel, the Dresden Codex, Maya Ceramic texts, La Mojarra, and Zapotec glyphs. Groups will also be formed to investigate the Terminal Classic/Postclassic period in the Major Maya regions.

For further information, including fees, contact: Peter Keeler, Maya Meetings, PO Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763-5645 (tel: 512/471-6292).

Mixtec Studies

• In March 1994 the Mixtec Foundation and the Braunstein Foundation co-sponsored the *Mixtec Gateway*, an interdisciplinary conference on Mixtec studies [see *SSILA Newsletter* XIII:1, April 1994]. The meeting was so successful that it was decided to make it an annual event. The second Mixtec Gateway will be held in Las Vegas, Nevada, on March 11-15, 1995, and will be divided into two parts.

On Saturday and Sunday, March 11-12, invited speakers will discuss aspects of Mixtec archaeology, linguistics, ethnography, colonial history, and modern problems and situations. The confirmed speakers include Thoric Cederstrom, John Chance, Michael Lind, John Monaghan, Christopher Moser, and either Geoffrey or Sharisse McCafferty; other speakers are pending. In addition, there will be sessions for volunteered papers, posters, and films. These may explore any aspect of Mixtec life, ancient or modern, and the deadline for submitting abstracts is February 28.

The second part of the Gateway, Monday through Wednesday, March 13-15, is a hands-on workshop on the Mixtec codices and the Borgia Group codices. Teachers for the workshop are Bruce Byland, Maarten Jansen, Aurora Perez, Nancy Troike, and Peter van der Loo.

For further information contact the Mixtec Foundation, P.O. Box 5587, Austin, TX 78763-5587 (tel: 512/452-1537).

South America

• The *Centro del Hombre Antiguo Chaqueño* (CHACO) has for several years been conducting a wide-ranging survey of languages and cultures in

the Gran Chaco of Paraguay and Argentina. The project issues an annual reports on its activities, usually containing several extensive papers. The most recent report that has reached SSILA, *Hacia Una Nueva Carta Étnica del Gran Chaco V*, covers activities during 1992-93. Papers include: José Braunstein, "Territorio e historia de los Narradores Matacos"; Guadalupe Barúa, "Parentesco y proximidad en la comunidad mataco wic'ëi de Tres Pozos"; Pastor Arenas, "Fitonimia toba-pilagá"; Alejandra Filipov, "Fitonimia pilagá"; Pastor Arenas & Alejandra Filipov, "Lista de las especies vegetales citadas para los toba-pilagá y pilagá"; Adriana Sterpin, "L'espace sociale de la prise de scalps chez les Nivacle du Gran Chaco"; José Pedro Viegas Barros, "¿Existe una relación genética entre las lenguas mataguayas y guaycurúes?"; and David Zacarías, "Elementos naturales y su utilización en Pampa del Indio." For a copy of this report and other information about the project contact CHACO, Casilla Correo 13, (3630) Las Lomitas, Pcia de Formosa, Argentina (e-mail: postmaster@chaco.edu.ar).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Dictionary of Native American Literature. Edited by Andrew Wiget. Garland Publishing, 1994. 615 pp. \$95. [A comprehensive guide to the oral and written literatures of Native Americans. Of particular interest to Americanist linguists is the section on oral literature, which contains 18 topical essays on a variety of areas. These include:

"Native American Oral Literatures: A Critical Orientation" (Andrew Wiget); "Oral Literature of the Alaskan Arctic" (Phyllis Morrow); "Oral Literature of the Subarctic Athapaskans" (Scott Rushforth); "Oral Literature of the Northwest Coast and Plateau" (M. Dale Kinkade); "Oral Literature of California and the Intermountain Region" (William Bright); "Oral Literature of the Southwest" (Andrew Wiget); "Oral Literature of the Plains Indians" (Julian Rice); "Oral Literature of the Northeastern Algonquians and the Northern Iroquoians" (Gordon M. Day & Michael K. Foster); "Oral Literature in the Southeast" (George E. Lankford); "Oral Historical Epic Narratives" (Alexander Vaschenko); "The Native American Trickster" (Barbara Babcock & Jay Cox); "Oratory" (Donald Bahr); "Dream, Song and Narrative" (Donald Bahr); "Revitalization Movements and Oral Literature" (Kenneth M. Morrison); "The Bible and Traditional Indian Literature" (Jarold Ramsey); and "The White Man in Native Oral Tradition" (Jarold Ramsey).

The volume also contains more than 40 critical essays on individual authors from Samson Occom to Roberta Hill Whiteman, general discussions of Indian literature in historical and cultural contexts, and an index by tribe and author.

—Order from: Garland Publishing, 1000A Sherman Ave., Hamden, CT 06514 (tel: 800-627-6273; fax: 203/230-1186). Credit card orders only from individuals.]

The Collected Works of Edward Sapir IV: Ethnology. Edited by Regna Darnell & Judith Irvine. Mouton de Gruyter, 1994. 963 pp. \$240. [In this volume, the sixth to appear in the Sapir *Collected Works* series, are brought together nearly all of Sapir's writings on ethnographic topics, largely on North American Indian cultures. A subsequent volume (*CWES* III) will contain Sapir's work on culture theory and ethnology.

Section One is given over to Sapir's most famous ethnographic paper, the short monograph on "Time Perspective in Aboriginal American Culture" (1916). Section Two contains a few papers on cultural comparison (e.g., "Terms of Relationship and the Levirate" (1916)) as well as Sapir's many reviews of anthropological publications. Section Three, the heart of the volume, reprints the approximately 40 papers that constitute Sapir's contribution to the ethnography of North America. Although most of these pieces were incidental to Sapir's linguistic work, many of them contain detailed primary data of considerable value. Papers such as "Notes on the Takelma Indians of Southwestern Oregon" (1907), "A Sketch of the Social Organization of the Nass River Indians" (1915), and "Hupa Tattooing" (1936), previously known only to specialists and virtually inaccessible, should make this volume an absolutely necessary addition to any anthropological library.

Of particular interest is the publication here for the first time of the 209 Southern Paiute song texts that Sapir collected from Tony Tillohash in 1910. These have been edited and annotated by Robert Franklin and Pamela Bunte, and are published together with a note by Thomas Vennum, Jr., on the wax cylinder recordings and the the musical transcriptions prepared by Sapir's father, Jacob Sapir.

Section Four, a short one, contains five miscellaneous papers on ethnographic topics outside of North America, and Section Five—included for completeness' sake—consists of the official reports that Sapir was required to publish during his 15-year tenure (1910-25) as Chief of the Division of Anthropology at the National Museum of Canada.

— Order from: Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532.]

Language and Culture in Native North America: Studies in Honor of Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow. Edited by Michael Dürr, Egon Renner, & Wolfgang Oleschinsky. LINCUM Studies in Native American Linguistics 3, 1995. 480 pp. \$55 (DM 82.-, £32.50). [A festschrift honoring the Americanist work of the distinguished German linguist who, in recent years, has written extensively on Athabaskan and comparative Na-Dene. The contents include:

Part 1: *The Na-Dene Controversy.* Michael Dürr & Egon Renner, "The History of the Na-Dene Controversy: A Sketch" [with an Addendum by Pinnow]; Egon Renner, "The Structure of the Na-Dene Controversy: A Meta-theoretical Explanation"; Michael Dürr & Gordon Whittaker, "The Methodological Background to the Na-Dene Controversy: Some Notes Bearing on Pinnow's Approach."

Part 2: *Linguistic Studies.* Eung-Do Cook, "Syllable Structure and Sound Change in Athapaskan"; Karl-Heinz Gursky, "Some Grammatical Evidence for the Hokan Stock"; Jeff Leer, "The History of a Tlingit Name"; Stefan Liedtke, "The Etymology of Tlingit tɬ'ukwx"; Regina Pustet, "The Lakota Article"; Hans-Jürgen Sasse, "The Evolution of Person Prefixes in the Iroquoian Languages and its Functional Background"; Hansjakob Seiler, "Possession and Classifiers in Cahuilla"; Werner Winter, "Reduplicated Forms in Walapai."

