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SSILA BUSINESS

SSILA Meeting Dates, 1996-97

The Society will hold three meetings during the next 18 months.

• The 35th Conference on American Indian Languages (constituting the 1996-97 SSILA Winter Meeting) will form part of the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, Nov. 20-24. Abstracts were due last March and the program will be distributed in September. A preliminary program appeared in the April number of the SSILA Newsletter.

• The 1997 SSILA Summer Meeting will be held at Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, July 5-6, as part of the 1997 Linguistic Institute. The call for papers will be issued in January, 1997, and abstracts will be due in April, 1997. SSILA may also help to organize a workshop on endangered languages at the Linguistic Institute. Watch the SSILA Bulletin and Newsletter for further announcements.

• The 1997-98 SSILA Winter Meeting will be held in New York City in early January, 1998, in association with the Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. The call for papers will be issued in April, 1997, and abstracts will be due in September, 1997.

SSILA Book Award

The Society welcomes submissions from junior scholars for the 1996 Book Award. Submissions should be monographs (dissertations are especially welcome) or other works reflecting substantial effort, such as dictionaries or collections of texts. Scholars with or without academic affiliation are encouraged to submit their work, but holders of tenured faculty positions are ineligible. A clean copy of the manuscript should be submitted, together with a short letter describing the circumstances of the work. The awardee will be selected by a subcommittee of the 1996 Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the immediate Past President, William Bright. Although the award carries no stipend, the winning manuscript will be sponsored by SSILA for publication in an appropriate series. Address all submissions or inquiries to: Prof. William Bright, SSILA Book Award, 1625 Mariposa, Boulder CO 80302, USA. (Note that Prof. Bright will be out of the country until August 12.) Submissions should be received by October 1.

The recipients of the SSILA Book Award in previous years are: Willem De Reuse, *Studies in Siberian Yup'ik Eskimo* (1990); Randolph Graczyk, *Incorporation and Cliticization in Crow Morphosyntax* (1991); Carolyn MacKay, *Grammar of Misantra Totonac* (1992); Spike Gildea, *Comparative Cariban Morphosyntax: On the Genesis of Ergativity in Independent Clauses* (1993); J. Randolph Valentine, *Ojibwe Dialect Relationships*, and Hanni Woodbury, *Concerning the League: The Iroquois League Tradition as Dictated in Onondaga by John Arthur Gibson* (1994); David Costa, *The Miami-Illinois Language*, and Shanley Allen, *Acquisition of Some Mechanisms of Transitivity Alternation in Arctic Quebec Inuktitut* (1995).

New Address for European Treasurer

Kees Hengeveld, who serves (informally but efficiently) as SSILA's European treasurer, has recently changed his address. Although he remains at the University of Amsterdam, he is now in the Department of General Linguistics, Spuistraat 210, NL-1012 VT Amsterdam (new office telephone: +31.20.525-38-54). His e-mail address is unchanged: <Kees.Hengeveld@let.uva.nl>.

OBITUARY

Mary R. Haas (1910-1996)

Mary Haas, one of Edward Sapir's last surviving students, an eminent Americanist, and one of the most influential linguists of her generation, died at her home in Berkeley on May 17, 1996. She was 86 and had been in poor health for several years.

Haas was born in Richmond, Indiana, on January 23, 1910, into a Pennsylvania Dutch family that had settled in the area in the mid-

19th century. A bright student, she attended Earlham College, a Quaker school in Richmond, where she acquired a firm grounding in the liberal arts and majored in music and classics. Led to linguistics by reading Whitney's *Life and Growth of Language* and Sweet's *Phonetics*, she moved to Chicago in the summer of 1930 to enter the graduate program in comparative philology at the University of Chicago. She soon discovered Edward Sapir, and became one of his devoted students. The following year Sapir accepted a Sterling Professorship at Yale, and Haas, along with several other students, moved with him to New Haven.

Among the graduate students Sapir trained at Yale during the 1930s were many of the figures who were to shape postwar American linguistics. Prominent in this group, besides Haas herself, were Morris Swadesh (to whom Haas was briefly married while they were graduate students), Carl Voegelin, Benjamin Whorf, Stanley Newman, and George Trager. Sapir's wider circle also included several linguists who had completed their work at Chicago, most importantly Harry Hoiijer and Li Fang-Kuei, as well as scholars like Murray Emeneau who had come to Yale primarily to work on Indoeuropean but had been drawn into Sapir's orbit.

The focus of the "Sapir School" was a distinctively Americanist mixture of historical perspective and descriptivist rigor, enlivened by Sapir's personal interests in semantics, psychology, and social theory. Sapir required his graduate students to master the analytic tools of the discipline, including thorough training in phonetics, and to use these skills in extensive predoctoral fieldwork on an American Indian language. In Haas's case, this was Tunica, an isolate of Louisiana—although for a few months Eyak had seemed her probable assignment.

Haas completed her dissertation, a grammar of Tunica, in 1935 and was awarded the Ph.D. the same year. It was the middle of the Depression, and even with training in anthropology as well as linguistics (at Sapir's suggestion: he feared that a woman might have difficulty finding an academic position in "pure" linguistics) job prospects were virtually nil. A joint appointment for Swadesh and Haas at Berkeley seemed possible for a short while, but fell through. Fortunately, Sapir was able to arrange for research grants that allowed Haas to continue fieldwork on Southeastern languages in Oklahoma. Supported, if only minimally, by such funding, Haas devoted several years to extensive documentation of Natchez and several Muskogean languages. By 1940 she had established a solid reputation as an Americanist with her pioneering work on Muskogean, and had begun the exploration of a possible genetic link between Muskogean, Natchez, and several other languages that she was later to call "Gulf."

For Haas, as for most of the other linguists of her generation, the watershed of her career was the Second World War. In 1940-41, as the United States moved toward entering the war, a cadre of field linguists was recruited to learn and teach the lesser-known languages of the European and Pacific theatres. Haas joined this group and was assigned to Thai. She spent 1941-43 at the University of Michigan studying Thai phonology and syntax through intensive fieldwork with Thai speakers, one of whom, Heng R. Subhanka, later became her second husband. In 1943 she went to Berkeley where the Army Specialized Training Program had been set up,

under A. L. Kroeber, to teach strategic languages to selected troops. She prepared extensive pedagogical materials, the most important of which were published after the war as *Spoken Thai* (1946-48) and *Thai Reader* (1954), and began work on a Thai dictionary, two preliminary editions of which appeared (1947, 1955) before the publication of her authoritative *Thai-English Student's Dictionary* in 1964.

