



NEWSLETTER XIV:1

April 1995

Published quarterly by the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas. Editor: Victor Golla, Department of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521 (Internet: gollav@axe.humboldt.edu). ISSN 1046-4476. Copyright © 1995, SSILA. Printed by Bug Press, Arcata, CA 95521.

Volume 14, Number 1

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SSILA BUSINESS

Two CAIL Sessions Organized for November AAA Meeting

The 34th *Conference on American Indian Languages* at the AAA Annual Meeting in Washington, DC, Nov. 15-19, 1995, will consist of the following two independently organized sessions. A total of 18 papers are scheduled for delivery.

Structure and Stylistics of Native American Discourse. Organized by Pamela Bunte (CSU-Long Beach). Papers: Catherine S. Fowler (U of Nevada-Reno), "Monster's Voices and Mouse's Views: Stylistic Devices in Northern Paiute Narrative"; Derek Brothers Milne (UCLA), "Models of Speaking in Navajo Coyote Stories"; Paul V. Kroskrity (UCLA), "'Speaking the Present': Narrative Performances of a Western Mono Storyteller"; Christopher P. Loether (Idaho State U), "Northern Shoshoni Narrative Style"; Pamela Bunte (CSU-Long Beach) & Robert Franklin (CSU-Dominguez Hills), "Reduplication as a Stylistic Process in Southern Paiute Narratives"; John E. McLaughlin (Utah State U), "Historical Changes in the Comanche Tense and Aspect System"; Robert S. Williams (UCLA), "The Use of Switch-Reference in the Choctaw Narrative"; Linda D. Light (CSU-Long Beach), "Code-Switching among Guatemalan Mayas in Los Angeles"; Karen Dakin (UNAM/UCLA), "The Life of St. Bartholomew:

Colonial Nahuatl Christian Religious Discourse"; and David W. Dinwoodie (Indiana U), "Navajo Reference Verbs and Textual Organization."

The Category Irrealis in American Indian Languages. Organized by Harriet E. Manelis Klein (Montclair State U). Papers: M. Dale Kinkade (UBC), "In Irrealis a Grammatical Category in Upper Chehalis?"; Arthur P. Sorensen, "Exploring Tukano for Irrealis"; Catherine Callaghan (Ohio State U), "Lake Miwok Irrealis"; Andrew Hofling (U of Cincinnati), "The Category Irrealis in Itzaj Maya"; Katherine Hall (St. Norbert College), "Irrealis and Cultural Context in De'kwana Carib"; Alejandra Vidal (U of Oregon) & Harriet E. Manelis Klein (Montclair State U), "Irrealis in Pilaga and Toba"; Laura Martin (Cleveland State U), "Irrealis Constructions in Mocho"; and Edward H. Bendix (CUNY), "Irrealis as Category, Meaning, or Reference."

A **CAIL Business Meeting** will also be scheduled. This will be an open forum for the exchange of information and the discussion of issues in American Indian linguistics, not the annual SSILA Business Meeting. The latter will be held in San Diego in January 1996 at SSILA's joint meeting with the Linguistic Society of America. The SSILA Business Meeting will return to the CAIL in November 1996, at the AAA's Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

OBITUARY

Ted Risingsun (1926-1995)

On April 5th the Cheyenne people, and the world, lost Ted Risingsun, a natural linguist who loved to remember old words and marveled at the beauty of his language. In 1990 he co-authored with me the Cheyenne language-learning audio lessons, "Let's Talk Cheyenne." He died after a long illness.

— Wayne Leman

High Hawk

In memory of Ted Risingsun
(October 21, 1926-April 5, 1995)

Hoovehe, Friend,
Soar high today and forevermore.
Look down upon this soiled ball
you walked and talked upon.
Fly again over the hills in Korea
where you lost your buddies,
but it was not your time to leave.
Fly over Washtaeno, our Capital,
where you spoke so well
of your people's needs.
Fly over each who speaks the language
that you loved so much;

Tell us again those words
 that tasted so good
 upon your Cheyenne tongue.
 Fly over the halls of the VA hospitals
 and nursing home where those feet
 that took you far before
 now had only phantom pains
 in feet-shaped empty space.
 Fly through the halls
 where you wheeled yourself
 and spoke to whoever would listen
 to your dreams which never died.
 Fly higher, great orator,
 than you ever climbed before;
 we want to listen once again.
 Fly, fly, my friend,
 no longer languish in that bed,
 no longer speak with tired tongue
 that once could set the hills on fire.
 High Hawk, *Aenohe Oxhaa'eho'oeseitse*,
 today you have been freed to fly, so
 fly, fly, fly, fly, fly.

—W. L.

Arnold R. Pilling

We apologize to Arnold Pilling's family and friends—and most of all to his shade—for the egregious error in the obituary we printed in the January issue of this *Newsletter*. As all who knew Arnold will attest, kinship mattered dearly to him. Thus it is peculiarly ironic that we miscited his middle initial, which was not "W." but "R." for Remington, a family he was proud to be connected to. —V.G.

CORRESPONDENCE

Arnold Pilling

Feb. 28, 1995

Thank you for writing such a touching obituary for Arnold Pilling. A few years ago, when I gave a paper in Ann Arbor at a meeting of the Society for Ethnomusicology, Arnold drove to Ann Arbor specifically to see me. It was very generous—but typical of the man—that he should want to spend an entire day getting acquainted with me when there was nothing for him to gain, only an opportunity to honor our mutual commitment to Yurok studies.

Richard Keeling
 Ethnomusicology Program, UCLA
 Los Angeles, CA 90024

New Director for Guatemala Institute

March 17, 1995

This is let you know that I am leaving the directorship of the Escuela de Lingüística as of 1 April, 1995. Dr. M. Paul Lewis, also of SIL, will be following me in this office. His name should replace mine, therefore, in all communications and on all address lists linked to this office. Also, as the University does not have e-mail as such, his address should be used from now on: <paul.lewis@sil.org>.

Let me extend my thanks to you and to the SSILA crew for the help you have extended to this small program via the *Newsletter* and the electronic *SSILA Bulletin*. We would greatly appreciate continuing to receive these two publications.

David Oltrogge
 Escuela de Lingüística, Universidad Mariano Galvez, Guatemala
 (until 15 May 1995)

Dictionary Project Needs Data

March 20, 1995

I am General Editor of the *Intercontinental Dictionary Series* (IDS), a computer database that will facilitate crosslinguistic lexical research. Every language is entered in the same format, using a wordlist based on C. D. Buck's synonym dictionary for the Indoeuropean languages. If any readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* are interested in contributing a wordlist from their language, please get in touch with me.

Mary Ritchie Key
 Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Irvine
 Irvine, CA 92717

IBM Typing Ball?

April 15, 1995

I am Native American, and also a student of Algonquian languages. I own an IBM Selectric II typewriter. Perhaps you or other readers of the *Newsletter* might know where I can obtain a custom-made element ("typing ball") with phonetic symbols (Americanist usage preferable). I need the following: ə (schwa); ˘ (hacek); ˆ (acute); ˙ (raised period); ˜ (tilde); ˇ (inverted v); ε (epsilon); æ (ash); υ (upsilon); θ (theta); ˘ (grave); ˆ (circumflex); and ˉ (macron). There is a man here in New York who specializes in making IBM elements, but he does not make this kind anymore.

Raúl Arce
 2328 Hughes Avenue, Apt. 7
 Bronx, NY 10458

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Indian Language Center Launched at Davis

A *Native American Language Center* is being established at the University of California, Davis, under the direction of Martha J. Macri (Native American Studies, UC Davis) and Victor Golla (Native American Studies, Humboldt State University).

The Center—which will be associated with the UC Davis Native American Studies Department—will have a dual function. It will encourage general linguistic research on American Indian languages, but it will also be dedicated to fostering the intergenerational transfer of language knowledge in Native American communities. The overall aim of the Center is to develop a sustained and productive relationship between American Indian linguistic scholarship and the needs and aspirations of Native American people. The Center will encourage the active participation of scholars and students, both native and non-native, in the task of language preservation and revitalization, while also providing the resources and support for the training of a new and engaged generation of research linguists and linguistic anthropologists.

The Center is currently in the planning stage. Support is being sought from public and private funding sources for:

- an archives for Native American language material in the UC-Davis Library;
- an on-line information network providing access to pedagogical and research materials on Native American languages;
- an up-to-date reference collection of pedagogical materials, including copies of audio and video tapes, CD ROMs, and computer resources;
- a special study facility for the J. P. Harrington Papers on microfilm, equipped with microfilm readers, copiers, and a computer index to the collection;
- two scholars-in-residence programs.

The last will include a *Senior Scholar in Residence Program* that will sponsor established linguists for periods of up to one year to collate, index, and otherwise write up the results of their unpublished field research on Indian languages, and a *Visiting Tribal Scholar in Residence Program* that will sponsor Native American scholars for periods for up to one year to acquire the linguistic skills necessary to bring academic resources to their communities. The aim will be to use these visiting scholarships to bring together a promising Native American language scholar with the senior linguist most knowledgeable about the language of his or her community for a sustained period of academic mentorship.

For further information about the proposed Center contact: Martha J. Macri, Dept. of Native American Studies, UC-Davis, Davis, CA 95616 (mjmacri@ucdavis.edu).