Part 3: *Discourse Studies.* Nora Marks Dauenhauer & Richard Dauenhauer, "A Tlingit Ceremonial Speech by Willie Marks"; Elizabeth A. Edwards, "It's an Ill Wind"; Elizabeth A. Edwards & Carol M. Eastman, "Fried Bread: A Recipe for the Structure of Haida Oral Narrative"; Dell Hymes, "Na-Dene Ethnopoetics, A Preliminary Report: Haida and Tlingit"; Gillian L. Story, "An Analyzed Tlingit Procedural Text."

Part 4: *Anthropological Studies.* John R. Baker, "Disintegration and Reintegration: A Reexamination of the Transformation of Handsome

Lake"; Erich Kasten, "Community Development in a Kwakiuth Indian Village"; Wilhelm Manig, "Continuity and Change in Western Apache Ceremonialism: A Pictorial Record of Na'ííées (Girl's Puberty Ceremony)"; Gordon Whittaker, "The Autobiography of Black Hawk: New Light on the Authenticity Question."

Part 5: *Personal Reminiscences.* Egon Renner, "Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow." Bibliography and Curriculum Vitae of Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow.

— Order from: LINCUM EUROPA, P.O. Box 1316, D-85703 Unterschleissheim/München, Germany (fax: +49 89 314-8909).]

Comparative Eskimo Dictionary, With Aleut Cognates. Michael Fortescue, Steven Jacobson, and Lawrence Kaplan. Research Paper 9, Alaska Native Language Center, 1994. 614 pp. \$47. [This authoritative work has been 10 years in the making, the product of a circumpolar collaboration between the Institute of Eskimology in Copenhagen (Fortescue) and the Alaska Native Language Center (Jacobson & Kaplan).

Ten varieties of Eskimo are compared, including five Inuit dialect groups (constituting a dialect chain with minimal mutual intelligibility between groups at the extremes), four Yupik languages, and Sireniski, the nearly extinct Siberian Eskimo language. Each primary entry is a comparative set (most are of bases), summarized by a reconstruction: Proto-Eskimo (PE), where both Yupik and Inuit forms are attested, otherwise Proto-Inuit (PI), Proto-Yupik (PY), or Proto-Yupik-Sireniski (PY-S). Probable cognates in Aleut are cited in brackets following the PE, PI, PY, or PY-S forms. Proto-Eskimo-Aleut reconstructions are not attempted (not because this would be especially difficult — the comparative phonology of Eskimo-Aleut is fairly well understood, and the relationship is virtually certain — but because it falls outside the primary mission of the dictionary). An appendix compares forms that occur in single Eskimo languages with proposed Aleut cognates.

Other appendixes include the comparative sets for postbases and enclitics, inflectional elements, and demonstratives. There are four language indexes: Aleut, Central Alaskan Yupik, Eastern Canadian Inuit (Tarramiat dialect), and Greenlandic Inuit (West Greenlandic dialect). Also included is an index of proto-form glosses.

Although this is the first comprehensive comparative dictionary of the Eskimo languages, it is the cumulative product of nearly two centuries of Eskimo (and Eskimo-Aleut) linguistics, beginning with Rasmus Rask. The compilers must be congratulated for their responsible and synthesizing scholarship. We can hope that their work attracts many imitators elsewhere in the hemisphere.

— Order from ANLC, Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, P.O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907/474-6586).]

Haa Kusteeyí, Our Culture: Tlingit Life Stories. Edited by Nora Marks Dauenhauer & Richard Dauenhauer. Classics of Tlingit Oral Literature, Volume 3. Univ. of Washington Press/Sealaska Heritage Foundation, 1994. 928 pp., 205 photos. \$29.95 (paper)/\$50 (cloth). [Biographies and life histories of more than 50 Tlingit men and women, most born between 1880 and 1910, supplemented by numerous historical photographs. Appendixes include previously unpublished historical documents, along with Tlingit texts of accounts gathered from living memory, with facing translations. — Order from: Univ. of Washington Press, P.O. Box

50096, Seattle, WA 98145-5096 (tel: 800-441-4115; fax: 800-669-7993).]

Lushootseed Dictionary. Dawn Bates, Thom Hess, and Vi Hilbert. Edited by Dawn Bates. Univ. of Washington Press/Lushootseed Research Corporation, 1994. 396 pp. \$30. [A completely reformatted, revised, and expanded edition of Thom Hess's *Dictionary of Puget Salish* (1976). The editor has integrated Hess's analyses with the field notes of Vi Hilbert, Upper Skagit elder and teacher of Lushootseed. Data are included from Skagit, Tulalip, Muckleshoot, Swinomish, Puyallup. — Order from: Univ. of Washington Press, P.O. Box 50096, Seattle, WA 98145-5096 (tel: 800-441-4115; fax: 800-669-7993).]

Assiniboine Narratives and Sign Talk in Book and CD-ROM Formats

Do You See What I Mean? Plains Indian Sign Talk and the Embodiment of Action. Brenda Farnell. Univ. of Texas Press, 1995. 376 pp. \$40. [In this study, based on her 1990 Indiana University dissertation, F. shows how Plains Indian Sign Talk—thought by some to be moribund—remains an integral component of the storytelling tradition in contemporary Assiniboine (Nakota) culture. F. argues that in Nakota practice words and gestures are intricately intertwined in conveying meaning in discourse. Drawing on narratives videotaped during her field research on the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana, F. uses Labanotation to transcribe Sign Talk gestures and to create “texts” of the movement content of the performances. She develops an action-centered theory of deixis and spatial orientation that, she argues, reveals unexpected semantic depth in both storytelling and everyday interaction.]

Wiyuta: Assiniboine Storytelling with Signs: A Compact Disc. Brenda Farnell. Univ. of Texas Press. Univ. of Texas Press, 1995. 1 CD-ROM disc. \$100. [The videotaped performances analyzed in *Do You See What I Mean?* are presented in full in this state-of-the-art CD-ROM.

In addition to the original videotaped narratives, the disc includes the complete Labanotation texts of the Sign Talk gestures and a phonemic transcription of the texts with English translations. An interactive format allows the user to switch between different segments and formats as desired. One can watch an entire performance in video mode or read it in written mode. But, much more usefully, one can call to the screen a video clip with corresponding Labanotation and Nakota/English transcriptions for comparison, one sentence or phrase at a time. In addition, further ethnographic information—such as comments by the storytellers or their relatives—can be retrieved by clicking on any underlined word.

The CD runs on any Macintosh Level LC (System 7) or higher class computer with a CD-ROM drive. It contains a Help document that teaches the user how to use the program effectively. Sufficient information about the Labanotation movement-script is given to allow those unfamiliar with it to read the movement texts.]

— Although Farnell's book and CD-ROM were on display at the AAA book exhibit in December, the people at Texas Press tell us that actual distribution will be delayed until late summer (“we're

still ironing out a few of the CD-ROM issues; this is new territory for us”). However, copies may be ordered now, or reserved in advance, from: Marketing Dept., Univ. of Texas Press, P. O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819 (tel: 800-252-3206; fax: 512/320-0668). For further information, call Amy Root at 512/471-7233.

Writing Without Words: Alternative Literacies in Mesoamerica & the Andes. Edited by Elizabeth Hill Boone & Walter D. Mignolo. Duke Univ. Press, 1994. 324 pp. \$18.95 (paperback). [The visual systems of recording and/or communicating information in Pre-Columbian America have always been difficult to categorize. B. & M. challenge the orthodox view that systems that do not directly represent speech are “limited” forms of communication. They argue that the indigenous American means of encoding knowledge through hieroglyphic, pictorial, and other non-linguistic representations were “inseparable from the ideologies they were developed to serve” and represent productive alternatives to phonetic writing. This volume stems from a roundtable held in March 1991 at Dumbarton Oaks where many of these ideas were informally discussed.