Haas's involvement with the Army Specialized Training Program led to a more permanent appointment at Berkeley as Lecturer in Thai and Linguistics in 1945, and finally to an Assistant Professorship in Oriental Languages in 1947. Once her position at Berkeley was secure, Haas joined forces with Murray Emeneau, Madison Beeler, Peter Boodberg, and others, to form a Committee on Linguistics, which soon blossomed into a Graduate Department of Linguistics with a program of teaching and research deliberately modeled on that of Yale in the 1930s. Thorough grounding in historical and comparative linguistics—particularly in Indo-European—was balanced by training in the latest analytical tools of descriptive theory, and students were expected to make a commitment to the long-term study of a particular language. Although other languages were not discouraged, it was expected that most students would work on an American Indian language, more particularly a California language. In 1951 the Survey of California Indian Languages was established, with Mary Haas as Director, as the principal research arm of the Department.

The roster of Berkeley doctorates completed during Haas's period of greatest influence, from the early 1950s through her retirement in 1977, includes many of the leading figures of American Indian linguistics of the last two generations, most of whom are members of this Society. William Bright, whose field language was Karuk, was the earliest of Haas's Americanist graduate students (he began his fieldwork in 1949, and completed his dissertation in 1955). In the early-to-mid 1950s came William Shipley (Maidu), William Jacobsen, Jr. (Washo), Catherine Callaghan (Lake Miwok), Sylvia Broadbent (Southern Sierra Miwok), Philip R. Barker (Klamath), Sydney Lamb (Mono), Karl Teeter (Wiyot), and Harvey Pitkin (Wintu). Students in the late 1950s and early 1960s included Wick Miller (Acoma), Shirley Silver (Shasta), Robert Oswalt (Kashaya Pomo), Sally McLendon (Eastern Pomo), Haruo Aoki (Nez Perce), Alan Taylor (Blackfoot), Margaret Langdon (Diegueño), Esther Matteson (Piro), and Terry Kaufman (Tzeltal). Later came James Crawford (Cocopa), Mary Foster (Tarascan), Una Canger (Mam), Russell Ultan (Konkow), Thomas Collord (Chukchansi Yokuts), Victor Golla (Hupa), Alva Wheeler (Siona), David Rood (Wichita), Robert Hollow (Mandan), Douglas Parks (Pawnee), Mauricio Mixco (Kiliwa), Bruce Pearson (Delaware), Leonard Talmy (Atsugewi), Geoffrey Gamble (Wikchamni Yokuts), Richard Applegate (Ineseño Chumash), Julius Moshinsky (Southeastern Pomo), Michael Nichols (Northern Paiute), and Brent Galloway (Halkomelem). Among her last students before retirement were Kathryn Klar (Chumash) and Marc Okrand (Mutsun Costanoan). She also worked with several students after she retired, including Anthony Woodbury (Yupik), Kenneth Whistler (Patwin), and Alice Schlichter (Yuki).\*

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\* This list is surely incomplete. We would be grateful if anyone who finds his or her name missing were to contact us.

In her teaching, Haas emphasized the rigorous fieldwork-oriented training that she had learned from Sapir. She required a descriptive grammar as a dissertation, and insisted that her students in addition commit themselves to preparing and publishing a dictionary and a set of narrative texts. Many volumes of the *University of California Publications in Linguistics* have been devoted to the grammars, texts and dictionaries of Haas's students, and it is likely that these will collectively form her most enduring scholarly legacy.

Although Haas worked briefly on Yurok and on Northern Athabaskan (Beaver and Chipewyan), her primary involvement as an Americanist scholar during her California years was in the comparative work that had initially attracted her to linguistics. She continued her Muskogean and Gulf research; she took up comparative Algonquian, demonstrating to the satisfaction of modern scholarship that Yurok and Wiyot have a genetic relationship to that family; and she took up comparative Hokan and explored its possible subgrouping. She was, above all, an enthusiastic participant in the classificatory "lumping" of the early 1960s, putting forward such proposals as the relationship of Gulf to Algonquian, and of Yuchi and Siouan to Na-Dene. The major publication arising from this work was her methodological essay, *The Prehistory of Languages* (1969), based on the Faculty Research Lectures she delivered at Berkeley during 1964-65.

In the last decade before her retirement she turned to the history of linguistics, publishing a series of important papers on the 19th century origins of Americanist work, most of which are reprinted, together with earlier papers on sociolinguistics and historical and areal linguistics, in *Language, Culture, and History: Essays by Mary R. Haas* (selected and introduced by Anwar S. Dil, 1978).

Many honors came to Haas in her later career, none perhaps greater than election to membership in the National Academy of Sciences in 1978. She was also elected to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, was a Guggenheim Fellow, and was a Fellow of the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences. In 1963 she served as President of the Linguistic Society of America. After her retirement she held visiting professorships at several institutions, including the Australian National University, Barnard College (where she delivered the Gildersleeve Lecture), Northwestern University, UC-San Diego, the University of Georgia, the University of Kansas, and Ohio State University. She also spent a term as a Senior Killam Fellow in Canada, visiting several campuses.

In 1986, many of her students gathered to honor her at the Haas Festival Conference at UC-Santa Cruz, and a volume of papers arising from this meeting was published in 1988 as *In Honor of Mary Haas* (edited by William Shipley).

In her last years she lived quietly at her home in Berkeley with a succession of dearly-loved cats. At her request she had no funeral, but a memorial service was held on June 28 on the UC-Berkeley campus. Her long-time colleague and friend, Murray Emeneau, was the principal speaker. Other invited participants were William Shipley, who spoke about her historical and comparative research; Victor Golla, who spoke about her career as an Americanist linguist; Pamela Munro, who spoke (in absentia) about her Southeastern work; James Matisoff, who assessed her contribu-

tions to Thai and Burmese studies; and Margaret Langdon, who spoke about her as a teacher and mentor. Karl Teter delivered a concluding statement. Several other students and friends made briefer remarks.