CoPAR Workshops

The *Council for the Preservation of Anthropological Records* (CoPAR), sponsored by a consortium of the major anthropological organizations in the United States in cooperation with other relevant professional organizations and government agencies, has recently conducted workshops centering on problems of preservation and access of all forms of anthropological records, including linguistic materials. These workshops have been funded by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.

The first workshop, held in Tempe, Arizona in March, 1995, focused on the development of an Internet-based national guide to centralize the description and documentation of anthropological records.

The workshop was attended by archivists, librarians, electronic data specialists, museum curators, and anthropologists representing the various subdisciplines. (Victor Golla represented linguistic anthropology.) A discipline-wide set of minimum indexing standards for collections was developed, including MARC format compatibility, and a set of information categories broadly useful across the discipline. A proposal was developed by the workshop for a pilot program to test these standards and categories, and funding has been requested from the National Center for Preservation Training and Technology, a National Park Service facility based at Northwestern State University of Louisiana. For this program, Arizona State University (Michael Barton and Peter McCartney) will act as the lead organization on behalf of CoPAR, in cooperation with the Center for Advanced Spatial Technology at the Univ. of Arkansas, and the National Park Service's National Archeological Data Base. Mary Elizabeth Ruwell, former Director of the National Anthropological Archives, will act as consultant, together with a panel drawn from universities, museums, archives, and relevant federal agencies. For further information on this project contact: Michael Barton <michael.barton@asu.edu> or Peter McCartney <Peter.McCartney@asu.edu>.

A second workshop was held April 19-23 in Reno, Nevada, focusing on education and outreach.

Among the issues taken up in the second workshop were: —How to help holders of records (i.e., individual scholars and organizations) assess what they have. —How to develop procedures to get records into appropriate repositories to insure their preservation and accessibility. —How to help archivists gain a better understanding of the special problems posed by anthropological records. —Ways in which anthropologists and Native Americans might effectively collaborate in preserving the anthropological records of indigenous groups. Several educational and outreach initiatives were developed and plans made to implement them. In addition, grant proposals to various agencies were outlined for further development and submission.

A collection of essays on *Preserving the Anthropological Record* has been issued in an expanded second edition [see "Recent Publications" below].

For general information on CoPAR, contact Don Fowler, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557 (tel: 702/853-3471, e-mail: hp@scs.unr.edu); or Nancy Parezo, Arizona State Museum, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (tel: 520/621-6277, e-mail: parezo@ccit.arizona.edu).

Mesoamerican Manuscripts Solicited

The Institute for Mesoamerican Studies solicits book manuscripts on all aspects of Mesoamerican studies, including archaeology, ethnology, ethnohistory, linguistics, epigraphy, art history, and historical anthropology. Two series are published:

(1) *IMS Monographs* are large-format books (8.5 x 11") that present new findings and research results. IMS aims to publish high-quality specialized studies that may be difficult to publish through traditional commercial or university presses. Two IMS Monographs are currently in production: a reprinting (with new preface) of *Phoneticism in Maya Hieroglyphic Writing* (edited by John Justeson and Jyle Campbell), and *Hach Winiik: The Lacandon Mayas of Southern Mexico*, an ethnography by Didier Boremanse.

(2) *Studies in Culture and Society* are books with a broader analytical, integrative, or interpretive focus. *Economies and Politics in the Aztec Realm* (edited by Mary Hodge and Michael Smith) was recently published in this series, and IMS is now producing *In Word and Deed: Inter-Ethnic Images and Cultural Developments in the New World*, a 2-volume set edited by Gary Gossen.

All IMS books are published in paperback editions and are distributed by the University of Texas Press. For a style guide or more information, contact: Editor, Institute for Mesoamerican Studies, Social Science 263, University at Albany (SUNY), Albany, NY 12222. Tel: 518/442-4722; fax: 518/442-5710. IMS asks authors to submit a prospectus before sending a manuscript. (Although the editor at IMS does not use e-mail, you may send messages to Aaron Broadwell (g.broadwell@albany.edu), and Broadwell will forward them to him.)

J. P. Harrington Conference

Space has been reserved in Albuquerque, New Mexico, Thursday afternoon, July 6 and Friday, July 7, for a short conference on the

Harrington Papers. This meeting will be held on the campus of the University of New Mexico as part of a series of conferences connected to the 1995 Linguistic Institute. As in previous JPH conferences, any presentation relevant to Harrington's work and papers will be welcome, ranging from linguistic analyses of data he collected, to commentaries on his field procedures, to considerations of Harrington's place in the history of Americanist work.

Prospective participants should send a title and a brief abstract to Victor Golla, Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521 (gollav@axe.humboldt.edu). A tentative schedule will be prepared in mid-May, so any submission received after May 15 cannot be guaranteed a place on the program.

Arrangements are being made for the 1996 JPH Conference to be held at UC-Davis.

American Indian Languages at Other Meetings

• The *North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences* (NAAHoLS) met in New Orleans on January 7, 1995, in conjunction with the LSA Annual Meeting. Two papers dealt with American Indian linguistics: **Regna Darnell** (U. of Western Ontario), "Continuities in Americanist Anthropology from the B.A.E. to the Boasians: Historiographic Re-visioning 1969-1990"; and **Michael Mackert** (Arizona State U.), "Pickering's 'Uniform Orthography' and the Early Study of Nez Perce." For further information, contact: Douglas A. Kibbee, Dept. of French, Univ. of Illinois, 707 S. Mathews, Urbana, IL 61801.

• The program of the 31st Meeting of the *Chicago Linguistic Society* (April 20-22, 1995) contained three papers directly relating to American Indian languages: **Laura Benua** (U. of Massachusetts, Amherst), "Yupik Antipassive and the ASPP Hypothesis"; **Zarina Estrada** (U. of Sonora) & **Susan Steele** (U. of Arizona), "Person Prefixes in Pima Bajo and Analytical Decisions"; and **Veerle van Geenhoven** (Universität Tübingen), "Semantic Incorporation: A Uniform Semantics for West Greenlandic Noun Incorporation and German Bare Plural Configurations." For further information, contact the Chicago Linguistic Society (cls@sapir.uchicago.edu).

Jacobs Research Grants for 1996

The Jacobs Research Funds invite applications for small grants (maximum \$1200) for research in the field of social and cultural anthropology among living American native peoples. Preference will be given to the Pacific Northwest as an area of study, but other regions of North America will be considered. Field studies which address cultural expressive systems, such as music, language, dance, mythology, world view, plastic and graphic arts, intellectual life, and religion, including ones which propose comparative psychological analysis, are appropriate. Funds will not be supplied for salaries, for ordinary living expenses, or for major items of equipment. Projects in archaeology, physical anthropology, applied anthropology, and applied linguistics are not eligible, nor is archival research supported. For information and application forms contact: The Jacobs Research Funds, Whatcom Museum of History & Art, 121 Prospect St., Bellingham, WA 98225 (tel: 360/676-6981). Applications must be postmarked on or before February 15, 1996.

Projects for which Jacobs Funds grants were awarded in 1994 included: **Deirdre Black**, "A Collection of Spokane Stress Forms"; **Brian D. Compton**, "Secwepemc Ethnozoology & Folk Zoological Categorization"; **Eric B. Elliott**, "Serrano Texts"; **Patricia B. Erickson**, "Oral History, Collective Memory, and Contemporary Identity of the Makah Nation, Neah Bay, WA"; **Anne Goodfellow**, "Historical Changes to the Kwakwaka'waka Language"; **Toshihide Nakayama**, "Collection of Spoken Discourse Data from Nuu-chah-nulth"; **Lisa K. Neuman**, "Interviews with Bacone College Alumni"; **William C. Nichols**, "Performance Aspects of Navajo Joking"; **Giulia Oliverio**, "Tutelo Fieldwork"; **Joan Rabinowitz**, "Bone Games: A Family's Tradition"; **Ronald A. Reed**, "Ethnobotany of Kwakwaka'wakw Peoples of British Columbia"; **David Samuels**, "Mixed Messages: Music, Creativity, Identity in a Western Apache Community"; **Thomas F. Thornton**, "A Geographic Life History"; **Edward Wapp**, "The Conception, Realization, and Dissemination of the Harmonized Bone Game Song"; and **Suzanne M. Wash**, "Plains Miwok."

LASSO Invites Papers on Language Maintenance/Shift

The 24th Annual Meeting of the *Linguistic Association of the Southwest* (LASSOXXIV) will be held at New Mexico State Univ. in Las Cruces, NM, October 6-8, 1995. Submissions are particularly encouraged in the areas of Language Maintenance and Shift and Language and Computers. Papers by graduate students are especially solicited and will be considered for the Helmut Esau Prize, a \$250 cash award made annually by LASSO. The deadline for receipt of abstracts (one page or 250 words maximum) is June 15, 1995. It is preferred that abstracts be submitted by e-mail to <74563.641@compuserve.com>, but a hard copy (preferably with diskette) can be mailed to: Carolyn Hartnett, 2027 Bay St., Texas City, TX 77590 (tel: 409/948-1446).

German Endangered Languages Committee Continues Work

The *Arbeitsgruppe "Bedrohte Sprachen"* (AGBS) was founded in 1992 as a permanent committee of the German Linguistic Society, with the aim of networking among the existing initiatives concerned with the maintenance and documentation of endangered languages (and dialects), and encouraging and institutionalizing future ones.