Papers include: Elizabeth Hill Boone, “Introduction: Writing and Recording Knowledge”; Stephen Houston, “Literacy Among the Pre-Columbian Maya: A Comparative Perspective”; Elizabeth Hill Boone, “Aztec Pictorial Histories: Records Without Words”; Peter L. van der Loo, “Voicing the Painted Image: A Suggestion for Reading the Reverse of the Codex Cospi”; John Monaghan, “The Text in the Body, the Body in the Text: The Embodied Sign in Mixtec Writing”; Mark B. King, “Hearing the Echoes of Verbal Art in Mixtec Writing”; John M. D. Pohl, “Mexican Codices, Maps, and Lienzos as Social Contracts”; Dana Liebsohn, “Primers for Memory: Cartographic Histories and Nahua Identity”; Tom Cummins, “Representation in the Sixteenth Century and the Colonial Image of the Inca”; Walter D. Mignolo, “Signs and their Transmission: The Question of the Book in the New World”; Joanne Rappaport, “Object and Alphabet: Andean Indians and Documents in the Colonial Period”; and Walter D. Mignolo, “Afterword: Writing and Recorded Knowledge in Colonial and Postcolonial Situations.”

— Order from: Duke Univ. Press, Box 90660, Durham, NC 27708-0660.]

Yancuitalpan, Tradición y Discurso Ritual. Héctor Muñoz Cruz & Rossana Podestá Siri. Serie Iztapalapa: Texto y Contexto 19. Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, México, DF, 1994. 205 pp. US \$15. [A study of *huehuetlatolli*, a lively genre of ritual discourses in the Nahuatl-speaking community of Santa Maria Magdalena Yancuitalpan, in Puebla. *Huehuetlatolli* (which probably have their roots in pre-conquest Aztec society) depict stylized conversations among legendary personages and serve to embody the folk wisdom of the community. In the first section, M. & P. consider the sociolinguistic aspects of the genre, with particular attention to the nature and function of “orality” in traditional societies. In the second section, they describe the non-linguistic (social, ritual) setting in which *huehuetlatolli* are performed. The third section includes complete texts of seven *huehuetlatolli*, with interlinear Spanish translations. — Order from: Dr. Héctor Muñoz Cruz, Depto. de Filosofía, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Iztapalapa, Apdo. 55-536, 09340 México DF, MEXICO.]

Contextos Étnicos del Lenguaje: Aportes en educación y etno-diversidad. Edited by Héctor Muñoz Cruz & Rossana Podestá Siri. Instituto de Investigaciones Sociológicas, Universidad Autónoma "Benito Juárez" de Oaxaca, 1993. 232 pp. US \$10. [Papers presented at the Encuentro Internacional de Proyectos Sociolingüísticos en Regiones Indoamericanas, in Mexico City and Puebla, April 7-9, 1993. Many of the presentations dealt with indigenous languages in Latin America. Contents include:

Perspectivas globales. — Louis-Jean Calvet, "Les politiques linguistiques"; Louis-Jean Calvet, "Le Français, les langues africaines et le développement"; Klaus Zimmermann, "Teoría del lenguaje y defensa de los idiomas amerindios"; Héctor Muñoz Cruz, "Alfabetización y cultura del lenguaje escrito"; and Roland Terborg, "La identidad étnica en conflicto con la 'facilidad compartida'."

Estudios específicos. — Daniel Lagos A., "Estado actual de los grupos indígenas en Chile"; Francisco Rivera F., "La marginalidad, vínculo entre etnicidad y la globalidad: El caso de San Pedro de Atacama, Chile"; Mario Bernal L., "Toponimia y motivación"; Julia Hermosilla S., "Hacia una propuesta educativa bilingüe"; Magdalena Contardo & Victoria Espinosa, "La enseñanza del español a niños aymaras en la Provincia de Paríacota"; Lucía Golluscio, "Identidad mapuche de Los Toldos"; Patricia Mena & Arturo Ruiz, "Impactos de las actitudes en la formación y práctica docente: el caso de la Sierra Juárez, Oaxaca"; Hilda Mancha & Isaías Aldaz, "Perspectivas sociales y escolares de la lengua mixe"; Rossana Podestá Siri, "Consideraciones metodológicas sobre la oralidad de una comunidad nahuatlata de la Sierra Negra"; and Nietta Lindenberg, "Repensando la educación indígena: el caso de Acre, Brasil."

— Order from: Dr. Héctor Muñoz Cruz, Depto. de Filosofía, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Iztapalapa, Apdo. 55-536, 09340 México DF, MEXICO.]

Language in the Andes. Edited by Peter Cole, Gabriella Hermon & Mario Daniel Martin. Occasional Monograph 4, Latin American Studies Program, University of Delaware. 400 pp. \$12 (\$20 to libraries and other institutions). [The papers in the volume are selected from those presented at the International Conference on Language, Language Policy and Education in the Andes, held at the Univ. of Delaware in October 1991. They include:

Language Attitudes: Pedro Plaza Martínez, "Tendencias sociolingüísticas en Bolivia"; Utta von Gleich & Wolfgang Wölck, "Changes in Language Use and Attitudes of Quechua-Spanish Bilinguals in Peru." — *Bilingualism and Bilingual Education:* Anna María Escobar, "Andean Spanish and Bilingual Spanish: Linguistic Characteristics"; Nancy M. Hornberger, "Whither Bilingual Education in Peru? Quechua Literacy and Empowerment"; Diana Dahlin Weber, "Mother-tongue Education for Speakers of Quechua." — *Syntax (Descriptive and Theoretical):* Willem F. H. Adelaar, "A Grammatical Category for Manifestations of the Supernatural in Early Colonial Quechua"; Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Sáenz & Juan de Dios Yapita Moya, "Las oraciones compuestas en Aymara—Aproximaciones para su comprensión y su estudio"; Rick Floyd, "The Wanka Reportative as a Radial Category: A Study in Prototypes"; Pieter Muysken, "Inflection and Agreement Properties of Quantifiers in Quechua"; Nicholas Ostler, "Syntactic Typology of Muisca—A Sketch"; Simon van de Kerck, "Mismatches Between Affix Order and Interpretation: Quechua *chi-*, *-mu*, and *-pu* Revisited"; David Weber, "Binding in Quechua Morphosyntax." — *Phonology:* Raul Aranovich, "A Nonlinear Analysis of Lengthening and Hiatus in Aymara"; Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino, "Vocales largas en jacaru: reconsideración"; Peter N. Landerman, "Glot-

talization and Aspiration in Quechua and Aymara Reconsidered." — *Language Teaching:* Roger W. Andersen, Jaime Luis Daza, & Richard E. Robison, "Learning Quechua Language and Culture from Interactive Videodisc."

Prices include shipping and handling (\$2 surcharge to addresses outside the USA). To order, send a check (in U.S. dollars, drawn on a U.S. bank, and made out to the University of Delaware) to: Latin American Studies Program, c/o Dept. of Anthropology, Ewing Hall, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716-2551.]

Quechumara: Estructuras Paralelas de las Lenguas Quechua y Aymara. Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino. Cuadernos de Investigación 42, Centro de Investigación y Promoción del Campesinado, La Paz, Bolivia 1994. 184 pp. Price not indicated. [According to some scholars Quechua and Aymara are definitely genetically related; according to others they are definitely not. C.-P. has no intention of arguing the matter here. What he does propose to demonstrate is the remarkable degree of structural isomorphism between the two languages (or rather, language families). This isomorphism is so thorough that, in some sense, they can be considered variant expressions of a single underlying system, which he calls "Quechumara." In this short but well-organized book C.-P. lays out the details of these parallels in seven chapters: Fonología; Morfofonología; Estructura de la Palabra; Morfología nominal; Morfología verbal; Sufijos independientes; and Sintaxis. — Order from: CIPCA, Avenida 20 de Octubre 1023, Casilla 5854, La Paz, Bolivia (fax: +391364).]

Jichha nä parl'ä: Ahora les voy a narrar [Now I will tell you a story]. Elvira Espejo Ayka. Edited by Denise Y. Arnold & Juan de Dios Yapita. UNICEF, Bolivia/Casa de las Américas, Cuba. 1994. 208 pp. US \$15. [A bilingual (Aymara/Andean Spanish) edition of twelve Aymara folktales, told by Elvira Espejo Ayka, a 10-year-old story-teller from the ayllu of Qaqachaka in highland Bolivia and illustrated by the other children of the ayllu. The stories are accompanied by historical and cultural notes by the editors, Arnold and Yapita. An appendix includes an extensive commentary on the tales by the editors, together with grammatical notes on the little-studied Aymara dialect of Oruro by Lucy T. Briggs. (The book was a finalist for the Indigenous Literatures Prize in the Casa de las Américas, Cuba.) — Order from: ILCA, Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara, Casilla 2681, La Paz, Bolivia. Add US \$14 for postage and packing (\$10 for each additional copy). Checks should be in US dollars and made payable to "ILCA."]