Mary Haas had no children. Her colleagues and students were her extended family, and her devotion to them—and to the discipline they shared with her—knew no bounds. She left her entire estate to Earlham College, Yale University, and the University of California at Berkeley, to support and encourage undergraduate students of linguistics in the generations to come.

—VG

## CORRESPONDENCE

### In Memoriam: Mary R. Haas

June 14, 1996

Evelyn and I remember Mary Haas very well. We appreciated knowing her. We appreciated her work on Tunica. And even more deeply, we appreciated her work on Thai, serving the USA in its difficult times.

—Kenneth L. Pike

SIL President Emeritus

7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236

June 16, 1996

On return from Italy I found the bulletin about the death of Mary Haas, and though I was sorry to receive the news I am grateful to have the information about her life. It has been sixty years since I first met her in Leonard Bloomfield's Summer Institute class in field methods. The class was an exhilarating experience for a first-year law student, and I have been a devoted reader of the literature since that time. Of the classmates that I remember, I guess that Charles Hockett is the only survivor. It is wonderful to see what Mary Haas and her students have done for the discipline.

—John N. Scaman

2421 Emerald Lake Dr., East Lansing, MI 48823  
(msen15a@prodigy.com)

June 27, 1996

In the summer of 1956 my husband, Larry Thompson, suddenly had his job as Assistant Dean at the Army Language School in Monterey "surveyed out of existence" by an Army efficiency expert. Since this happened at the time of year when all the university hiring had already been done, he was left jobless. At loose ends, he went up to Berkeley to see Mary Haas (an old friend), and she found a little money for him to search for speakers of California languages thought to be extinct. This turned out to be the turning point in his career, since the experience convinced him that he really wanted to work with Amerindian languages. Mary encouraged him to tackle Salishan, where only Aert Kuipers and Wayne Suttles were actively engaged in research at the time. Vogt had done his work, published it, and was permanently back in Europe; Reichard had left

Coeur d'Alene with the publication of her grammar; and nobody else seemed interested.

Taking Mary's advice, Larry went to Seattle to seek work. He was offered an apologetic position teaching English as a second language, but the following year there was a sabbatical replacement position open, and the next year he was hired to start a linguistics program at University of Washington. Soon he began his research on Lummi, and he never looked back. Larry and I have always given Mary credit for the happiness that Salishan research has brought us both.

Mary had an enduring interest in the languages of the Northwest (her first fieldwork was on Nootkan) and she was a regular participant in the Salish Conference for as long as she was able. She was expected to make salient remarks about every paper, and did, and all the younger scholars were really delighted with her. She always found something positive to say, even about the worst papers! What a jewel. We miss her very much. And we weren't even her students.

—M. Terry Thompson  
2333 Kapiolani Blvd., #514, Honolulu, HI 96826  
(terryt@pacifier.com)

### Keeping a Language Alive

June 23, 1996

The accelerating disappearance of American Indian languages has prompted a growing expression of concern in the last several years by communities and by linguists, and the emergence of a number of efforts to slow or delay the seeming inevitable by encouraging younger speakers to learn something of the ancestral language. Unfortunately, most of these efforts, unless organized into a full-fledged kindergarten through high school bilingual curriculum (such as that initiated by Agnes and Wayne Holm at Rock Point, Arizona), are likely to have little if any long-term effect.

One strategy I have not seen advocated, however, is one which takes advantage of natural language learning and existing language resources. Furthermore, it is one which has an American Indian origin. I learned of it from the last (albeit unfortunately non-fluent) speaker of Tonkawa, whom I interviewed some years ago. He said that he was sent by his parents to live with his grandparents, who insisted on speaking nothing but Tonkawa to him. When he protested, his grandmother presciently told him that they were doing it because he would be the last speaker of the language—a prediction which indeed came true.

This is the only way a community, or even a family, can insure preservation of the language through the next generation. It is not a hugely expensive undertaking, and does not require extensive organization or the prior development of pedagogical materials or the involvement of specialists. It would be reasonable, however, to provide small grants to assist the hosts in covering some of the additional costs involved. Native-speaking elders are the best possible specialists, and we know that immersing young children in sufficiently salient and motivational communicative contexts will almost ineluctably lead to their natural acquisition of the language (assuming normal caretaker interaction). This indeed is how all of these languages have been passed down from generation to generation for millennia, and it is the only way their preservation as living languages can be guaranteed into the next millennium.

Such a process would also make possible something which has now passed beyond the realm of possibility—the opportunity to study how these uniquely varied and intricate linguistic systems are actually learned by children. In spite of the vast amount of research which has been done on child language acquisition, incredibly little has been done on American

Indian languages, in spite of the challenging issues they would appear to raise, and it is now too late in most cases ever to find out—unless the strategy suggested here is adopted, and adopted quickly. Studies of the learning process would certainly attract additional funding to support the effort, and the occasion would provide exemplary sites for productive collaboration between communities and linguists, a truly win-win situation for all.

This is not a high-cost or high-tech strategy, but it is a proven solution which is feasible even in communities with the most reduced numbers of speakers. Best of all, it is an American Indian solution, and a completely natural one. Linguists who are concerned about the survival of Native American languages can help by informing the communities they work with about this option, and by offering to form partnerships with them to find ways to realize this opportunity before it is lost forever.

—Rudolph Troike  
Dept. of English, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721  
(rtroike@ccit.arizona.edu)

## NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Symposium on South American Languages at ICA in Quito

A symposium on the *Indigenous Languages of Lowland South America* is being organized for the 49th International Congress of Americanists, in Quito, Ecuador, July 7-11, 1997. The coordinators are **Peter van Baarle & Pilar Valenzuela**.

The focus of the symposium will be on the languages spoken in the area often referred to as "Amazonia." This includes the Amazon basin in Brazil, the Guianas, Venezuela, and eastern parts of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Bolivia. Ecologically, this area is characterized by high humidity, huge river systems, dense tropical rain forest, and relatively low elevations. There are many cultural similarities among the indigenous peoples of the region, for instance the cultivation of bitter cassava as a root crop. About 400 languages are spoken in Amazonia, only a small portion of which have been adequately described. Although many languages are still unclassified, it is possible to distinguish several language families. These include: (i) *Arawakan*, which is spread throughout the area; (ii) *Tupian*, spoken south of the Amazon; (iii) *Ge*, spoken in central Brazil; (iv) *Carib*, spoken in the Guianas, northern Brazil, Venezuela and Colombia; (v) *Panoan*, spoken in Peru, Brazil and Bolivia; and (vi) *Tucanoan*, spoken in Colombia and northwestern Brazil. Furthermore, it seems that many otherwise unrelated languages share morphosyntactic properties which are characteristic of the area as a whole, such as the expression of subject and object by means of pronominal affixes on the verb—often following a (partly) ergative pattern; unusual word order types (e.g., OS); and the use of noun classifiers.