Among the group's activities to date are: A two week summer course on Language Description and Fieldwork, held at the University of Cologne in September 1993; campaigns in the German media to draw attention to language endangerment, and to promote interest in and support for the activities developed in response to this challenge; promoting the subject of "fieldwork" in linguistics curricula at German universities; and exploring possible sources of financial support for work on endangered languages and will continue to do so in the future.

The group presently includes: **Hans-Jürgen Sasse** (Cologne), Chairman; **Utta von Gleich** (Hamburg); **Martin Haspelmath** (Berlin); **Volker Heeschen** (Andechs); **Nikolaus Himmelmann** (Cologne); **Christian Lehmann** (Bielefeld); **Elena Lenk** (Bielefeld); **Eva Schultze-Berndt** (Nijmegen); **Gunter Senft** (Nijmegen); **Christel Stolz** (Nijmegen); **Gordon Whittaker** (Göttingen); and **Jan Wirrer** (Bielefeld).

For further information contact: Hans-Jürgen Sasse, Arbeitsgruppe Bedrohte Sprachen, Institut für Sprachwissenschaft, Universität Köln, D-50923 Köln, Germany (tel: +49-221/470-2323; e-mail: am015@rs1.rz.uni-koeln.de).

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.]

Navajo in Supermarket Aisles

The *Arizona Republic* reported, in its edition of Saturday, March 18, that more than 200 bilingual signs in English and Navajo were installed recently in Bashas' supermarket in the Navajo community of Chinle, Arizona. Donated by the Chinle Unified School District, the signs are part of a campaign to "increase awareness of the Navajo language, especially among the young." Such initiatives are deemed necessary because, apparently, even Navajo is now endangered. The *Republic* quotes Marjorie Thomas, head of the Navajo Studies program at Chinle High School, as saying that "the language is dying out because the younger parents don't speak it and their kids don't either."

To judge from the article, the Navajo translations for many of the items on Bashas' shelves were created anew by the Chinle school personnel, with typical Athabaskan lexical ingenuity, rather than looked up in Young & Morgan's monumental *The Navajo Language*. (So much for standardization.) "Strawberries presented a particular difficulty," Thomas said. "We put a strawberry under the microscope and saw they had these little things that looked like spines. So we called them 'little balls of sticky things' in our language." Beets and tomatoes were lumped together as 'the plant that is red', while wristwatches were labelled 'hands that move in relation to the sun'. Thomas said that she is still trying to figure out a Navajo word for 'banana'. (Young & Morgan give *hashk'aan*, originally the term for 'yucca fruit'.)

An American Indian Language in the (Weekly World) News

One of the most widely read tabloids in America—the *Weekly World News*, available at supermarket checkout stands everywhere and famous for such headlines as "Bill Clinton Meets With Space Aliens" (or even "Bill Clinton is a Space Alien")—carried an intriguing story in the centerfold of its March 14, 1995 edition. Under the headline "California Girl is Reincarnation of Indian Captive Who Died in 1864!" the article relates how "experts are baffled" by a baby girl in Sacramento, California, who "speaks an ancient *Comanche* dialect." We are told that the child, Doris Wullren, "started making...strange sounds" when she was about six months old. Recently, Doris was taken by her parents on a vacation trip to Oklahoma, where they visited the Comanche Reservation near Lawton. According to her mother (at least as reported by the *News*), two elderly Comanche speakers, hearing Doris' babbling, "stopped in their tracks, stunned. They started talking back to her, making the same sounds." They were, of course, speaking Comanche, "a language 20 or 25 people in the whole world know."

Mrs. Wullren told the *News* that the old Indians said her daughter kept asking to see her son Quannah and her husband Nocona. From this Mrs. Wullren—after a little research—concluded that her

daughter is the reincarnation of Cynthia Parker, a white girl who was captured by the Comanches in 1836 and who eventually became Chief Peta Nocona's wife and Quannah Parker's mother. She is now having her daughter "studied by a team of psychologists and historians," including Dr. Wayne Rogameyer, a Sacramento psychologist. It's probably Rogameyer that interested Numicists should contact.

Disappearing Languages

- The symposium on Endangered Languages at the AAAS Meeting in Atlanta last February (*Newsletter* XIII.4, Jan. 1995, p. 6) was given extensive coverage in the media. Especially widely distributed was an Associated Press story, datelined Feb. 18, that focused on former SSILA President *Michael Krauss's* prediction that half of the world's languages will probably become extinct during the next century. "We should all care about this," Krauss is quoted. "The world will be less interesting, less beautiful."

The story also quotes Krauss as stating that "in prehistoric times" humans probably spoke between 10,000 and 15,000 languages, or between twice and three times as many as are now spoken. We queried Krauss about his source for this impressive figure. He explained:

The estimate is taken out of context, of course. I gave it partly in response to Nancy Dorian's uncertainty in her rejoinder to Ladefoged (*Language* 69:575-579, 1993), where she hedges that the present loss may perhaps not be unprecedented. I think it must be unprecedented. Surely the peak number of languages must have been reached just before the onset of the Neolithic. At that point, about 10,000 years ago, human population had spread over the globe, numbering most likely between 5 and 10 million (we obviously don't have more than guesses, starting with Julian Huxley in the 1950's — but it must be in that ballpark). It's hard to imagine that there existed then any societies or single languages with sizeable numbers (10,000 or more) of people/speakers; only after the invention of food production were people able to live relatively densely in large societies. Before these larger-scale societies began to expand at the cost of the hunter-gatherers, average language size must have been much closer to the median (500 to 1,000 per language) than today. So with global population at 5 to 10 million, the extremes for number of languages would be from 5,000,000 ÷ 1,000, or 5,000, to 10,000,000 ÷ 500, or 20,000, with a mid-range of 10 to 15,000.

- If you had been tuned to the BBC World Service at 14:05 or 20:30 GMT on Monday, April 17, you would have heard "Outlook" host John Tidmarsh interviewing two SSILA stalwarts—*Nicholas Ostler* and the abovementioned *Michael Krauss*—on the subject of language endangerment. Nicholas (who works in London) was with Tidmarsh in the BBC's Bush House studio; Mike joined by telephone from the Alaska Native Language Center in Fairbanks. The occasion was the April 21 conference on Conservation of Endangered Languages at the University of Bristol.

It was an interesting discussion, and our guys ably fielded Tidmarsh's intelligent questions. Nicholas says he was told that the broadcast probably reached an audience of 35 million people. But he reflects: "The fact that so much power gets put behind remarks in English is the nub of the problem for all the other languages of the world." Or as he puts it in Chibcha/Muisca, *Haca oo, pabi. Haspqua sipqua zebgasqua.*

• In the October 1994 issue of the *Newsletter* we called your attention to Burkhard Bilger's thoughtful article on language endangerment, "Anecdotal Evidence: Keeping Our Words," that appeared in the September/October 1994 issue of *The Sciences*. SSILA member Marcia Haag has sent us a copy of a longer, more narrowly focused article by Bilger on the same theme, "In Their Own Words," published in the May-June 1994 number of *Oklahoma Today*. As in his article in *The Sciences*, Bilger devotes considerable space to 97-year old Kiowa elder **Parker McKenzie**, who has spent most of his life documenting and teaching the Kiowa language. But here McKenzie is discussed in the context of language loss—and language preservation efforts—specifically in Oklahoma. SSILA member **Carolyn Quintero's** recent work on Osage is mentioned, as is the Oklahoma Native American Language Development Institute (ONALDI) and other language retention programs throughout the state.

Recreational Reading

Our naturalist friend Lyn Dearborn (lyn@anchor.engr.sgi.com) sends us the following note:

Somewhere up on the north coast of California I came across a copy of *The Ancient One*, by T. A. Barron (Tor Fantasy, 1994). I was actually looking for books by Anne McCaffrey or Thorarin Gunnarson, but I spotted this book because of its cover, which showed a young Indian woman in a Hupa/Yurok/Karuk-style basketry cap sitting at the base of a huge old redwood tree. A sticker on the book said "Local Settling."

The N.Y. Times, quoted on the cover, says: "Fantasy mavens will find plenty here to enthral them." The "Book Report" is quoted as saying: "All the elements of a true fantasy are here: the hero, allies and enemies, strange creatures, battles, death, and a struggle between good and evil. Barron's descriptions of the Northwest wilderness are wonderful and he conveys the spirit of Native American mythology."...Well, whatever....The story takes place in the (I hope) fictional town of Blade, Oregon, home of the magical Lost Crater. Here a grove of giant redwood trees has remained untouched for thousands of years. But the ancient grove has become the center of a major dispute between those who wish to save this rare sanctuary and the local loggers who see Lost Crater as their last hope to rejuvenate their dying mill town. (If this sounds like the timber economy vs. the spotted owl, it's probably no coincidence.)

It's actually a great story, complete with magical walking sticks, "ancient" ethnobotanical lore, and a good deal of authentic Northwest California Indian culture. I really got into the thing. Of course, I'm always fighting against "earth raping" and trying to protect valuable plants and all that. But anyone who likes fantasy, has some awareness of the environmental struggle on the West Coast, and knows something about California Indians, will probably enjoy this book too.

Solidarity

Early in April, Alejandro de Avila (deavila@qal.berkeley.edu) sent us a Mexican press bulletin that reported the shutting down of an independent radio station in east-central Mexico, XEJN-OC. The station, known as **Radio Huayacocotla**, transmits in three indigenous languages of that area—Nahuatl, Otomi and Tepehua. Mexican Government officials closed the station allegedly for technical problems, but the real reason appears to be pressure from local landlords to block communication in indigenous languages.