Mixed Languages: 15 Case Studies in Language Intertwining. Edited by Peter Bakker and Maarten Mous. Universiteit van Amsterdam, Instituut voor Functioneel Onderzoek van Taal en Taalgebruik (IFOTT), Studies of Language and Language Use 13, 1994. 244 pp. Hfl. 35. [The first published collection on true "mixed languages" — those with a grammatical system from one language and a lexicon from another, as distinguished from pidgins, creoles, and situations of code-switching or heavy borrowing.

Over 20 languages are dealt with — from Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Middle East — covering a time period of almost four

millennia. All authors have first hand experience with the language they discuss. The questions asked include: How are the languages mixed structurally? How did they come into being? What social factors are responsible for their genesis? Papers include:

Peter Bakker, "Michif, the Cree-French Mixed Language of the Métis Buffalo Hunters in Canada"; Norbert Boretzky & Birgit Igla, "Romani Mixed Dialects"; Cor van Bree, "The Development of So-called Town Frisian"; A.J. Drewes, "Borrowing in Maltese"; Evgenij Golovko, "Mednyj Aleut or Copper Island Aleut: an Aleut-Russian Mixed Language"; Anthony Grant, "Shelta: the Secret Language of Irish Travellers Viewed as a Mixed Language"; Miel de Gruiter, "Javindo, a Contact Language in Pre-war Semarang"; Berend Hoff, "Island Carib, an Arawakan Language Which Incorporated a Lexical Register of Cariban Origin, Used to Address Men"; Maarten Kossmann, "Amarna-Akkadian as a Mixed Language"; Maarten Mous, "Ma'a or Mbugu"; Pieter Muysken, "Media Lengua"; Pieter Muysken, "Callahuaya"; Derck Nurse, "South Meets North: Ilwana = Bantu + Cushitic on Kenya's Tana River"; Hadewych van Rheaden, "Petjo: the Mixed Language of the Indos in Batavia"; and Thilo C. Schadeberg, "KiMwani at the Southern Fringe of KiSwahili."

— Order from: IFOTT, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, The Netherlands (e-mail: ifott@alf.let.uva.nl; fax: +31-20-5253052).]

Latest in *Typological Studies in Language Series*

Voice and Inversion. Edited by T. Givón. TSL 26. John Benjamins, 1994. 402 pp. \$32.95 (paperback)/\$95 (cloth). [Studies of the discourse-pragmatics and typology of voice constructions — active, passive, antipassive, inverse. All the studies are text-based and quantitative, defining the pragmatic function of the four voices in terms of the relative topicality of the agent and patient. In his introductory essay G. argues that the "inverse" is a universal phenomenon that can be defined in a structure-independent and language-independent way, and surveys some of the known syntactic/grammatical types of inverse construction as a prelude to a comprehensive typology. Several of the case-studies that follow focus on American Indian languages. Contents include:

T. Givón, "The pragmatics of de-transitive voice: Functional and typological aspects of inversion"; Chad Thompson "Passive and inverse constructions"; Matthew Dryer, "The discourse function of the Kutenai inverse"; Noel Rude, "Direct, inverse and passive in Northwest Sahaptin"; Peter Jacobs, "The inverse in Squamish"; Linda Forrest, "The de-transitive clause in Bella Colla: Passive vs. inverse"; Raquel Hidalgo, "The pragmatics of de-transitive voice in Spanish: From passive to inverse?"; Spike Gildea, "Semantic and pragmatic inverse in Carib of Surinam"; Katy Roland, "The pragmatics of Modern Greek voice: Active, inverse and passive"; Inhee Lee Kwak, "The pragmatics of voice in Korean"; Doris Payne, Mitsuyo Hamaya & Peter Jacobs, "Active, inverse and and passive in Maasai"; Thomas Payne, "The pragmatics of voice in a Philippine language: Actor focus and goal focus in Cebuano"; and Sherri Brainard, "Voice and ergativity in Karao."]

Voice: Form and Function. Edited by Barbara Fox & Paul Hopper. TSL 27. John Benjamins, 1994. 380 pp. \$32.95 (paperback)/\$95 (cloth). [Grammatical voice, and its classical manifestations as Active, Middle, and Passive, discussed from various perspectives, including typology-universals, acquisition, the relationship between voice and ergativity, diachrony, and discourse. Contributions include:

Manuel Arce-Arenales, Melissa Axelrod, & Barbara Fox, "Active Voice and Middle Diathesis: A Cross-linguistic Perspective"; Egbert Bakker, "Voice, Aspect and Aktionsart: Middle and Passive in Ancient Greek"; Ann Cooreman, "A Functional Typology of Antipassives"; William Croft, "Voice: Beyond Control and Affectedness"; T. Givón & Lynne Yang, "The Rise of the English GET-Passive"; Martin Haspelmath, "Passive Participles across Languages"; Suzanne Kemmer, "Middle Voice, Transitivity, and the Elaboration of Events"; Charles Li & Sandra Thompson, "On 'Middle Voice' Verbs in Mandarin"; Marianne Mithun, "The Implications of Ergativity for a Philippine Voice System"; Michael Noonan, "A Tale of Two Passives in Irish"; Doris Payne, "The Tupi-Guarani Inverse"; and Dan Slobin, "Passives and Alternatives in Children's Narratives in English, Spanish, German, and Turkish."]

— Order from: John Benjamins N.A., P.O. Box 27519, Philadelphia, PA 19118-0519 (tel: 800-562-5666; fax: 215/836-1204).

Ergativity. R. M. W. Dixon. Cambridge Studies in Linguistics 69. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1994. 271 pp. \$19.95 (paper)/\$59.95 (cloth). [D.'s first field language, Dyirbal, turned out to have an ergative/absolutive case system, and in his struggle to describe Dyirbal grammar in the terms of 1960s linguistics he became, willy nilly, an expert on the phenomenon of ergativity. In the ensuing 30 years he has worked on many other languages with ergative systems, most recently in Amazonia, and few linguists are better prepared than D. to write the definitive book on the subject. This volume is essentially a survey of the types of ergativity found in the world, presented in a relatively theory-neutral framework. In most cases D. is content to reflect the majority opinion of scholars working on specific languages rather than impose his own views.

Chapters include: Introduction; Syntactically based and semantically based marking; Intra-clausal or morphological ergativity; Types of split ergativity; The category of 'subject'; Inter-clausal or syntactic ergativity; Language change; and The rationale for ergativity. A short appendix notes some of the ways in which different theoretical models have approached ergativity.

The American Indian languages and language families that D. discusses are: Aguacatec, Algonquian, Arawakan, Asheninca, Arikara, Caddo, Campa, Canelo-Krahô, Carib, Cariña, Cashinawa, Cavineña, Cheyenne, Chibchan, Chinook, Choctaw-Chickasaw, Chontal (Mayan), Chirí, Coast Salish, Choco (Popolocan), Creeck, Crow, Cuzco Quechua, Dakota, Eastern Pomo, Eskimo, Eskimo-Aleut, Gavião, Greenlandic Eskimo, Guajajara, Guaraní, Hidatsa, Huastec, Huichol, Ikan, Ioway-Oto, Iroquoian, Ixil, Jabuti, Jacaltec, Jaqaru, Jarawara (Arawá), Jê, Kamaiurá, Kipeá Kirirí, Koasati, Kuikúro, Lakhota, Macro-Jê, Macushi, Maidu, Maipuran Arawak, Maká, Maku, Mam, Mandan, Marubo, Mawayana, Maxakalí, Mayan, Mocho, Mohawk, Mojave, Mopan, Muskogean, Nadëb, Nass-Gitksan, Nez Perce, Nootka, Ojibwa, Onondaga, Pajonal Campa, Panare, Panoan, Paumarí, Pirahã, Potawatomi, Quechua, Quiché, Sacapultec, Sanuma, Shokleng, Siouan, Slave, Southern Paiute, Surui, Tacanan, Tonkawa, Trumai, Tsimshian, Tunica, Tupi, Tupi-Guaraní, Tzutijil, Uto-Aztecán, Wappo, Waurá, Wichita, Yagua, Yanomami, Yucatec, Yuman, and Yupik.