This symposium will build further on similar symposia held at the ICAs in Amsterdam (1988), New Orleans (1991) and Stockholm (1994). The following types of papers will be especially welcome:

- (i) papers in which grammatical properties of individual languages are described;
- (ii) papers which seek to explain phenomena in individual languages within the framework of a general linguistic theory;
- (iii) papers exploring the genetic relationships between languages and language families;
- (iv) papers dealing with "areal" properties of Amazonian languages.

If you want to present a paper, the coordinators should receive your abstract (in English or Spanish), preferably by e-mail, by Oct. 15, 1996.

For inquiries about the symposium, please contact: Peter van Baarle, Institute for General Linguistics, Univ. of Amsterdam, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, Netherlands (fax: +31 20 5253052; e-mail: baarle@let.uva.nl). Beginning in September, inquiries may also be addressed to: Pilar Valenzuela, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403-1290 (fax: 541/346-3917; e-mail: metsa@gladstone.uoregon.edu).

For general information about the 1997 ICA, please contact: 49.ICA-1997, PUCE, Apartado Postal 17-01-2184, Quito, Ecuador (fax: (593 2) 567-117; e-mail: ica49@puce.edu.ec).

### J. P. Harrington Conference at Berkeley

The 1996 *Working Conference on the Papers of John P. Harrington* met on Saturday afternoon, June 29, at UC-Berkeley, following the 1996 Hohan-Penutian Workshop (see "News from Regional Groups" below). The following presentations were made:

**John R. Johnson** (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History), "Updating our Understanding of Chumash Social Organization Using Harrington's Notes and Mission Register Data"; **Linda Agren** (Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History), "The Exploration of Burton's Mound: John P. Harrington, Santa Barbara, 1923" [read by John Johnson]; **Suzanne M. Wash** (UC-Santa Barbara), "Hyphenating Harrington-Style"; **Martha J. Macri & Lisa Woodward** (UC-Davis), "The J.P. Harrington Database Project at UC-Davis"; and **Margaret Langdon** (UC-San Diego), "Harrington's Letters to Al Hayes, 1953."

The next Harrington Conference will be held at UC-Davis in June 1997 in conjunction with the 1997 Hohan-Penutian Workshop.

### New Distributor for Harrington Microfilm

As many readers of the *Newsletter* know, the microfilm edition of *The Papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian Institution, 1907-1957* was an undertaking of Kraus International Publishers, who until now have also been the distributors of the film. Late last year, however, Kraus announced the termination of its scholarly microfilm division. The distribution rights to the JPH microfilm have now been transferred to: **Norman Ross Publications**, 330 West 58th Street, New York, NY 10019 (tel: 212/765-8200; fax: 212/765-2393).

We are happy to report that the Norman Ross company is continuing to market the Harrington microfilm, as well as the *Guides* to the material prepared by Elaine Mills, and that the employees we dealt with on the phone recently were knowledgeable and helpful. Although they welcome inquiries from libraries and institutions interested in purchasing substantial portions of the 500-reel collection, they are making an effort to serve the needs of individual researchers as well. The microfilm is available for purchase at \$90 for a single reel, or \$70 per reel for orders of two or more. They will sell individual copies of the *Guides* when they have a sufficient stock, and where they are down to their last few copies they will xerox the relevant pages for you.

### Papers on Whorf Solicited by NAAHoLS

The North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), which meets annually with the LSA, wishes to bring to the attention of linguists that next year is the centenary of the birth of *Benjamin Lee Whorf* (1897-1941). NAAHoLS, which is open to submission of abstracts on all topics concerning the development of the study of language and languages in North America and beyond, would welcome papers on Whorf to mark this occasion. Special sessions will be organized at the 1997 meeting (Chicago, January 3-4) to include the papers accepted.

The editors of the journal *Historiographia Linguistica* have indicated their willingness to include selected papers from these sessions in a special issue of the 1997 volume of the journal to be dedicated to Whorf. These and other papers might also appear in a separate book of studies on Whorf to be published subsequently.

Abstracts for NAAHoLS should be prepared following the rules for submission of abstracts to LSA, and should be sent to the Secretary of NAAHoLS: Prof. Douglas A. Kibbee, Dept. of French, Univ. of Illinois, 2090 Foreign Languages Bldg., 707 South Mathews St., Urbana, Illinois 61801 (fax: 217/244-2223). In addition, a longer (one-page) abstract is invited for publication in the *NAAHoLS Newsletter*. All papers are scheduled for 20 minutes, with 10 minutes discussion. The deadline for submission is September 1, 1996. Queries concerning abstract submission should be addressed to Douglas Kibbee by e-mail at: <dkibbee@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>. All those giving papers in NAAHoLS sessions will be requested to join the organization, the dues for which are US\$10 per year. Membership is open to all. NAAHoLS offers a \$500 award each year to the best submission by a graduate student.

[SSILA members should remember that SSILA will not be meeting with the LSA (and NAAHoLS) in January 1997—our next joint meeting with the LSA will be in January 1998—so that giving a paper in a 1997 NAAHoLS session will not conflict with participation in SSILA sessions.]