Alejandro is urging a letter-writing campaign in support of the station.

The press bulletin says, in part:

En los últimos años la atención de Radio Huaya se ha concentrado en la zona específicamente indígena, capacitando corresponsales otomíes, nahuas y tepehuas y acompañando los en la difícil problemática de deterioro social y represión por parte de los caciques terratenientes, que en los últimos tiempos se ha hecho más patente; ayudando a revalorar la cultura de los pueblos, difundiendo sus logros y luchas, abriendo los micrófonos a la voz de las tres lenguas autóctonas, en estas orillas del país.

Radio Huayacocotla pertenece a la Asociación Latinoamericana de Educación Radiofónica (ALER), que es miembro de la UNESCO y a la Asociación Mundial de Radios Comunitarias. Durante más de veinte años ha intercambiado experiencias y capacitación con otras radios educativas del continente. Recibe y transmite el Noticiero Indígena y las Radionovelas del INI y Radio Educación respectivamente. Es una de las pocas radios del país conducida por una asociación de la Sociedad Civil. Es público que la casi totalidad de las frecuencias en México están concesionadas a la radio comercial, en manos de consorcios poderosos.

La arbitraria suspensión de las actividades de Radio Huayacocotla por parte de la Secretaría de Comunicaciones es un golpe a la libertad de expresión y una contradicción con los postulados del Artículo Cuarto Constitucional de promover la cultura pluriétnica de nuestro país. Por el contrario, se arrebató la voz a los indígenas y se apoya la impunidad de los caciques. Revela, además la falta de disposición a democratizar el esquema de la comunicación social y de la educación, manteniendo una actitud policiaca, en lugar de promover y facilitar las iniciativas populares.

Letters or faxes of support for Radio Huayacocotla should be directed to:

—Lic. Esteban Moctezuma, Secretario de Gobernación, Secretaría de Gobernación Bucareli, México, D.F. (fax: +[52 5] 592 0584, 546 7388)

—Lic. Patricio Chirinos Calero, Gobernador del Estado de Veracruz, Palacio de Gobierno, Xalapa, Ver. México (fax: +[52 28] 17 7503, 17 0176, 17 3281)

—Lic. Carlos Ruiz Sacristán, Secretario de Comunicaciones y Transportes, México, D.F. (fax +[52 5] 519 0692).

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Eskimo

• The 10th *Inuit Studies Conference* will be held at Memorial University of Newfoundland from August 15-18, 1996. The theme of the conference will be "Traditional Knowledge and the Contemporary World." For further information please contact Irene Mazurkewich, Dept. of Linguistics, Memorial Univ., St. John's, NF A1B 3X9, Canada (tel: 709/737-8299; fax: 709/737-2548; Internet: imazurk@kean.ucs.mun.ca). [Note that phone numbers and e-mail address differ from those published in the January *Newsletter*.]

Algonquian

• The 27th *Algonquian Conference* will be held October 27-29, 1995, at the University of North Carolina. For information contact M. Jean Black, Dept of Anthropology, Campus Box 3115, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3115.

• The 26th *Algonquian Conference* was held in Winnipeg on Oct. 26-30, 1994. Papers of primarily linguistic interest included:

Kerstin M. Reinschmidt, "Language Preservation with the Help of Written Language: The Sauk Language of the Sac and Fox of Oklahoma"; **Lucy Thompson** (U of Texas-Austin), "The Assignment of Proximate and Obviative in Informal Fox Narrative"; **Ives Goddard** (Smithsonian), "Notes on Fox (Mesquakie) Inflection: Minor Modes and Incompletely Described Morphemes"; **Bonnie Stime** (Morrisburg, Ontario), "An Overview of the Linguistic Work on Atikamekw" [Tête de Boule Cree]; **Robert Sarrasin** (Conseil de la Nation Atikamekw), "The Atikamekw/French Curriculum: First Language as Real First Language and Second Language as Real Second Language"; **Amy Dahlstrom** (U of Chicago), "Motivation vs. Predictability in Algonquian Gender"; **Eleanor M. Blain** (UBC), "Emphatic Pronouns in Plains Cree"; **Charlotte Reinholtz** (U of Manitoba), "Discontinuous Constituents in Swampy Cree"; **Richard A. Rhodes** (UC-Berkeley), "Jotham Meeker and the Ottawa Laws"; and **David J. Costa** (UC-Berkeley), "Reconstructing Initial Change in Algonquian."

John O'Meara (Lakehead U), "Productivity and Levels of Derivation in Munsee Delaware Word Formation"; **Laura Buszard-Welcher** (Hannahville Indian Community, Michigan), "Evaluating the Potawatomi Materials of St. Mary's Mission"; **Marguerite MacKenzie** (Memorial U), "Fort Severn Cree: A Transitional Dialect"; **Karl V. Teeter** (Harvard), "Wiyot Obsolescence"; **George F. Aubin** (Assumption College), "The French-Algonquin Manuscript XIV by Anonymous VI: A First Look"; **Barbara Burnaby** (OISE), "What are Kids Learning in Ojibwe Language Classes? A Work in Progress"; **Marcia F. Simon** (U of Western Ontario), "Issues of Introducing Ojibwe Language Programming in London Secondary Schools"; **Elaine Ayoungman-Clifton** (U of Manitoba), "Humour in the Blackfoot Language"; and **Lisa Philips Valentine** (U of Western Ontario), "Formulating Native Identity: Resources Employed in Discourses of Identity."

• A reminder that the *Papers of the Algonquian Conferences* should now be ordered from Dave Pentland at the University of Manitoba. Write: Algonquian Conference, c/o Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada. The latest volume, the 25th Conference (1993, published 1994 [see "Recent Publications" below]), is available for \$48 (the price includes a separate *Cumulative Index 1975-1994*). The following back issues are also available: 8th and 12th Conferences (\$24 each); 21st (St. John's), 22nd (Chicago), and 23rd (London) Conferences (\$32 each). The 24th Conference (1992) is out of print. Prices are in Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, U.S. dollars to all addresses outside of Canada; postage, etc. is included. Orders from individuals *must* be prepaid, but are allowed a 25% discount. Make checks payable to "The Algonquian Conference." Internet inquiries can be sent to Dave at <pentland@ccm.umanitoba.ca>.

Iroquois

• The 1994 *Conference on Iroquois Research* was held at the Rensselaerville Institute, Rensselaerville, NY, Sept. 30-Oct. 2.

An early session called by Floyd Lounsbury, and a linguistic workshop scheduled during the regular session, allowed for an informal exchange on a variety of linguistic topics. These included: Differences between reference and teaching grammars; philological problems related to language death; research priorities in the last generation of fluent speakers; lexicalization of a morphological irregularity in Cayuga; J.N.B. Hewitt's manuscript on Northern and Southern Iroquoian; Oneida verb forms; Oneida intonation; imperative pronominal prefixes; and the development of vowels in Iroquoian.

The following presentations of linguistic interest were made at the regular session: **Wallace L. Chafe**, "An Appreciation of Alberta Austin"; **Regna Darnell**, "How Elders Speak in English: An Iroquoian-Algonquian Contrast"; **Bruce Lawrence**, "The Use of the Term 'Christian' in Internal and External Definitions of Identity"; **C. McCarthy**, "Language, Identity, and Generational Continuity at Six Nations"; **Marianne Mithun**, "An Appreciation of Reg Henry"; and **Lisa Philips Valentine**, "An Ethnographic Exploration of a Contemporary Narrative Song."

Far Western Languages

• The 1995 *Hokan-Penutian Languages Workshop* will convene in Albuquerque, NM, on July 5-6, in conjunction with the activities of the 1995 Linguistic Institute. There will be three sessions: a morning and an afternoon session on Wednesday, July 5, and a morning session on Thursday, July 6.

The tentative program includes: (1) A general discussion of the *Present Status of Hokan and a Strategy for Progress*, organized by Margaret Langdon and Bill Jacobsen; (2) a general discussion of the *Current Status of Penutian Studies*, continuing the discussion begun at the 1994 Penutian Workshop in Eugene; and (3) volunteered presentations on either Hokan or Penutian languages, or on linguistic relationships involving either or both. Prospective participants in the Hokan session should contact either organizer: Margaret Langdon, Linguistics, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093 (e-mail: mlangdon@ucsd.edu; home phone: 619-262-6496); or William H. Jacobsen, Jr., Dept. of English, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557 (e-mail: engl@pogonip.scs.unr.edu; home phone: 702-323-8990). Prospective participants in the Penutian session or in the general session should contact Victor Golla, 1995 Hokan-Penutian Conference, Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/826-4324; fax: 707/826-4418; e-mail: gollav@axe.humboldt.edu). Deadline for submissions is May 15.

Mayan & Mesoamerica

• The 17th *Taller Maya* will be held June 11-16, 1995, in the town of San Pedro La Laguna, Sololá, Guatemala, sponsored by the Academia de las Lenguas Mayas in cooperation with Oxlajuj K'ec'ej Mayab' Ajtzib' (OKMA), the Universidad Rafael Landívar, and the Universidad Mariano Gálvez. The theme of the sessions will be "Linguistic Investigation and Policy in Relation to the Current Situation of the Mayan Languages" (*la investigación y la política lingüística ante la situación actual de los idiomas mayas*). The organizers are particularly interested in applying research efforts to policy applications with particular reference to language maintenance and revitalization. Anyone interested in Mayan languages is welcome to attend, and participation is invited in the areas of descriptive linguistics, historical/comparative linguistics, sociolinguistics, language planning and policy, and applied linguistics. Sessions will be in Spanish, but English to Spanish interpretation can be arranged. Further details can be obtained from: Académia de las Lenguas Mayas, Apartado Postal 1322, Guatemala, Central America (fax: 502 2 29342).