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

Theory Groups and the Study of Language in North America: A Social History. Stephen O. Murray. John Benjamins, Studies in the History of the Language Sciences 69, 1994. 596 pp. \$110

(Hfl. 210,-). [A thoroughly revised version of M.'s hard-to-find 1983 publication, *Group Formation in Social Science*, this is remarkably detailed social history of North American linguistic traditions since the mid-19th century — and of the challenges to them posed by generative grammar.

Working from extensive archival research, interviews, and participant observation in the subculture of modern linguistics, M. traces the rise and fall of "anthropological linguistics" and of the Bloomfieldian "structuralist" tradition. M. is primarily a sociologist of knowledge rather than a linguist or historian of linguistics, and he thus focuses on the emergence and maintenance of social groups and "schools." He formulates a theory of the social basis for claims of "scientific revolution", and provides a suggestive analysis of why some approaches succeeded while others failed in the often rhetorically violent contention in linguistics. The central "case study" of the book contrasts the increasingly "revolutionary" rhetoric of generative grammarians with the rhetoric of continuity voiced by contemporary groups of linguistic anthropologists. The 74-page bibliography is comprehensive.

— Order from: John Benjamins NA, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118 (tel: 800-562-5666).]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

36.3 (Fall 1994):

David Leedom Shaul, "A Sketch of the Structure of Oob No'ok (Mountain Pima)" (277-365) [The inflectional morphology and syntax of the Yepáchic (Chihuahua) dialect of Oob No'ok, a language of Tepiman subfamily of Uto-Aztecan. Appendices include a small collection of texts and an extensive morpheme list.]

36.4 (Winter 1994):

Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, "Classifiers in Tariana" (407-465) [In Tariana, a North Arawak language of Brazil, almost every derivational affix can be used as a classifier to mark agreement. This semantically motivated, open-ended system provides insight into the typology of classifiers.]

Blair A. Rudes, "John Napoleon Brinton Hewitt: Tuscarora Linguist" (467-481) [Hewitt (1858-1937) was a much more skillful and insightful linguist than he is usually given credit for. However, since his theoretical and interpretive work was not well received by the influential linguists of the day, he devoted most of his BAE career to routine data collection.]

Judith Berman, "George Hunt and the Kwak'wala Texts" (483-514) [Hunt, the source of most of Boas's Kwak'wala linguistic data, was an outsider to the Kwakiutl both culturally and linguistically. His texts are not always dependable, particularly in the details of transcription. However, he was an accomplished ethnographer and Boas was right to trust his competence.]

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) [Previously noted in *SSILA News-*

letter XIII:2, July 1994.]

Penny Lee, "New Work on the Linguistic Relativity Question" (173-191) [A review article, focusing on J. Lucy, *Language Diversity and Thought and Grammatical Categories and Cognition* (1992). Lucy's theoretical constructs of "language" and "thought" (derived from his work on Yucatec Mayan) differ from Whorf's, whose foundational definitions of the linguistics of thinking and the isolates of experience are yet to be utilized by empirical researchers.]

International Journal of the Sociology of Language [Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532]

107 (1994):

(Issue on *Language Spread Policy: Languages of Former Colonial Powers and Former Colonies.*)

Uta von Gleich, "Language Spread Policy: The Case of Quechua in the Andean Republics of Bolivia, Ecuador, and Peru" (77-114) [Quechua, lingua franca and official administrative language of the Inca empire, has deteriorated in status to being an endangered minority language. A policy of language rescue (which can be seen as a form of language spread) should be adopted. Cultural and linguistic pluralism is an essential component of Andean democracy.]

Journal of Linguistic Anthropology [American Anthropological Assoc, 4350 N Fairfax Dr, Arlington, VA 22203]

4.2 (December 1994):

Laura Martin, "Discourse Structure and Rhetorical Elaboration in Mocho Personal Narrative" (131-152) [A close comparison of two versions of a Mocho (Mayan) narrative reveal the rhetorical devices by which poetical elaboration is achieved. A series of modest elaborations and strategic revisions at various levels—particularly the use of repetition—characterizes the more elegant version.]

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

70.4 (December 1994):

Eloise Jelinck & Richard A. Demers, "Predicates and Pronominal Arguments in Straits Salish" (697-736) [J. & D. weigh in on the side of those who have argued that Salishan languages lack a noun/verb contrast at the word level. They propose that the parametric feature that underlies this is the presence of an overt functional head TRANSITIVE. Predicates with [+TRAN] correspond in many respects to a VP; [-TRAN] predicates contain roots that have the lexicosemantic features of intransitive verbs, adjectives, and nouns.]

Language Problems and Language Planning [John Benjamins, P.O. Box 75577, 1070 AN Amsterdam/Center for Research and Documentation on World Language Problems]

18.3 (Fall 1994):

(Special issue: *Política y Diversidad Lingüística de México.*)

Barbara Cifuentes, "Las lenguas amerindias y la conformación de la lengua nacional en México en el siglo XIX" (208-222) [Intellectuals and government officials in 19th century Mexico considered decolonization the most important task of their time. Although Spanish remained the national language for reasons of convenience and cultural continuity, the adoption into Mexican Spanish of selected traits from indigenous languages (especially Nahuatl) was promoted.]

Languages of the World [LINCOMEUROPA, PO Box 1316, D-85703 Unterschleissheim/München, Germany]

8 (1994):

Irina A. Scckerina, "Copper Island (Mednyj) Aleut: A Mixed Language" (14-31) [S. argues that the language of Copper Island in the western Aleutians is neither a pidgin nor a creole but rather an unusual instance of language mixing, comparable to Michif. Its phonology is largely Russian, its derivational morphology Aleut, and its derivational morphology compartmentalized between Russian and Aleut. The lexicon is 62% Aleut and 38% Aleut.]

The Linguistic Review [Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532]

11 (1994):

Carole Paradis & Jean-François Prunet, "A Reanalysis of Velar Transparency Cases" (101-140) [P. & P. defend the Weak Coronal Hypothesis, which holds that when a consonant receives a default articulator it must be Coronal. They reanalyze cases in Chinook and Choctaw (as well as Luganda) in which it has been claimed that velars, not coronals, are unmarked.]

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

32.4/5 (1994):

[Special Issue, *Spatial Conceptualization in Mayan Languages*, edited by John B. Haviland & Stephen C. Levinson.]

Stephen C. Levinson & John B. Haviland, "Introduction" (613-622) [We know little about the way in which languages of different stocks treat spatial distinctions. What we find in Mayan challenges previous assumptions about what is universal.]

John Lucy, "The Role of Semantic Value in Lexical Comparison: Motion and Position Roots in Yucatec Maya" (623-656) [The specific patterns of formal distribution characteristic of a given language must be attended to before we can adequately identify the form-functional regularities that seem to lie at the heart of all languages.]

Judith L. Aissen, "Tzotzil Auxiliaries" (657-690) [Tzotzil "auxiliaries" are best analysed as functional verbs in Grimshaw's sense, lacking a syntactic/semantic argument.]

John B. Haviland, "'Te xa setel xalem' [The buzzards were circling]: Categories of Verbal Roots in (Zinacantan) Tzotzil" (691-741) [Partitioning Tzotzil verb roots into formal classes provides the starting point for the analysis of a "conceptual style" which seems "preoccupied with space, shape, position, and configuration."]

Penelope Brown, "The INs and ONs of Tzeltal Locative Expressions: The Semantics of Static Descriptions of Location" (743-790) [Rather than elaborating shape distinctions in nouns, Tzeltal encodes shape and configuration very precisely in verb roots, leaving many object nouns unspecified for shape.]

Stephen C. Levinson, "Vision, Shape, and Linguistic Description: Tzeltal Body-Part Terminology and Object Description" (791-855) [Tzeltal body-part terms are mapped onto inanimate objects by a geometrical algorithm that has few of the properties of metaphor but, instead, is closely related to the visual processes of object recognition and shape analysis.]

Lourdes de León, "Exploration in the Acquisition of Geocentric Location by Tzotzil Children" (857-884) [Tzotzil children begin to master a geocentric locative system ("east" vs. "west") between ages 4 and 5, an age at which European children cannot systematically label their own

right and left, suggesting that Tzotzil grammar may orient learners to more rapid acquisition of a spatial skill.]