### Americanist Papers at ICHoLS VII

The 7th *International Conference on the History of Linguistics* (ICHoLS VII) will be held at Jesus College, Oxford, from September 12 to 16, 1996. The provisional program includes several papers on Americanist topics:

**Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Sáenz** (U Bonn), "An Eighteenth-Century Southern Peruvian Vocabulary: Linguistic Analysis and Socio-Cultural Contextualization"; **María Cristina F. S. Altman** (U de São Paulo, Brazil), "From 'Insula Vera Crux' to 'Terra Brasiliensis': History, (Hi)stories and the Historiography of Brazilian Linguistics"; **Julia S. Falk** (Michigan State U), "'Language as a Living, Cultural Phenomenon': Gladys Amanda Reichard and the Study of Native American Languages"; **Cristina Monzón** (Colegio de Michoacan, Mexico), "Fray Maturino Gilberti's 'Arte de la lengua de Michoacan' (1558) and 'Grammatica Maturini' (1559): A Comparison of Methods and Analysis"; **Beatriz Garza Cuarón** (El Colegio de Mexico), "Main Trends in the History of Linguistics in Mexico"; **Lindsey Crickmay** (U of St. Andrews, Scotland), "Diverse Sounds and Similar Meanings: Registration of Quechua and Aymara Terms by Spanish Lexicographers in the Early Colonial Period"; **Rüdiger Schreyer** (Technical U, Aachen), "Gabriel Sagard's 'Dictionary of the Huron Tongue'"; **Michael Mackert** (West Virginia U), "Horatio Hale's Grammatical Sketches of Native Languages of the

American Northwest: The Case of Tsihailish-Selish"; **Peter van Baarle** (Amsterdam), "Missionary Studies of the Arawak Language in the 18th and 19th Centuries."

Also of interest to Americanists should be: **Elke Nowak** (U Stuttgart), "Investigating Diversity: Empirical Research in Linguistics"; **Vilen V. Belyi** (Vinnitsa, Ukraine), "History of American Linguistics: Periods and Paradigms"; **Penny Lee** (U of Western Australia), "Sapir's Influence on Whorf"; and **Thom Huebner** (San Jose State U), "The History of Sociolinguistics in North America and the Contributions of Charles A. Ferguson."

— For further details, contact: David Cram, ICHoLS VII, Jesus College, Oxford OX1 3DW, UK (tel: +44-1865-270489; fax: +44-1865-280412; e-mail: david.cram@jesus.oxford.ac.uk).

### Conference on the "Language Encounter" in the Americas

A conference on *Communicating with the Indians: Aspects of the Language Encounter with the Indigenous Peoples of the Americas, 1493 to 1800* will be held at the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island, on October 18 to 20, 1996.

The conference, sponsored by the Library's Center for New World Comparative Studies, will consider numerous questions related to the "language encounter" between Europeans and Indians. Beginning with the moment of first contact, problems of translation arose. Commerce, diplomacy and proselytization all required interpreters and linguistic middlemen, and the colonial literature of the Americas includes hundreds of works that focus on communication across the language barrier. In addition to the practical urgency of translation, the diversity and distinctness of Indian languages also presented challenges to European linguistic theory. It is the purpose of the conference to discuss such questions both across disciplinary lines—history, literature, anthropology, linguistics—and across the national and cultural boundaries of European colonialism (New France, New Spain, New England).

Contributors to the conference will include: **Rolena Adorno, James Axtell, Hugh Amory, Thomas Cohen, Ives Goddard, Edward Gray, Bruce Greenfield, William Hart, Lieve Jookens, Frances Karttunen, Margaret Leahey, Dana Liebsohn, Laura Murray, José Mazzotti, James Merrell, Kenneth Mills, Walter Mignolo, Anne Normann, Vincente Rafael, Rüdiger Schreyer, Pauline Watts**, and others.

A registration fee of \$80 (\$50 for graduate students) covers the sessions, two dinners, and a luncheon. Registrants will receive information about housing and the full conference program. To register, send a check (made out to the John Carter Brown Library) to: Indian Conference, JCBL, Box 1894, Providence, RI 02912. (Graduate students must include a letter from their home institution or department authenticating their status.)

### Mid-American Conference to Focus on Endangered Languages

The 1996 *Mid-America Linguistics Conference* will be held at the Univ. of Kansas, Nov. 1-2. While linguists in all areas of specialization may submit papers, the meeting will feature a session on Endangered Languages, with **Ken Hale** (MIT) as Keynote Speaker.

The deadline for submission of abstracts is August 26. A long abstract (no more than 1 page, double-spaced) should have a title but not identified with

the author's name. A short abstract (for the meeting handbook) must fit in a space 6.5" x 3", use a font no smaller than 12 point, and should include the author's name and affiliation. Also include a mailing address, telephone number, and fax or e-mail address where applicable. Mail to: MALC Program Committee, Linguistics, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. Papers presented at the conference will be published in the conference proceedings.

Participants must pre-register by October 12. The fee is \$25, \$18 for students (\$27 and \$20, respectively, after 10/1). A \$2 Visitor Parking Permit (for Friday Nov. 1) is optional. Checks should be made payable to the Univ. of Kansas and sent to: Cathy Dwigans/Brad Knauss, KU-Division of Continuing Education, Lawrence, KS 66045-2607. Inquiries: (tel) 913/864-3284; (fax) 913/864-5074. A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants at the Ramada Inn, 2222 6th St, Lawrence, KS 66046 (tel: 913/842-7030).

General inquiries about the conference program should be directed to Clifton Pye, Linguistics, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045 (e-mail: pyersqr@ukans.edu).

### Bremen Conference on Mayan Linguistic Acculturation

A conference on *Convergence and Individuality: The Mayan Languages between Hispanicization and Indigenismo*, was held at the Instituto Cervantes in Bremen, Germany, on July 5-7, 1996, with support from the Volkswagen Foundation. The conference was organized by **Andreas Koechert, Thomas Stolz, and Klaus Zimmermann**, all of the University of Bremen (Institutes for Latin American Studies, General and Applied Linguistics, and Romance Languages, respectively). Participants and papers included:

**Yolanda Lastra** (UNAM), "Idiomas en peligro: el caso mexicano"; **Raul Avila** (Colegio de Mexico), "Politica de idiomas en México"; **Raul Fornet-Betancourt** (U Aachen), "Aspectos de la filosofía del lenguaje en America Latina"; **Claudine Hartau** (U Hamburg), "El nahuatl como lingua franca en Mesoamerica"; **Jill Brody** (LSU), "On Hispanisms in Elicitation"; **Claudia Parodi** (UCLA), "Lexical Hispanisms in Amerindian Languages"; **Ortwin Smailus** (U Hamburg), "Panorama de las lenguas mayas"; **Christian Lehmann** (U Bielefeld), "Una ortografía para el maya yucateco"; **Barbara Pfeiler** (Merida), "El *xe'ek* y la hach maya: cambio y futuro del maya ante la modernidad cultural en yucatan"; **Lieve Verbeeck** (U Leiden), "Aspectos fonológicos y estructurales del contacto lingüístico entre el maya mopan y el español/ingles"; **Christel Stolz** (MPI Nijmegen), "Hispanización del maya yucateco"; **Jürgen Bohne Meyer** (U Tilburg), "Relacionadores temporales en el contacto lingüístico hispano-yucateco"; **Stephan Guenther** (U Hamburg), "Levels of Communication in the *cuentos* of Yucatec Maya"; **Andreas Koechert** (U Bremen), "Oraciones cofradiales"; and **Thomas Stolz** (U Bochum), "Tradiciones literarias escondidas."