• The Pre-Columbian Society of Washington, DC, will host a one-day conference on *Pots, Paintings and Petroglyphs: Parallels among Mesoamerica, Southwest and Southeastern United States*, on Saturday, Sept. 16, 1995. The program will include presentations by James Brown, Jill Furst, Kent Reilly, Polly Schaafsma, Karl Taube, and George Stuart. There will be surveys of the state of knowledge (the chronological and geographic distribution of iconographic themes), and in-depth investigation of new hypotheses. Seating is limited. Write: Registration Coordinator, Pre-Columbian Society of Washington, 11104 Bucknell Dr., Silver Spring, MD, 20902. (E-mail to: Meg Athey at <atheym@aol.com>).

South America

• An intensive introductory course in Aymara will be offered by the University of Chicago during the 1995 Summer Quarter (June 19-August 24). Taught by Miguel Huanca, a native speaker of Aymara, the course will stress conversation skills, grammatical structures, and cultural context. For information on registration and tuition costs contact: Rachel Massey, Center for Latin American Studies, Univ. of Chicago, 5848 S. University Ave., Chicago, IL 60637 (tel: 312/702-8420).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Sound Symbolism. Edited by Leanne Hinton, Johanna Nichols, & John J. Ohala. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1994. 349 pp. \$59.95. [Believing that sound symbolism plays a far more significant role in language than scholarship has hitherto recognized, the editors of this volume (based on a conference held at UC-Berkeley several years ago) have brought together an interdisciplinary collection of new studies. An introductory survey of sound-symbolic processes in language (by Hinton, Nichols, & Ohala) is followed by seven topical sections.

The first two sections focus on American Indian languages. *I. Native American languages north of Mexico:* Haruo Aoki, "Symbolism in Nez Perce"; William H. Jacobsen, Jr., "Nootkan Votive Vocalism and its Implications"; and Michael Silverstein, "Relative Motivation in Denotational and Indexical Sound Symbolism of Wasco-Wishram Chinookan." *II. Native languages of Latin America:* Terrence Kaufman, "Symbolism and Change in the Sound System of Huastec"; Brent Berlin, "Evidence for Pervasive Synesthetic Sounds Symbolism in Ethnozoological Nomenclature"; and Margaret Langdon, "Noise Words in Guaraní."

The other sections are: *III. Asia:* Gérard Diffloth, "i: Big, a: Small"; James A. Matisoff, "Tone, Intonation, and Sound Symbolism in Lahu: Loading the Syllable Canon"; Randy J. LaPolla, "An Experimental Investigation into Phonetic Symbolism as it Relates to Mandarin Chinese"; and Shoko Hamano, "Palatalization in Japanese Sound Symbolism." *IV. Australia and Africa:* Barry Alpher, "Yir-Yiront Ideophones"; and G. Tucker Childs, "African Ideophones." *V. Europe:* Yakov Malkiel, "Regular Sound Development, Phonosymbolic Orchestration, Disambiguation of Homonyms"; Brian D. Joseph, "Modern Greek ts: Beyond Sound Symbolism"; Tom M. S. Priestly, "On Levels of Analysis of Sound Symbolism in Poetry, with an Application to Russian Poetry"; and Robert Austerlitz, "Finnish and Gilyak Sound Symbolism — the Interplay between System and History." *VI. English:* Joan A. Sereno, "Phonotactics"; Richard Rhodes, "Aural Images"; and Robert L. Oswald, "Inanimate Imitatives in English." *VII. The biological bases of sound symbolism:* Peter F. Ostwald, "Some Observations on the Function of Sound in Clinical Work"; John J. Ohala, "The Frequency Code Underlies the Sound-Symbolic Use of Voice Pitch"; and Eugene S. Morton, "Sound Symbolism and its Role in Non-Human Vertebrate Communication."

— Order from: Cambridge Univ. Press, 40 W. 20th St., New York, NY 10011-4211 (tel: 1-800-872-7423).]

Recent Publications from SIL

Ethnologue Language Family Index. Joseph E. Grimes & Barbara F. Grimes. Summer Institute of Linguistics, Inc., 1993. 116 pp. \$14. [A computer-produced index to the linguistic classifica-

tions that are utilized in SIL's *Ethnologue: Languages of the World* (12th edition, 1992). This classificatory scheme—which is also basically that of the Oxford *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics* (1992)—is conservative with respect to remote relationships and generally consensus-oriented. In areas where SIL fieldworkers are particularly active, including many parts of Latin America, the family-level classifications are state-of-the-art. This is a reference book well worth its price, particularly if you already own a copy of the *Ethnologue*.]

From SIL-Mexico:

Diccionario Popoloca de San Juan Atzingo. Jeanne Austin, Marjorie Kalstrom, & Miguel Hernández Ayuso. Mariano Silva y Accves Series 33, SIL Mexico Branch, 1995. 435 pp. \$28. [Popoloca is a language of southeastern Puebla, one of the four languages of the Popolocan family of Oto-Manguan (the others—Mazatec, Chocho, and Ixcatec—are spoken in Oaxaca).]

Ozumacín Chinantec Texts. James E Rupp & Nadine Rupp. Folklore Texts in Mexican Indian Languages 2, 1995. Price not yet announced. [Seven stories narrated by native speakers, transcribed phonemically, with interlinear glossing in English and free translations in English and Spanish. The authors include a brief sketch of the culture, a phonemic description, and background information about the narrator.]

Mitla Zapotec Texts. Morris Stubblefield & Carol Stubblefield. Folklore Texts in Mexican Indian Languages 3, 1995. Price not yet announced. [Eight stories narrated by native speakers, transcribed phonemically, with interlinear glossing in English and free translations in English and Spanish.]

— Order from: International Academic Bookstore, SIL Box 0195, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236-5628 (tel: 214/709-2404; fax: 214/709-2433; e-mail: academic.books@sil.org). Do not prepay; you will be billed on receipt of your order.

Actes du vingt-cinquième Congrès des algonquinistes. Edited by William Cowan. Carleton University, Ottawa, 1994. 513 pp. \$48. [The proceedings of the 25th Algonquian Conference, held in Montreal in the autumn of 1993. Linguistic papers include:

George F. Aubin, "A Look at the Ojibwa Vocabulary of Baudry de Lozières" (1-12) [vocabulary published in 1802]; Peter Bakker, "Is John Long's Chippeway (1791) an Ojibwa Pidgin?" (13-31); Mark Campana, "Possessor-Licensing in Passamaquoddy" (46-58); Amy Dahlstrom, "An Analog to Tough Movement in Fox Syntax" (59-71); J. Peter Denny, "Archaeological Correlates of Algonquian Languages in Quebec-Labrador" (83-105); Claire Dubé, "Le calendrier micmac: repères astronomiques et cosmologiques" (106-118); Hanny Feurer, "Changes in Bilingual Education at Waskaganish in Light of Cummins's Interdependence Hypothesis" (130-139) [East Cree, Quebec]; Ives Goddard, "The West-to-East Cline in Algonquian Dialectology" (187-211); David A. Francis & Robert M. Leavitt, "More Lexical Exploration: Passamaquoddy Synonyms" (274-284); and Jill F. Kealey McRae, "Malecite and Passamaquoddy Tales: The Spiritual Revealed" (315-331).

A separate *Cumulative Index* of the Algonquian conferences from 1975 to 1994 is included in the price of the volume. — Order from: Algonquian Conference, c/o Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada. The price is postpaid and is in Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, U.S. dollars to all addresses outside of Canada. Orders from individuals *must* be

prepaid, but are allowed a 25% discount. Make checks payable to "The Algonquian Conference."]

Chickasaw: An Analytical Dictionary. Pamela Munro & Catherine Willmond. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1995. 608 pp. \$39.95. [The first scholarly dictionary of the Chickasaw dialect of Choctaw-Chickasaw, a Muskogean language now spoken in southeastern Oklahoma. It is the product of a collaboration between a linguist (Munro) and a native speaker (Willmond). The Chickasaw-English section has approximately 12,000 main entries, secondary entries, and cross-references. There is a shorter English-Chickasaw index, and an extensive introductory section that provides a synopsis of Chickasaw morphosyntax. — Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press, P.O. Box 787, Norman, OK 73070-0787 (tel: 1-800-627-7377). Add \$2.50 for postage and handling.]

Lexique Naskapi. Marguerite MacKenzie & Bill Jancewicz. Société de développement des Naskapis, 1994. 1800 pp, 3 volumes, US \$75/CDN \$100 (boxed hardcover). [A lexicon of more than 10,000 Naskapi words, both in the syllabic orthography and in the Roman alphabet.

The head word is in syllabic orthography, the roman immediately below, but the words are ordered as in the English alphabet not as in the syllabic chart.) English and French translations are given for each word. The Naskapi dialect represented in this work is that of a single community, Kawawachikamach, near Schefferville, Quebec, one of two Naskapi dialects of Cree-Montagnais-Naskapi, and linguistically closest to the northern East Cree dialects of James and Hudson Bay (east coast), Quebec. Volume 1: Naskapi - English/French; Volume 2: English - Naskapi; Volume 3: French - Naskapi. Each volume also includes historical and linguistic information about the Naskapi and their language. The three volumes are available only as a set, not individually.