Eve Danziger, "Out of Sight, Out of Mind: Person, Perception, and Function in Mopan Maya Spatial Dcixis" (885-907) [The semantics of perception, of speech participation, and of shared knowledge are tightly bound together in Mopan to create a highly systematic—and highly social—semantics of deictic "space." Meaning contrasts relevant to physical space are not separable from meaning contrasts relevant to the social, perceptual, and communicative worlds.]

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

✧ 12.3 (August 1994):

Eugene Buckley, "Persistent and Cumulative Extrametricality in Kashaya" (423-464) [An adequate account of stress placement in Kashaya Pomo requires extrametricality to be cumulative, potentially encompassing both a syllable and a foot. It must also persist into the postlexical component after it is assigned early in the lexicon.]

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

9:1-4 (Junio 1993-Marzo 1994):

Rafael Vincente Menchú & María Alicia Telón de Xulú, "Actitudes de los padres de familia, mayahablantes e hispanohablantes, hacia la educación bilingüe para todos en Totonicapán y Patzún" (5-59) [A survey of the difference in attitude between Mayan speakers and Spanish speakers in two Guatemalan communities toward the wider use of Mayan in formal education.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 55(3) through 55(5), September-November 1994; *Masters Abstracts International*, volume 32(2) through 32(4), 1994; and other sources.

Kozak, David L. Ph.D., Arizona State Univ., 1994. *The Poetics of Tohono O'odham Devil Way (jiawul himdag): Narrative, Song, and the Historical Imagination*. 580 pp. ["Devil sickness", the most frequently diagnosed traditional illness among the Tohono O'odham, is an amalgamation of shamanistic beliefs and folk-catholicism, and can be interpreted as a way of coping with poverty, powerlessness, and the loss of traditional culture. K. examines two sets of "devil songs," transcribed and translated with the help of a native collaborator who also provided extensive narrative commentary on the "Devil Way" in both O'odham and English. DAI 55(4):1014-A.] [Order # DA 9424119]

Krook, Susan P. Ph.D, Univ. of Colorado at Boulder, 1993. *An Analysis of Franz Boas's Achievements and Work Emphasis During the Last Five Years of his Life, Based on Documentation and Interpretation of the FBI File Maintained on him from 1936 to 1950*. 159 pp. [Along with other "suspect subversives" such as Mead and Benedict, Boas had his activities routinely monitored by J. Edgar Hoover's FBI from 1937 until his death in 1942. Blessed with incredible intellectual stamina well into his 80s, Boas dedicated much of his time during these years to political and social causes, and produced more correspondence than many people generate in a lifetime. K. finds that the FBI files provide extensive supplementary

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documentation of these involvements and are well worth the attention of the historian of anthropology. DAI 55(4):1014-A.] [DA 9423513]

Leer, Jeffrey A. Ph.D., Univ. of Chicago, 1991. *The Schetic Categories of the Tlingit Verb*. 516 pp. [In L.'s analysis, the tense-mode-aspect ("schetic") system of the Tlingit verb includes "Lexical aspect" and five "Inflectional schetic categories": *mode* (declarative, deontic, and circumstantial); *epimode* (assertive, prohibitive-optative, and decessive); *status* (realis vs. irrealis); *epiaspect* (progressive and durative); and *clause type* (independent, attributive, subordinative, and gerundive). Although a description of the formal schetic system is the primary object of L.'s study, he also analyzes the semantic system (showing how the two systems map on to one another) and provides a detailed description of the surface morphology and phonology of Tlingit verb forms. — Copies may be obtained from the author for \$22 + \$3.50 postage and handling. Write: Alaska Native Language Center, Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, P.O. Box 99775-7680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680.]

Little Bear, Richard E. Ed.D., Boston Univ., 1994. *An Ethnographic Study of Cheyenne Elders: Contributions to Language and Cultural Survival*. 188 pp. [There has been a precipitous decline in the use of Cheyenne among people under 25. Interviews with 18 Northern Cheyenne elders indicate that this has implications for the survival of traditional culture, since they feel that English cannot adequately convey Cheyenne values. The elders suggested ways to increase the use of Cheyenne. DAI 55(4):893-A.] [Order #DA 9422967]

Orser, Brenda I. L. M.A., Univ. of Victoria (Canada), 1993. *Stem-Initial Pharyngeal Resonants* ζ , ζ^* , in *Spokane, Interior Salish*. 222 pp. [Using digital techniques, O. attempts to establish the acoustic correlates of the distinctive pharyngeal segments in Interior Salish. MAI 32(3):800-A.] [Order # MA MM84357]

Partnow, Patricia H. Ph.D., Univ. of Alaska, 1993. *Alutiiq Ethnicity*. 494 pp. [Using a "situational" model of ethnicity, P. considers how the Alaska Peninsula Eskimos maintain and express a sense of continuity with their past and "renegotiate and reenact their ethnic identity." She sees verbal and dramatic folklore performances serving as a vehicle for this process. DAI 55(3): 625-A.] [Order #DA 9419758]

Stanley, Lori A. Ph.D., Univ. of Missouri-Columbia, 1993. *The Indian Path of Life: A Life History of Truman Washington Dailey of the Otoe-Missouria Tribe*. 389 pp. [A life history of the oldest man in the Otoe-Missouria Tribe (b. 1898) and one of the last fluent speakers of Chiwere (Siouan). DAI 55(4):1017-A.] [Order # DA 9424001]

Wasta, Stephanie A. Ph.D. (Education), Univ. of Iowa, 1993. *Guarani and Spanish Usage in Two Rural First-Grade Paraguayan Classrooms: A Study in Bilingualism*. 267 pp. [The results of a 7-month ethnographic study of two classrooms in rural Paraguay. Although Guarani was the dominant language of the students (one group was monolingual, the other beginning bilingual) its classroom use was restricted and an effort was made to teach in Spanish. She observed, however, that the use of Spanish was confined to rote responses and students had few opportunities to develop proficiency. DAI 55(3):493-A.] [Order # DA 9421217]

[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 \$32.50 each, xeroxed (paper-bound) copies are \$36 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).]

Shareware Mac concordance programs available

Michael Barlow (Linguistics, Rice U; barlow@ruf.rice.edu) writes:

I am making available two shareware concordance programs for the Macintosh.

The basic one, called *MonoConc*, works with text-only files and produces a concordance in a "key word in context" format. The search term can be a word (or part of a word) or a phrase. The resulting concordance can be sorted 1R (first right), 1L, 2R, and 2L. The amount of context shown in the concordance lines can be adjusted, and clicking on a particular concordance line will bring half a dozen or so lines from the original text into a context window. In addition, a collocation screen gives the number of occurrences of all the words occurring in positions 3L, 2L, 1L, 1R, 2R, and 3R. It is possible to exclude certain words (e.g., function words) from the count. There is also a simple graphical representation of the main collocates. The concordance and collocation results can be saved to a file or printed.

The program is now available as *MonoConc.hqx* from the ftp site at Rice University. To retrieve the program, ftp to ftp.rice.edu and connect to the directory pub/ling.

MonoConc is a spin-off of another program I have been working on, which is *ParaConc*. *ParaConc* is a concordance program that works with parallel texts, i.e., two texts (translations) that have been aligned so that sentence number N (or linguistic unit N) in language A is lined up with sentence N in language B. *ParaConc* itself does not do any alignment; hence the texts must be aligned manually (i.e., with a word processor) or by using another program. Once each text is loaded into the program, a search can be performed. As with *MonoConc*, a word, part-of-word, or phrase can be entered. The program produces a numbered key-word-in-context concordance based on the occurrence of the search term in text A. A second window displays the sentences in text B that contain the translations of the concordance lines. The concordance lines can be sorted 1L or 1R and the results can be saved or printed.

I am making *ParaConc* available to the academic community as a stand-alone shareware program. I would be happy to receive corpora (parallel or single) in exchange. Corpora for our use at Rice University or for distribution to a wider community are all welcome. *ParaConc* is available by ftp from ftp.rice.edu in the directory pub/ling. The program (on a disk) and manual can be purchased from Athelstan (800-598-3880).

Questions, complaints, and requests for different versions of the software can be sent to mc. I am also interested in making contact with other linguists working or thinking about working with parallel texts for research and language teaching.