English or Spanish versions of the papers will be published in a volume to be edited by Andreas Koechert and Thomas Stolz. For further information contact either <stolz@uni-bremen.de> or <latinam@numerik.uni-bremen.de>.

### Belém Conference Launches Amazonian Languages Network

*Francisco Queixalos* has sent us this report on the conference on Amazonian languages held at the Museu Goeldi in Belém, Brazil,

*in March. (Our thanks to Colette Grinevald for the English translation.)*

The Museu Goeldi, Belém, Pará, hosted an international conference on *Amazonian Languages in Science and Society* March 26-29. The event was attended by 90 participants from all nine Amazonian countries, more than a quarter of whom were members of indigenous communities.

Plenary talks offered the participants an overview of the linguistic situation of the region, thoughts on the issue of language endangerment, reflections on how the scientific community is dealing with the study and documentation of little known languages, a detailed panorama of the situation of minority languages in a European country, as well as a report on a project of literary production in Amerindian languages.

In a series of workshops, each country presented reports on the state of its indigenous languages, on its official language policies, and on the scientific knowledge of the indigenous languages.

A newsletter dealing with the themes that were treated at the conference will be distributed through the Internet. This is the first project of *LINDA* (INDigenous Languages of Amazonia), a network which was created during the conference.

It is hoped that this unprecedented gathering will be the springboard for intensified Pan-Amazonian exchanges on the indigenous languages of the region. The proceedings of the conference will be published soon.

For further information on the conference or on LINDA, contact: Francisco Queixalos or Denny Moore, Museu Goeldi-DCH, Av. Magalhães Barata 376, CP 399, 66.040 Belém, Pará, BRAZIL (e-mail: qxls@marajo.ufpa.br; moore@marajo.ufpa.br).

### British Endangered Languages Group Starts Newsletter

The Foundation for Endangered Languages, established last year in Britain, now publishes a newsletter, *Iatiku*, edited by the Foundation's President, Nicholas D. M. Ostler. (Iatiku, the mother goddess of the Acomas of New Mexico, "caused people to speak different languages so that it would not be so easy for them to quarrel.")

The second issue of *Iatiku* appeared in April, and a third is due out this summer. The second issue (32 pp.) contained information on FEL, news from language endangerment situations around the world, notices of meetings and other activities of allied societies, a summary various Internet postings, discussion of interesting and relevant Web sites, notices of forthcoming meetings, and reviews of publications of interest.

Subscription is by membership in FEL, with the basic individual rate set at £19. Correspondence should be addressed to Ostler at: Batheaston Villa, 172 Bailbrook Lane, Bath BA1 7AA, England (e-mail: nostler@chibcha.demon.co.uk).

### Americanists Teach at Australian Linguistic Institute

Several specialists on American Indian languages offered courses at the 3rd Australian Linguistic Institute, held at the Australian National University, Canberra, July 1-12, 1996. These included: **Alexandra Aikhenvald** (Amazonian Languages); **Lyle Camp-**

**bell** (How to Show that Languages are Related); **Spike Gildea** (Inverse as Case-Marking Type and as Voice); **Colette Grinevald** (Nominal Classification); and **H. J. Sasse** (Polysynthesis).

### California Organization to Support Salvage Fieldwork

The *California Indian Language Center*, a small nonprofit organization in Kensington, California, plans to award a small number of grants of about \$1,500 each to assist in salvage work on languages approaching extinction. No grants will be made for archival research — grants will be awarded solely for fieldwork and the recording of new data. Faculty members are not eligible. Applicants may be linguistics students or members of the public, as long as they present evidence of some skill in, or knowledge of, the phonetic transcription of the languages they propose to work with. More favored are proposals for salvage work among languages closer to extinction and languages which are less well documented. Some slight preference is given to proposals for work among the languages of northern California or languages which may be related to them. Inquiries and applications should be sent to: CILC Grants, 99 Purdue Avenue, Kensington, CA 94708. Telephone: 510/526-3126.

### APS Phillips Fund Grants for 1996

The American Philosophical Society awarded thirty Phillips Fund grants for research in Native American linguistics and ethnohistory during 1996. Stipends averaged \$1,200.

Awards for linguistic projects included: **Jocelyn Ahlers**, Cognitive Metaphors in the Hupa Language; **Anna Berge**, Discourse Analysis of the Greenlandic Dialect of Inuit; **Judith A. Blomberg**, Syntax and Morphology of San Juan Tewa; **Lynn Burley**, Syntax of Hocak; **Alejandro de Avila**, Survey of Mixtec Dialects Spoken in California; **David Embick**, Medio-reflexive in Hupa Grammar; **Theodore B. Fernald**, Navajo Adverbial Quantification and the Interpretation of Nominals; **Dagmar Jung**, Word Order in Jicarilla Apache; **Lynn Nichols**, Logico-semantic Constraints on Zuni Syntax; **Taylor Roberts**, Reflexivity and Scrambling in St'át'imcets, Lilloet Salish; **Kathleen D. Shea**, Ponca Grammar; and **Suzanne M. Wash**, West Point Dialect of Northern Sierra Miwok.

The call for applications for 1997 Phillips Fund grants will be printed in the October issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*. In the meanwhile inquiries may be directed to: Phillips Fund for Native American Research, APS, 104 South 5th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3387. An APS web site, with information on grants, is under construction and should be available by the end of summer.