— Order from: Naskapi Development Corporation, P.O. Box 5023, Kawawachikamach, PQ, Canada, G0G 2Z0 (tel: 418/585-2612; fax: 418/585-3953)]

Navajo Place Names: An Observers Guide. Alan Wilson. Audio Forum, 1995. 100 pp., with 54 minute audio cassette. \$19.95. [Place names in Navajo country. The arrangement is alphabetical by English name; the Navajo equivalents for each are given, with a roughly literal translation, and historical notes and location data are provided. A Navajo speaker pronounces all of the names on the accompanying cassette recording. — Order from: Audio Forum, Suite C7, 96 Broad St., Guilford, CT 06437 (203/453-9794; fax: 203/453-9774; 74537.550@compuserve.com).]

Lushootseed Reader with Introductory Grammar. Volume I. Four Stories from Edward Sam. Thom Hess. Univ. of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics, No. 11, 1995. 202 pp., with accompanying 30 minute cassette tape. \$20. [A classroom-tested introductory textbook for the Coast Salish language of the Puget Sound area.

The book consists of a Foreword and an Introduction; twenty-two grammar lessons, each with grammatical questions and exercises (pp. 1-116); answers to all grammar questions and exercises (pp. 123-135); the verbatim transcripts of four Lushootseed texts (pp. 137-155); a Glossary

(pp. 157-198); and an Appendix on the Lushootseed sound system (pp. 199-201). This chrestomathy should enable one to read and understand the Lushootseed texts within eight weeks. A thirty-minute recording of the four texts narrated by Edward Sam accompanies the book.

— Order from: UMOPL, Linguistics, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812 (e-mail: li_am@selway.umt.edu). Orders must be prepaid in US funds (checks made out to UMOPL). Prices include shipping costs to US addresses. For Canada or Mexico add \$3; elsewhere add \$8 (surface) or \$12 (airmail).]

La Lengua de Naimlap (reconstrucción y obsolescencia del mochica). Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino. Fondo Editorial de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Lima, 1995. 220 pp., US \$25. [Naimlap was the mythical founder of the Moche civilization which flourished in pre-conquest times on the northern coast of Peru. Muchik (Mochica) was the language of this civilization and of its descendants.

Although now virtually extinct, Muchik was, after Quechua and Aymara, one of the best documented Andean languages in colonial times. At least two grammars were written: one by Fernando de la Carrera (1644) and the other by the German scholar Ernst Middendorf (1892). Muchik is also attested in religious texts (Oré 1607) and in various lists of words and phrases collected from the 17th to the 20th centuries. In this book, C.-P. offers a reconstruction of Muchik phonology, based on a thorough and careful examination of the extant data, and traces the evolution of the language through its gradual obsolescence to final extinction. C.-P. also deals with the socio-historical and cultural context in which the speakers of Muchik lived and acted.

— Order from: Fondo Editorial de la Pontificia Universidad Católica del Perú, Av. Universitaria, Cuadara 18, San Miguel, Apartado 1761, Lima 100, PERU.]

Stories That Make the World: Oral Literature of the Indian Peoples of the Inland Northwest. As Told by Lawrence Aripa, Tom Yellowtail, and Other Elders. Edited by Rodney Frey. Civilization of the American Indian Series 218, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1995. 272 pp. \$24.95. [Coeur d'Alene, Crow, Klikitat, Kootenai, Nez Perce, Sanpoil, and Wasco narratives, rendered into English in a formant reminiscent of Tedlock's Zuni translations, with verse forms, typographical variations, and various graphic symbols indicating pauses, intonation, and gestures. — Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press, P.O. Box 787, Norman, OK 73070-0787 (tel: 1-800-627-7377). Add \$2.50 for postage and handling.]

Combinatorial Morphology. John T. Stonham. Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 120, John Benjamins, 1994. 206 pp. \$52. [S. offers an alternative to current models of processual morphology, arguing for the importance of prosodic morphology and for the need for greater constraints on generative power. Many of S.'s examples are drawn from the Nootkan languages, and he considers such thorny analytic problems as Nitinaht reduplication, Nootka hypocoristic formations, and Nootkan variable-length vowels. Other American Indian languages touched on include Chawchila Yokuts, Saanich (Straits Salish), and Diegueño. — Order from: John Benjamins NA, P.O. Box 27519, Philadelphia, PA 19118 (tel: 215/836-1200; fax: 215/836-1204).]

Preserving the Anthropological Record (Expanded Second Edition). Edited by Sydel Silverman & Nancy J. Parezo. The Wenner-Gren Foundation, New York, 1995. Free. [Essays on the nature and use of anthropological records, the need for preservation, the issues confronting the different subfields, and guidelines for individual anthropologists and associations. Following an introduction by Sydel Silverman, the contents include:

Institutional Resources — Archives and Centers: Mary Elizabeth Ruwell, "The National Anthropological Archives"; Donald Tuzin, "The Melanesian Archive"; Thomas H. Wilson & Nancy J. Parezo, "The Role of Museums"; and Joan Warnow-Blewett, "Discipline History Centers in the Sciences."

The Preservation and Use of Cultural Materials: Catherine S. Fowler, "Ethical Considerations"; Regna Darnell, "Documenting Disciplinary History"; and Shepard Krech III & William C. Sturtevant, "The Uses of Ethnographic Records."

Preservation Issues in the Fields of Anthropology: Don D. Fowler & Douglas R. Givens, "Archaeology"; Michael A. Little, Jane E. Buikstra, & Frank Spencer, "Biological Anthropology"; Sue E. Estroff, "Medical Anthropology"; John van Willigen, "Applied Anthropology"; and Victor Golla, "American Indian Linguistics."

Guidelines and Strategies: Nancy J. Parezo & Ruth J. Person, "Saving the Past for the Future"; Sydel Silverman, Lucy Cohen, Eluned Schweitzer, & Nathalie F. S. Woodbury, "Preserving Organizational Records"; Mary Elizabeth Ruwell, "The Physical Preservation of Anthropological Records"; Robert V. Kemper, "The Potentials and Problems of Computers"; and Don D. Fowler & Nancy J. Parezo, "Future Prospects."

— For a complimentary copy, write: The Wenner-Gren Foundation, 220 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10001-7708.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

19.4 (1994):

Ronald L. Chrisley, "Errata in C. F. Voegelin's Shawnee Materials, Part II" (36).

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

37.1 (Spring 1995):

Alexis Manaster Ramer, "The Search for the Sources of the Nahuatl *Saltillo*" (1-15) [The diachronic source of the syllable final laryngeal ("saltillo") in Nahuatl is one of the longest-standing problems of Uto-Aztecan comparative linguistics. M.R. suggests that the saltillo is derived from more than one source, including PUA *-p, *-h, and *ʔi (where final *ʔi is lost).]

Blair A. Rudes, "Iroquoian Vowels" (16-69) [A reconstruction of the Proto-Northern Iroquoian vowel system. 82 cognate sets are given in an extensive appendix.]

Daniel Silverman, Barbara Blankenship, Paul Kirk, & Peter Ladefoged, "Phonetic Structures in Jalapa Mazatec" (70-88) [An instrumental analysis of the sound system of an Oto-Manguean language notable for

its laryngeal contrasts in both vowels and consonants. The authors focus on breathy vowels, creaky vowels, and so-called "ballistic syllables," as well as glottalized and voiceless sonorants.]

Anthropology and Education Quarterly [Council on Anthropology and Education, AAA, 4350 N Fairfax Dr #640, Arlington, VA 22203]

26.1 (March 1995):

Heather Blair, "Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night. Rage, Rage against the Dying of the Light" (1-23) [B. looks at the condition of indigenous languages of Western Canada and compares it to that of languages in other parts of the world. Based on sociolinguistic work done in Saskatchewan.]

Bilingual Research Journal [National Association for Bilingual Education, 1220 L St. NW, Suite 505, Washington, DC, 20005]

19.1 (Winter 1995):

Special Issue: *Indigenous Language Education*

McCarty, Teresa L. & Ofelia Zepeda, "Introduction" (1-4)

Ofelia Zepeda, "The Continuum of Literacy in American Indian Communities" (5-16)

James Crawford, "Endangered Native American Languages: What Is To Be Done, and Why?" (17-38)

Kate Freeman, Arlene Stairs & Dorothy Lazore, "Ojibwe, Mohawk, and Inuktitut Alive and Well? Issues of Identity, Ownership and Change" (39-70)

Richard Ruiz, "Language Planning Considerations in Indigenous Communities" (71-82)

Cathie Jordan, "Creating Cultures of Schoolings: Historical and Conceptual Background of the KEEP/Rough Rock Collaboration" (83-100)

Lynn Allington Vogt & Kathryn H. P. Au, "The Role of Teachers' Guided Reflection in Effecting Positive Program Change" (101-120)

Sally Begay, "Change From the Inside Out" (121-140)

Agnes Holm & Wayne Holm, "Navajo Language Education: Retrospect and Prospects" (141-160)

Daniel McLaughlin, "Strategies for Enabling Bilingual Program Development in American Indian Schools" (169-178)

Irene Silentman, "Revaluing Indigenous Languages Through Language Planning" (179-182)

Vivian Ayoungman, "Native Language Renewal: Dispelling the Myths, Planning for the Future" (183-188)

Lucille Watahomigie, "The Power of American Indian Parents and Communities" (189-194)

Jerry Lipka & Esther Ilutsik, "Negotiated Change: Yup'ik Perspectives on Indigenous Schooling" (195-200)

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

60.4 (October 1994):

Lisa Philips Valentine, "Code Switching and Language Leveling: Use of Multiple Codes in a Severn Ojibwe Community" (315-341) [Three languages—Ojibwe, Cree, and English—are regularly employed in Lynx Lake, Ontario. V. argues that code-switching in this community is best accounted for in terms of discourse genres.]