Multi-Media Programs for Alaskan Languages

Alice Taff (taff@u.washington.edu) writes:

I have recently completed drafts of HyperCard language learning multi-media programs for two Alaskan languages, one for Deg Xinag (also called Ingalik Athabaskan) and the other for Unangan (also called Eastern Aleut). Both programs feature recordings by native speakers and make use of the HyperCard component whereby users can record and listen to themselves. Neither program is "flashy"; videorecordings and scanned photos were avoided in order to keep the programs small enough to run on the elderly hardware available to most users in the language communities.

Even so, the audio recordings account for 1/2 the 4000 K in the Deg Xinag program, and 9/10 the 10,000 K in Unangan.

The Deg Xinag program (initiated by the Anvik Historical Society) focusses on verb structure. It consists of a set of interconnected files with increasing levels of linguistic abstractness and analysis. The basic level is a 16-page story illustrated with graphics. Each page introduces a new verb. The user can click on the story text to hear a native speaker saying the written words and see an English translation. Each page is linked to another page with more audio examples of the verb in question to which the user can listen. With a microphone connected to their computer, users can record and listen to themselves ad infinitum after listening to the fluent speaker. Each page is linked to the next level of analysis, overt discussion of the grammar of the words and sentences. In addition, each verb is illustrated with its complete paradigm, and written grammar drill. There is a basic overview of the Athabaskan verb and a single frame of the phoneme inventory.

The Unangan program (initiated by the Unalaska School District) focusses on conversation in daily use, consisting of a series of conversations on various common topics. There are 75 pages of conversation with one or two exchanges on each page for a total of approximately 160 utterances or 400 words. Each conversation page is linked to a grammar page which glosses each morpheme. The grammar pages are not finalized. A third section illustrates the phonetic inventory with graphics and recorded minimal pairs for non-English sounds.

Both programs are freeware. The Deg Xinag program compresses to two high density disks, the Unangan to four high density disks. Other SSILA members interested in looking at them and giving me some comments should let me know.

Transferring IPA Between Mac and DOS

From Mike Hammond (hammond@convx1.ccit.arizona.edu):

I've found myself using RTF or "Rich Text Format" (also called "Interchange Format") to encode papers to send over the net. For colleagues who also use Macintoshes, this is no problem, as I use a very common IPA font (the SIL one). For DOS/Windows people, there is a problem though. Even if such a person can read RTF format and has various DOS versions of IPA, most likely the mapping of ascii numbers to symbols is different and the document will not decode into something legible.

Does anybody know if there is a (hopefully public domain) IPA font that has the same mapping between Macs and DOS (and maybe even for those tex/latex folks as well)? Wouldn't it be nice if some organization like the LSA could make something like this available and/or encourage some kind of standardization? It would make electronic dissemination of linguistic research much more convenient.

LEARNING AIDS

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

Chickasaw

Audio-Forum (96 Broad St., Guilford, CT 06437; 1-800-243-1234) offers a Chickasaw "sampler", including a brief introduction to some of the most

common words and phrases, such as greetings, food names, weather phases, etc. The speaker is Pauline Walker. 1 cassette (30 minutes) and a 14 pp. booklet. \$12.95. [Order # AFCH10].

Mayan (Yucatec)

Maya for Travelers and Students: A Guide to Language and Culture in Yucatan, by Gary Bevington (Univ. of Texas Press, 1995; \$37.50 hardcover/\$14.95 paperback), is a 250-page introduction to Yucatec Maya, written in nontechnical terms for learners who have a basic knowledge of simple Mexican Spanish. In addition to covering phonetics and basic grammar, B. provides helpful tips on learning languages "in the field." Included are discussions of the cultural and material worlds of the Maya, accompanied by essential words and expressions for common objects and experiences. B. also appends a Maya-English-Spanish glossary with extensive examples, and an English-Maya index. — Available separately for \$14.95 is *Spoken Maya for Travelers and Students*, a 30-minute audiocassette recorded by Fernando Ojeda, a native speaker of Maya from Ticul, Yucatan. The tape consists of two parts, corresponding to the material presented in two chapters of the book. The first section consists of words illustrating the sounds of the Yucatec, while the second section contains words and expressions useful in basic conversation. Maya words and phrases are followed by their English equivalents, and the tape can be used without directly referring to the book (e.g., while driving). — Order from: Marketing Dept., Univ. of Texas Press, P. O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819 (tel: 800-252-3206; fax: 512-320-0668).]

Tlingit

Beginning Tlingit (3rd edition), an introductory course compiled by Nora Marks Dauenhauer and Richard Dauenhauer, includes two cassettes (2 hours) and a 208 spiral-bound textbook. The course combines a systematic and structural introduction to Tlingit grammar with phrases and conversations for everyday use. The tapes provide extensive pronunciation practice as well as songs and other materials. The textbook includes a verb chart and the texts to the songs. Order from: Sealaska Heritage Foundation, One Sealaska Plaza, Suite 201, Juneau, AK 99801 (tel: 907/463-4844). Also available for \$55 from Audio-Forum, 96 Broad St., Guilford, CT 06437 (tel: 1-800-243-1234).

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's *Membership Directory* appears once a year (the 1995 edition will be available in February) the *Newsletter* lists new members and changes of address—including electronic mail address—every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue.]

New Members (October 1, 1994 to January 31, 1995)

Babicki, Charlotte — 308 Fraser Tower, Yellowknife, NWT X1A 1V1, CANADA

Bernard, H. Russell — Dept. of Anthropology, 1350 Turlington Hall, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611

Brunner, Eric — 336 Anna St., Mountain View, CA 94043

Burley, Lynn A. — Dept. of English, Purdue Univ., West Lafayette, IN 47907

Coronel Molina, Seraffin — 435 Springs Dr., Columbus, OH 43214

Crawford, James — 7904 Long Branch Parkway, Takoma Park, MD 20912

- Déchaine**, Rose-Marie, Dept. of Linguistics, UBC, #369-1866 Main Mall, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1, CANADA
- Dourado**, Luciana Gonçalves — Colina UnB, Bl. C, Apto 16, 70910-900 Brasília-DF, BRAZIL
- Gick**, Bryan — Dept. of Linguistics, Hall of Graduate Studies, 320 York St., Yale Univ., New Haven, CT 06520
- Goulet**, Keith, MLA — Room 43, Legislative Bldg., Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0B3, CANADA
- Griffith**, Teresa A. — 2200 Senasac Ave., Long Beach, CA 90815
- Helmbrecht**, Johannes — 1155 West Grace St., Chicago, IL 60613
- Linn**, Mary S. — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045
- Milne**, Derek — American Indian Studies Center, 3220 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1548
- Oliveira**, Cristiane Cunha de — Rua 82, 263 Apto 502 Setor Sul, 74083-010 Goiânia-GO, BRAZIL
- Pozzi-Escot**, Inés — Bernardo Alcedo 670, Lima 14, PERU
- Russell**, Rodney E. — P. O. Box 38, Franconia, NH 03580-0038
- Soto**, Kimberly — 602 S. Pennsylvania Ave., Roswell, NM 88201
- Thornes**, Tim — 1191 W. Broadway, Eugene, OR 97402
- Troike**, Nancy P. — Mixtec Foundation, P.O. Box 5587, Austin, TX 78763-5587
- Underriner**, Janne — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403
- Wodarg**, Anke — Institut für Sprachwissenschaft, Universität Köln, D-50923 Köln, GERMANY
- Zwart**, Jan-Wouter — Inst. of General Linguistics, Univ. of Groningen, P.O. Box 716, NL-9700 AS Groningen, NETHERLANDS

New or Corrected Addresses (since October 1, 1994)

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- Branstetter**, Katherine — 707 Western Dr., Point Richmond, CA 94801
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- Groth**, Christa — Caixa Postal 1421, 69062-970 Manaus-AM, BRAZIL
- Hori**, Hirofumi — 22-75-215 Tanaka Sekidenchô, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, 606 JAPAN
- Jensen**, Allen & Cheryl — ACF Marajo CP 344, 67013-010 Ananindeua, Pará, BRAZIL
- Klein**, Sheldon — Clare Hall, Cambridge CB3 9AL, ENGLAND (Jan.-June 1995)
- Levy**, Robert Brian — Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106
- Maduell**, Mariana — P. O. Box 62206, Honolulu, HI 96839
- Malone**, Terry — c/o Albert Malone, 13195 Co. Rd. 4080, Rolla, MO 65401
- McLaughlin**, Daniel — Office of Teacher Education, Navajo Community College, Tsaile, AZ 86556
- Mellow**, Dean — Linguistics Program, Univ. of South Carolina, Columbia, SC 29208
- Miyaoaka**, Akihiro — c/o Mr. Kondô, 18 Shishigatani, Hônen'in-chô, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto, 606 JAPAN
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- Schmidt**, David L. — Mi'kmaq Studies Program, University College of Cape Breton, Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6L2, CANADA
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- White**, Ralph D. — 915 Coleman, McKinney, TX 75069
- Wilhelm**, Andrea — 615 Francis Ave., Kelowna, BC V1Y 5G4, CANADA
- Willie**, MaryAnn — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

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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 (SAII). Quarterly journal focusing on North American Indian literature, both traditional and contemporary. Studies of oral texts are encouraged. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), an affiliate of the Modern Language Association. For information, contact: Robert M. Nelson, Box 112, U of Richmond, VA 23173.