### 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. Our special thanks this time to **Anthony Grant, Marcia Haag, and Karl Teeter.**]

### Portrait of a Scholar

The March 31, edition of the *Maine Sunday Telegram*, published a long feature article on SSILA member **Dr. Frank T. Siebert, Jr.**, focusing on his decades-long involvement in the documentation of Penobscot. Carefully researched by staff writer Shoshana Hoose, the article balances honest descriptions of the 83-year-old Siebert's many "difficult" personality traits (accompanied by photographs of the disheveled, white-maned scholar at his cluttered desk) with an informed assessment of his linguistic achievements.

Siebert paid his first visit to the Penobscot reservation at Old Town, Maine, in 1932, when he was 19. Virtually on the spot he determined to devote his life to Indian languages, and to Penobscot in particular. Although at his father's insistence he went to medical school and pursued a career as a pathologist, his commitment to American Indian linguistics remained firm. He spent his vacations doing fieldwork on Penobscot, Delaware, and Catawba, and developed contacts with Frank Speck, Leonard Bloomfield, and a number of other linguists. His work began appearing in *IJAL* and other journals, and over the years he has acquired a solid reputation as a scholar. As Ives Goddard put it to the *Sunday Telegram*, "he is clearly the most brilliant and most competent avocational linguist working on Native American languages that there ever has been, hands down."

After leaving medicine in the 1960s he has devoted nearly all of his time and energy to Penobscot. Indeed, his single-minded dedication has outlasted the language. The last native speaker, Madeline Tomer Shay, died in 1993. Siebert is now preparing his accumulated material for publication. With his health failing and his powers diminishing, he has been fortunate in acquiring an apprentice, Conor Quinn, a Portland teenager whose fascination with language rivals his own.

According to the *Sunday Telegram*, Quinn learned Irish Gaelic in the sixth grade and later immersed himself in Finnish, Arabic, and Somali, among a number of other languages. Despite this background Quinn has found it difficult to learn Penobscot, but under Siebert's tutelage is making progress. At 17, and in his first year at Cornell, Quinn says that he is leery of making plans for the future, but he hopes to continue work with Siebert, to study "hands-on, practical linguistics," and to follow in his mentor's footsteps.

### Praising the Lord in Comanche

The *Dallas Morning News* (May 21, 1996) printed an AP story, apparently picked up from the *Lawton (Oklahoma) Constitution*, describing the revival of Christian hymn-singing in the Comanche language. According to reporter Jeanne Grimes, a class meets weekly at Deyo Baptist Church in Lawton to learn and sing hymns composed in Comanche, many of them dating from the late 1800s. Last year nine members of the group travelled to Albuquerque to record a number of Comanche church songs for an album, *Hymns*

*From the Prairie*, that has recently been released by Sounds of America. Cornel Pewewardy, one of the singers and the coordinator of the recording project, said that *Hymns From the Prairie* (Sounds of America's first venture into church music) reflects the importance of Christianity to traditional Comanches. Another of the singers, Mrs. Rita Barnhart, is quoted as saying: "I love to speak my Comanche language. It's such a peaceful language. I sing from my heart .... In Comanche you can't be hurtful to anyone." She told the reporter that singing hymns makes her remember the elders, among them her own grandmother, for whom one of the hymns sung on the album ("I Hear You Lord") was originally composed by her husband, a church deacon. Billie Kreger, who joined the singing class in September, has similar feelings. For her, the class—and the album—means "church, family, being Indian, being Comanche." Other churches in the area are beginning to adopt the practice of singing Comanche hymns, in part to reinforce the cultural heritage. "There's not many people who speak Comanche," another singer said. "We're trying to teach our young people."

### Deprivation at LSU

Under the title "Paper Shortage," the May/June 1996 issue of *Lingua Franca* (the *People* of the professoriate) ran a story on the difficulties that SSILA member **Jill Brody**, who teaches at Louisiana State University, has been having with her institution's library. In particular, she is having a problem convincing the library to subscribe to the *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology*, which not infrequently publishes papers in her field, Mayan linguistics. Despite the fact that Brody is a member of the editorial board of *JLA*, and frequently assigns articles in it to her students, the LSU library doesn't subscribe to it and has no plans to do so. This is less a matter of intransigence by LSU's librarians than it is of budgetary reality: according to *Lingua Franca*, the LSU library hasn't had the funds to subscribe to any new periodical since 1986. To bridge the growing information gap, LSU subscribes to UnCover and urges faculty members to use this on-line "document delivery" service to get articles in journals not in the school's library, but Brody complains that this makes browsing difficult. Connecting with UnCover through your PC, she says, "doesn't start with that satisfying walk up the steps of the library, smelling all those wonderful books, leafing through the new journals. The sensory deprivation is painful!"

### Short Takes:

- On March 30, 1996, TV viewers in the UK who tuned to BBC-1's "Tomorrow's World" saw Jez Nelson interviewing Mayan glyph whiz-kid **David Stuart**. Stuart deciphered his first hieroglyphic inscription at age 10, and now at 30 has a long career of glyph research behind him, including five years as a MacArthur Fellow. David showed Jez an inscription from Palenque and explained the principles on which Mayan hieroglyphics worked.

- The Spring 1996 issue of *Native Peoples* (vol. 9, no. 3), the magazine distributed to members of the Smithsonian's Museum of the American Indian, featured an article on Eastern Cherokee



language revival. Written by Peggy T. Millin and titled "Passing the Torch: Technology Saves a Culture" (pp. 48-54), the article describes how *Rev. Robert Bushyhead*, a leader of the Kituhwa group at Qualla, North Carolina, is working with *William Cook*, a linguist at East Tennessee State University in Johnson City, to document the Kituhwa dialect and prepare teaching materials.

## NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

### Athabaskan

• The 1996 *Athabaskan Language Conference* was held at the University of Alberta, Edmonton, on Saturday, 15 June 1996, in Room 227, Athabasca Hall. The organizer was Sally Rice. The program included:

**Sharon Hargus**, "Verb Theme Category Diagnostics in Witsuwit'en"; **Sally Rice & Valerie Wood**, "Postpositions and Verbal Semantics in Chipewyan"; **Chad Thompson**, "Nominalization and Relativization in Koyukon Athabaskan"; **Clay Slate, Kip Canfield, Oj Vecenti, Lydia Begay & Tulley Nakai**, "Navajo Place Names Project"; **Bernadette McQuarrie & Bill Poser**, "The Carrier Kinship System"; **Michael Asch**, "How the Government of Canada Uses English and the Problem of Translation in Negotiations between Dene and the Crown"; **Bill Poser**, "Obviation in Carrier"; **Brian Potter**, "Tense, Modality, and Force in the Western Apache Clause"; **Diamandis Gafos**, "Consonant Harmony: An Articulatory and Perceptual Account"; **Trisha Causley**, "Dogrib Dialect Survey: A Preliminary Report"; **E. D. Cook**, "Sound Change, Grammatical Change, and Paradigm Regularity in Chipewyan"; and **Jim Kari**, "Hydronymic Districts in Athapaskan Prehistory."