Jonathan D. Amith & Thomas C. Smith-Stark, "Transitive Nouns and Split Possessive Paradigms in Central Guerrero Nahuatl" (342-368) [A. & S.S. discuss a hitherto undocumented Nahuatl possessive construction, and consider comparative evidence from other Uto-Aztecan languages that suggests that this may be a general UA trait.]

Carolyn J. MacKay, "A Sketch of Misantla Totonac Phonology" (369-419) [Includes: segmental inventory, syllable structure constraints, and the rules of stress assignment, as well as formulations of the most important phonological processes.]

Man: The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute [RAI, 50 Fitzroy St., London W1P 5HS]

29.4 (December 1994):

Brenda M. Farnell, "Ethno-Graphics and the Moving Body" (929-974) [F. argues that, despite an upsurge of interest in "the body," an understanding of the person as a moving agent is still largely absent from cultural theory and ethnographic accounts. She urges the adoption of a movement script (Labanotation) and discusses the ways in which such a resource has facilitated her own work with Plains Sign Language.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 55(6) through 55(9), December 1994-March 1995.

Black, Cheryl A. Ph.D., UC-Santa Cruz, 1994. *Quiégolani Zapotec Syntax*. 422 pp. [A GB analysis of a wide range of syntactic constructions in Western Yautepec Zapotec, an Oto-Manguean language of central Oaxaca. The theoretical issues addressed include the determination of how many functional projections are necessary and their relative nesting in the clausal structure. B. considers the derivation of the surface VSO word order, and a structural division between [$\pm V$] phrases. Various other constructions are analyzed, including co-ordination, anaphora, the internal construction of nominals, and the unique number marking construction within nominals. DAI 55(8): 2364-A.] [Order # DA 9500526]

Campana, Mark. Ph.D., McGill Univ., 1992. *A Movement Theory of Ergativity*. 110 pp. [C. proposes a theory of ergativity in which NP arguments are checked for Case by moving to projections of agreement at LF. This theory predicts that transitive subjects cannot undergo grammatical extraction in an ergative language. This turns out to be correct in a number of languages, including Mam and other members of the Mayan group. DAI 55(6): 1544-A.] [Order # DA NN87601]

Deloria, Philip J. Ph.D. (American Studies), Yale Univ., 1994. *Playing Indian: Otherness and Authenticity in the Assumption of American Indian Identity*. 467 pp. [An exploration of instances in which non-Indian Americans have temporarily and self-consciously acted out constructed "Indian" identities through costuming and ritual. D. argues that "Indian Others" have been instrumental in the construction of national, personal, and temporal identities. He focuses on five case studies: the Boston Tea Party; the Tammany Society of New York; Lewis Henry Morgan's "New Confederacy of the Iroquois"; Ernest Thompson Seton's "Woodcraft Indians"; and post-WW II Indian lore hobbyists. DAI 55(6): 1607-A.] [Order # DA 9428279]

Foris, David P. Ph.D., Univ. of Auckland (New Zealand), 1994. *A Grammar of Sochiapan Chinantec*. 607 pp. [A descriptive grammar of an Oto-Manguean tone language of Oaxaca. Chapters cover: phonemes; lexical formation strategies; verbal inflection; verb phrases; noun phrases; prepositional phrases; clause structure; complex and compound sentences; interrogative constructions; illocutionary adverbs and particles; and the topic-comment construction and focus strategies. DAI 55(6): 1545-A.] [Order # DA 9427462]

Hackel, Steven W. Ph.D, Cornell Univ., 1994. *Indian-Spanish Relations in Alta California: Mission San Carlos Borromeo, 1770-1833*. 396 pp. [An exploration of the full range of Indian-Spanish interactions in colonial California, focusing on the mission at Carmel. H. draws on previously unused Spanish documents, ethnographic materials, and family reconstruction. DAI 55(7): 2112-A.] [Order # DA 9501350]

Hamley, Jeffrey L. Ed.D., Harvard Univ., 1994. *Cultural Genocide in the Classroom: A History of the Federal Boarding School Movement in American Indian Education, 1875-1920*. 281 pp. [Indian boarding schools focused on assimilation and were intent on the destruction of tribal cultures and languages. H. examines the origins of these schools, their course of study, and the careers of ex-students who returned to their reservations. Despite its traumatic effects on individual lives, the boarding school system failed in its principal objective. DAI 55(7): 1849-A.]

Lewis, M. Paul. Ph.D., Georgetown Univ., 1994. *Social Change, Identity Shift and Language Shift in K'iche' of Guatemala*. 460 pp. [The stable diglossia without bilingualism that has characterized the K'iche'-Spanish relationship in Guatemala is now eroding, owing to social changes and a shift in Indian identity. L. examines qualitative and quantitative data collected over the course of two years in 7 K'iche' communities, using Ethnolinguistic Identity Theory and statistical analyses to determine the effect of race, sex, age, and domain on language use. Race was found to be the principal factor affecting language choice. DAI 55(8): 2367-A.] [Order # DA 9501841]

[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).]

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

The Ethnologue On-Line

The latest edition (12th, 1992) of SIL's *Ethnologue*—probably the most useful catalogue of the world's languages in existence—is now available on-line in a variety of formats. The easiest way to access the *Ethnologue* is on World Wide Web via the URL <<http://www.sil.org/ethnologue/ethnologue.html>>. It includes introductory explanations of how things are done, the list of field codes, and the bibliography. The database itself can be accessed using a Gopher interface which supports Boolean searching. The Gopher URL is <gopher://sil.org/11/gopher_root/ethnologue/> and the Gopher link information is:

```
Type=1
Name=Ethnologue, 12th Edition, 1992 (catalog of languages)
Path=1gopher_root:[ethnologue]
Host=gopher.sil.org
Port=70
```

Another installation of the *Ethnologue* on the Web can be found at <<http://www-ala.doc.ic.ac.uk/~rap/Ethnologue/>>.

For further information: Evan Antworth, Academic Computing, SIL, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236 (tel: 214/709-3346; fax: 214/709-3363; e-mail: evan.antworth@sil.org).

Transferring IPA between Mac and DOS

In the January *Corner* Mike Hammond asked if anybody knew of an IPA font that had the same mapping between Macs and DOS. The answer seems to be that Ecological Linguistics sells such fonts, but that there are some problems with them:

• **Heike Susanne Spreitzer** (Rheinaustr. 2, 50676 Köln, Germany):

The Mac (True Type and Postscript) and Windows (True Type only) IPA fonts of Ecological Linguistics have exactly the same mapping. That is, the original Mac mapping has been kept intact while converting to Windows. However, this leads to grotesque results in conversions where *standard* Mac mappings are converted into their *standard* ANSI equivalents. The same applies to ANSI (Windows)/ASCII (DOS) conversions. The dilemma of using W4W filters is that then the IPA formatted passages will be O.K. but other characters in extended code, like umlauts, etc., won't appear correctly. An obvious alternative would be customary remapping, using some cheap font editor, although this would probably violate the license agreements.

But perhaps we shouldn't be so obsessed with "standardizing" everything. "Let a hundred flowers bloom"...?

• **Lloyd Anderson** (ccoling@aol.com), the owner of Ecological Linguistics, replies:

There are two logically incompatible demands being made on font codings in the current 8-bit framework. Any other maker of IPA or other specialty fonts will face exactly this same problem.

Some customers want identical code mappings because the conversion software they use depends on it, i.e. it maps codes one-to-one and only changes file formats. Other customers apparently wish to have mappings which reflect differences between the standard West European code-set on Macintosh and a Windows code set (I assume ISO 8859 Part I); these are not identical mappings. (Spreitzer's is actually the first notice we have received of this kind of desire, though the possibility has long existed.) No font coding can possibly satisfy both of these needs simultaneously.

Most people have been using the equivalent of W4W filters (including File Connection on the Mac side), and we normally conform to that. We would have received loud complaints long ago if we had coded in a different fashion. Statements published in the *SSILA Newsletter* have been explicit about wanting the identical codings on both platforms.

There are other solutions. Some applications permit recoding according to the user's preferences. (Recoding one of our fonts is fully consistent with our license agreement. Customers are always free to make any transformation they wish as long as it is only for their own use, and they promptly send us a copy of what they produce.) The database *4th Dimension* (currently for Macintosh, but soon to be released on Windows) has an "ASCII Table" for use when importing or exporting data, permitting the user to specify any one-to-one code-set conversion. The word-processor *Nisus Writer* on Macintosh contains a formulaic macro system like none other on the market. It can search and replace a user-specified font, looking for sequences of any codes desired, even things like "any vowel followed by two consonants in sequence followed by the letter *i*", etc. Once such conversions are set up, they can be performed either before or after transferring files between Mac and Windows. There are also a number of stand-alone code table convertors, which readers of this column might like to recommend or comment on.