ASAIL Notes. Newsletter of the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures. Appears 3 times a year. Editor: John Purdy, Dept of English, Western Washington U, Bellingham, WA 98225-9055. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), see above.

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

J. P. Harrington Conference. Conference and newsletter, focusing on the linguistic and ethnographic notes of John P. Harrington (1884-1961). 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. Next meeting: June 28-29, 1995, in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the 1995 Linguistic Institute. Contact: Sally Midgette, P.O. Box One, Roswell, NM 88202 (e-mail: smidge@carina.unm.edu).

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. \$4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, Yukon Native Language Center, Box 2799, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5K4, CANADA.

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, P.O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907-474-6586).

Journal of Navajo Education. Interdisciplinary journal published three times annually, devoted to the understanding of social, political, historical, linguistic, and cultural dimensions of Navajo schooling. \$15/year for individuals, \$25/year for institutions. Editor: Daniel McLaughlin, Office of Teacher Education, Navajo Community College, Tsaile, AZ 86556 (tel: 602/724-3311, ext. 284; fax: 602/724-3327; internet: djmcl@aol.com).

Inuit Studies Conference. Linguistics and anthropology. The 10th Inuit Studies Conference will be held at the Memorial U of Newfoundland August 15-18, 1996. The theme will be "Traditional Knowledge and the Contemporary World." For further information contact: Dr. Irene Mazurkewich, D of Linguistics, Memorial U, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9, CANADA (tel: 709/737-8134; fax: 709/737-4000; e-mail: linguist@mun.ca).

Études/Inuit/Studies. Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Eskimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. \$31.03 Can or \$29 US/year (\$19.26 Can or \$18 US for students), occasional supplements at extra charge. Address: Pavillon Jean-Durand, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4 (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023).

Tusagatsait. Newsletter on Inuktitut linguistics. Free on request. Editor: Doug Hitch. Contact: Language Bureau, Govt of the NWT, POBox 1320, Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2L9, Canada.

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1994 meeting took place in Winnipeg, Manitoba, October 28-30.

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. The papers of the 6th Algonquian Conference (1974) were published by the National Museum of Man, Ottawa; papers of the 7th and all subsequent conferences have been published by Carleton U, Ottawa. A limited selection of volumes 7-20 (1975-88) is available (except for the 14th) at \$20 each. Volumes 21-23 (1989-91) are \$25 each. Volume 24 (1992) is \$30. Write: David Pentland, 194 Oak Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3M 3R4, Canada (david_pentland@umanitoba.ca). Prices are in \$Canadian to Canadian addresses, SUS to all other addresses.

Conference on Iroquoian Research. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in early October, in Rensselaerville, NY (near Albany). Contact: Dean Snow, Dept of Anthropology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222.

Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics. Newsletter. Four issues/year. \$12/year (US & Canada, US dollars to US addresses); \$15(CDN)/year (Europe and elsewhere). Editor: John Nichols, Dept of Native Studies, Argue 532, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada R3T 2N2.

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 1995 meeting (the 30th) will be held at the U of Victoria (Victoria, B.C.), August 10-12, 1995. Contact: Thomas M. Hess, Dept of Linguistics, U of Victoria, P.O. Box 3045, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3P4, Canada (email: taylorr@amtsi.bc.ca).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. The 1995 meeting will be held at UCLA.

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1995 meeting will be held on July 5-6 in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: Victor Golla, D of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State U, Arcata, CA 95521 (gollav@axc.humboldt.edu).

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Three volumes in print: 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), and 1993 (\$16). Order 1988 and 1989 volumes from: Dept of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Prices postpaid. Order 1993 volume from: SCOIL, D of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley, CA 94720 (add \$1.50 for postage).

News From Native California. News magazine for and about California Indians. Carries articles and other features on anthropological and linguistic topics, among others. Four issues/year. \$17.50. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Linguistics. 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. General linguistics conference, held annually at some site in the Plains states, usually with one or more sessions devoted to American Indian languages. The 1994 meeting took place at the U of Kansas, Oct 14-15, and featured 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 was held in Hermosillo, Sonora, Nov. 16-18, 1994. Contact: III Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste, Apartado Postal 793, Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, 83000 México (tel: (91-62) 12-55-29; fax: (91-62) 12-22-26).

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. The 1994 meeting was held in Reno, Nevada [see "News From Regional Groups" above]. The 1995 meeting will be held on July 3-4 in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: Jane Hill, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (jhill@anthro.arizona.edu).

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

Kiowa-Tanoan and Keresan Conference. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer, usually at the U of New Mexico. The 1995 meeting will be held on June 26-27 in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: Laurel Watkins, Dept of Anthropology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80903 (lwatkins@cc.colorado.edu).

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

MIXTEC STUDIES

The Mixtec Foundation. Sponsors annual conference (*Mixtec Gateway*) on all aspects of the life of the Mixtec people of Oaxaca, with special focus on the Mixtec codices. 1995 meeting: Las Vegas, NV, March 11-15 [see "News from Regional Groups", this issue]. Contact: Nancy P. Troike, P.O. Box 5587, Austin, TX 78763-5587 (tel: 512/452-1537).

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in June or early July, usually annually. The 16th Taller took place in San Pedro Sacatepéquez, Department of San Marcos, Guatemala, from July 4-8, 1994. For information: Lic. Andres Cuz Mucu, Academia de las Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, Apartado Postal 1322, 01901 Guatemala, Guatemala; tel: (011)(502)(2) 23-4-04; fax: (011)(502)(2) 29-3-42.

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.

Maya Meetings at Texas. An annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. 1995 meeting: March 9-18. Contact: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763 (tel: 512/471-6292).

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

Winak: Boletín Intercultural. Journal of Guatemalan linguistics and anthropology. \$20 (US)/year (\$30 to institutions). U Mariano Gálvez, Apartado Postal 1811, 01901 Guatemala, Guatemala.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Estudios de Lingüística Chibcha. Papers on the Chibchan languages of Costa Rica and adjacent areas. Appears annually. Contact: Sección de Lingüística, Escuela de Filología, U de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, San José, Costa Rica.

SOUTH AMERICA

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

The Aymara Foundation. Assists literacy programs in Peru and Bolivia. Membership \$20/year (students \$10). Address: P. O. Box 101703, Fort Worth, TX 76109.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/ALILA). Newsletter; Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. The 12th Symposium will be held on June 19-23, 1995, at UNAM, Mexico City [see "News and Announcements," this issue]. For

information: Mary H. Preuss, President, LAILA/ALILA, Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport, PA 15132-7698; or 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, Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport, PA 15132-7698.

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*. For further information contact: Association d'Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne, U.A. 1026 C.N.R.S., 44 rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 75014 Paris, FRANCE. In N America: Guy Buchholtzer, 3755 W 6th Ave #337, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6R 1T9.

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

SIL Publications in Linguistics. Grammars, dictionaries, and other materials on numerous American Indian languages, particularly those of Central and South America, prepared by members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. For a catalogue, write: International Academic Bookstore, SIL, 7500 W Camp Wisdom Rd, Dallas, TX 75236

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