We welcome comments from customers and any others interested in these questions, and will of course use them to guide our future developments. Please send comments to Ecological Linguistics, at the e-mail address ECOLING@aol.com (or if you are on Applelink, simply ECOLING). If by mail, please send to PO Box 15156, Washington, D.C., 20003.

Optical Character Recognition of Nonstandard Characters

Early in April, Matthew Dryer (Linguistics, Univ. of Buffalo; lindryer@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu) posted a query on LINGUIST (repeated on the *SSILA Bulletin*) regarding optical character recognition software for MACs that can be "trained" to identify nonstandard characters. He posted the following summary on April 25:

I am aware of three different pieces of OCR software currently available, though all of them are or will be available at two levels, a standard version and a professional version. Training for nonstandard characters is either not available or is rather primitive on standard versions, and really requires the professional versions (which are considerably more expensive).

The software is: (1) *OmniPage*; (2) *TextBridge*; and (3) *Read-It*.

Only *OmniPage* currently has a professional version available, and I have one positive report, from Malcolm Ross: "I have just 'trained' *OmniPage Professional* for the Mac to read a number of phonetic symbols in order to scan a set of wordlists for Papuan languages. It works reasonably well, although I think the density of the photocopies that one puts into the scanner is fairly critical." I believe that it costs over \$600 (US).

Standard *Textbridge* is the least expensive OCR software that I am aware of (about \$100) and it does have some training ability. A professional version (costing about \$350) is scheduled to come out in late May. I myself have tried two pieces of OCR software, the standard *TextBridge* and a more sophisticated piece of software called *Accu-Text* that is no longer available but that was made by the same company that makes *Textbridge*, so I am hoping the new professional version will be at least as good as *Accu-Text*. My experience with standard *TextBridge* is that it was able to learn some nonstandard characters, but was not as good as *Accu-Text* and, crucially, one cannot save what it has learned from one session to another. The professional version of *TextBridge* will allow one to save what one has learned.

The latest version of *Read-It* specifically removed trainability from the previous version, but the company that makes it says they will be coming out with a version later in the summer that will be trainable. I have not heard any reports from people who have used earlier trainable versions. The version without trainability costs about \$350, and I assume that the forthcoming trainable version will be at least that expensive.

It is clear that trainable OCR software is expensive. My own reaction is that I wish I knew if the new professional *TextBridge* will be as good as *OmniPage Professional*, since it will be a lot cheaper. On the other hand, if *OmniPage* is better, then if one can afford the professional *TextBridge*, the extra price for *OmniPage* is probably worth it.

New SIL Parsing Software Available

SIL has announced several new software products for natural-language parsing, including *PC-KIMMO* version 2 (a morphological parser); *Englex* version 2 (a morphological description of English); and *PC-PATR* (a syntactic parser). They have also established PC-PARSE, a new mailing list devoted to SIL parsing software.

The software is available for MS-DOS, Windows, Macintosh, and UNIX. All software and documentation are copyrighted freeware: they can be used and redistributed at no charge, but cannot be resold or used in commercial products without permission from SIL. They are still in prerelease status and will likely continue to be updated. For the latest information on the software (including on-line documentation, connect to SIL's servers at these URLs:

Web: <http://www.sil.org/>
Gopher: <gopher://gopher.sil.org/>
FTP: <ftp://ftp.sil.org/>

SIL is starting a new mailing list to facilitate user support for all their parsing software, presently PC-PATR, PC-KIMMO, and AMPLE (another morphological parser which eventually will also be embedded in PC-PATR). The list will be called PC-PARSE. Users of the software are encouraged to use the list to ask questions, offer tips and solutions to problems, and exchange data and descriptions. To subscribe to the list, create a message consisting of this line only in the body:

subscribe PC-PARSE

and send it to this Internet e-mail address:

mailserv@sil.org

Nisus Writer: "The Linguist's Word Processor of Choice"

The current issue (Vol. 5, No.1, Winter 1995) of *NOAM: Notes on Apple Macintosh*, SIL's journal for Mac users, features a laudatory article on *Nisus Writer 4.0* by editor Ed Beach. It is, says Beach, "a word processor that can expertly handle any orthography and that provides powerful tools for processing language." It is "the standard against which other word processors should be measured. For linguistics or multilingual computing, Nisus Writer has no equal."

If this whets your appetite, you will probably want to read Beach's review in its entirety. For a copy of this issue of *NOAM*, or to subscribe (\$14 for four issues), contact: JAARS Inc., Box 248, Waxhaw, NC 28173-0248 (icscust@a1.jaars.sil.org). Ed Beach himself can be reached at <ed.beach@iccs.sil.org>.

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.

Dakota

SSILA member Charles Thode, who teaches Dakota at the Univ. of Minnesota, has self-published a collection of 16 Dakota stories, *Dakota Woyakapi I*, for intermediate and advanced students of the language. All the texts are in Dakota and there is a full Dakota-English glossary at the end. The stories are beautifully illustrated with line drawings. Copies are available for \$6.50 plus \$2 postage from: Charles Thode, 308 4th Ave. SE, Minneapolis, MN, 55414 (e-mail: thod0001@gold.tc.umn.edu).

Yukon Languages

The Yukon Native Language Centre publishes introductory language lessons for all eight Yukon Native languages in a variety of dialects. These are useful for students who want to begin the study of a Yukon language, as well as for research linguists who want authoritative documentation of the variety of languages in the area. Each set of lessons includes a booklet of basic conversational sentences and either one or two cassette tapes. The price is either \$10 or \$12, depending on whether there is one tape or two tapes. Available are: *Gwich'in* (Old Crow dialect: Jane Montgomery), \$10; (Peel River Dialect: Ruth Welsh), \$12; (Arctic Red River dialect: Terry Norwegian), \$10. *Han* (Dawson dialect: Percy & Mabel Henry), \$10; (Eagle dialect: Isaac Juneby), \$10. *Kaska* (Ross River dialect: Josephine Acklack & Grady Sterriah), \$12; (Watson Lake dialect: Ann Mercier & Jocelyn Wolfstain), \$12. *Northern Tutchone* (Mayo dialect: Catherine Germaine), \$10; materials for other dialects are in progress.

Southern Tutchone (Aishihik dialect 1: Margaret Workman), \$12; (Aishihik dialect 2: Lorraine Allen), \$12; (Klukshu dialect: Kathy Birckel), \$10; (Lebargé dialect: Hazel Bunbury), \$12. *Tagish* (Lucy Wren), \$10. *Tanacross* (Irene Solomon), \$10. *Tlingit* (Teslin dialect: Emma Sam), \$10; (Carcross dialect: Lucy Wren), \$10. *Upper Tanana* (Scottie Creek dialect: Bessie John), \$10. — Order from: Mrs. Ann Cullen, Yukon Native Language Centre, Box 2799, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5K4, Canada (tel: 403/668-8820; fax: 403/668-8825). Prices are in Canadian dollars.

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

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

New Members (February 1 to April 30, 1995)

- Alderete, John — 10 Highland Ave., Northampton, MA 01060
- Arce, Raúl — 2328 Hughes Ave., #7, Bronx, NY 10458
- Benedicto, Elena — 10 Union St. #2, Cambridge, MA 02139
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- Coberly, Mary Schramm — P. O. Box 146, Centennial, WY 82055
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- Valenzuela, Pilar — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403
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REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

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

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

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

J. P. Harrington Conference. Conference and newsletter, focusing on the linguistic and ethnographic notes of John P. Harrington (1884-1961). Next meeting: Albuquerque, July 6-7, 1995. Contact: Victor Golla, 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 Moorc, 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. The 10th 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 U, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9, CANADA (tel: 709/737-8299; fax: 709/737-2548; Internet: imazurk@kean.ucs.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. 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 1995 (27th) conference will be held October 27-29 at the U of North Carolina. For information contact M. Jean Black, Dept of Anthropology, Campus Box 3115, U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3115.

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. Back issues available: 8th and 12th Conferences (\$24 each); 21st (St. John's), 22nd (Chicago), and 23rd (London) Conferences (\$32 each). The 24th Conference (1992) is out of print. The 25th Conference (1993) [see "Recent Publications," this issue] is available for \$48 (includes a separate *Cumulative Index 1975-1994*). Write: Algonquian Conference, c/o Dept of Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada (pentland@ccm.umanitoba.ca). Prices are in \$Canadian to Canadian addresses, \$US to all other addresses.

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

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@amtsg.bc.ca).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. The 1995 meeting will be held in October 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@axe.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: July 11-12, 1995, at the U of New Mexico, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: David Rood, D of Linguistics, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309 (rood@colorado.edu).

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-Aztecán. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. The 1995 meeting will be held on July 3-4 in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: Jane Hill, Anthropology, U 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. 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 17th *Taller Maya* will be held June 11-16, 1995, in San Pedro La Laguna, Sololá, Guatemala, sponsored by the Academia de las Lenguas Mayas [see "News from Regional Groups" above]. Contact: Academia de las Lenguas Mayas, AP 1322, Guatemala, Central America (fax: 502 2 29342).

Journal of Mayan Linguistics. Editor: Jill Brody. Published at irregular intervals. \$12/volume (\$8 for students). Contact: Jill Brody, Dept of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. \$5/year to US (\$8 foreign air mail). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 12618 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685. Make checks payable to the editor.

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

Maya Hieroglyphic Writing Weekend Workshops. Annual series of weekend workshops at Humboldt State U, 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. 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.

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

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