The 1997 meeting will be held at the U of Oregon, Eugene, in late May or early June.

### Algonquian

• The 27th *Algonquian Conference* was held at the Univ. of North Carolina in Chapel Hill on Oct. 27-29, 1995. The meeting was organized by M. Jean Black. Papers of primarily linguistic interest were:

**George Aubin** (Assumption C), "The French-Algonquin Manuscript XIV: Some Further Comments"; **Patricia L. Baade** (U of Virginia), "Resegmentation of Algonquian Languages"; **Peter Bakker** (U of Amsterdam), "Three Languages Within One Word: The Borrowing of English Verbs into Michif"; **Julie Brittain** (Memorial U of Newfoundland), "Two Negative Morphemes in Sheshatshit Montagnais: Apuu and Ekaa"; **Anthony F. Buccini** (U of Chicago), "Linguistic Contacts between the Dutch and Indians in New Netherland"; **Stanley Cuthand** (Saskatchewan Indian Federated C), "Oral Literature in Translation from Cree to English"; **Amy Dahlstrom** (U of Chicago), "The Semantics and Pragmatics of Past Tense Marking in Fox"; and **Matthew S. Dryer** (SUNY-Buffalo), "Passive vs. Indefinite Actor Constructions in Plains Cree."

**Bernie Francis** (Sydney, Nova Scotia), "Mi'kmaw Language: Problems of Translation"; **Ives Goddard** (Smithsonian), "Writing and Reading Mesquakie"; **Deborah James** (U of Toronto), **Sandra Clarke**, & **Marguerite MacKenzie** (Memorial U of Newfoundland),

"Modality and Evidentiality in Quebec and Labrador Cree/Montagnais/Naskapi"; **Jeffrey Logan** (Regina, Saskatchewan), "A Comparison of Lexical Items from Two Non-adjacent Members of the Ojibwa Dialect Continuum"; and **Barbara Luka** (U of Chicago), "Fox Morphology: A Two-Level Finite State Analysis."

**Marguerite MacKenzie** (Memorial U of Newfoundland), "Pronouns and Demonstratives in Cree Dialects"; **Amoena B. Norcross** (TriCounty Technical C, South Carolina), "A Classification of Color Terms in Shawnee"; **David Pentland** (U of Manitoba), "The Southern Algonquians and Their Neighbors"; **Blair A. Rudes** (First Americans Research, Washington, DC), "Resurrecting Wampano (Quiripi) from the Dead: Phonological Preliminaries"; and **Frank T. Siebert** (Old Town, Maine), "PA \*nâtâwe:wa 'massauga': A Correction of Some False Etymologies and Alleged Iroquoian Loanwords."

**J. Randolph Valentine** (U of Wisconsin), "Parameters of Variation in Ojibwe Dialects"; **Jan van Eijk** (Saskatchewan Indian Federated C), "Aspects of Fox Reduplication"; **Neal Whitman** (Ohio State U), "A Probabilistic Comparison of Four Algonquian Languages: A Follow-up to Ringe"; **Gordon Whittaker** (Sac-Fox Museum), "The Suak Language Project: Some Initial Results"; **Arok Wolvengrey** (Saskatchewan Indian Federated C), "Evaluating a Standard Roman Orthography for Sauteaux"; and **Roy A. Wright** (Northfield, Massachusetts), "Abenaki Ethnosemantics: The Legacy of Mali Akat and Gordon Day."

• The 28th *Algonquian Conference* will take place on October 25-27, 1996, at the University of Toronto. The organizers welcome papers from all disciplines relating to Algonquian-speaking peoples. Papers may be delivered in English or French, and speakers will be allowed 20 minutes for presentation followed by 10 minutes for discussion. Abstracts should be sent by Sept. 1, 1996 to: Deborah James, Division of Humanities, Univ. of Toronto, Scarborough Campus, Scarborough, Ontario M1C 1A4, Canada (tel: 604/465-6466 [before August 15], 416/694-6276 [after Sept. 1]; fax: 416/287-7116); e-mail abstracts should be sent to Krystyna Sieciechowicz at sieciech@cpas.utoronto.ca.

### California

• The 1996 *Conference on Hokan and Penutian Languages* was held at UC-Berkeley on June 28-29, 1996, organized by **Leanne Hinton**.

*Hokan Session:* **Margaret Langdon**, "Notes on Highland Oaxaca Chontal Internal Reconstruction"; **Suzanne Wash**, "Relative Clauses in Barbareño Chumash"; **Catherine O'Conner**, "Point of View and the Translation of Northern Pomo Texts"; and **Leanne Hinton**, "Report on the 'Lonely Hearts Language Club' California Language Restoration Workshop."

*Penutian Session:* **Harold Crook**, "Stress in the Nez Perce Verb: 'When Stem and Affix Collide'"; **Catherine A. Callaghan**, "Hulpun: My Home Town Language"; **William F. Weigel**, "Tule River Revisited: Preliminary Field Results"; and **Anthony Grant**, "Reviving a Penutian Language: Steps and Strategies."

A special *Memorial Session for Mary R. Haas* was held on Friday afternoon, June 28. Speakers included **Murray Emeneau**, **Margaret Langdon**, **William Shipley**, **Victor Golla**, **Pam Munro** (remarks read by Leanne Hinton), **James Matisoff**, and **Karl Teeter**. Several other students, friends, and colleagues paid tribute to Miss Haas with brief remarks.

The 1997 Hokan-Penutian Conference will be held at UC-Davis in mid June, in conjunction with the 1997 Harrington Conference.

• A *Native Language Restoration Workshop* (the "Lonely Hearts Language Club") for California Indian tribal scholars was held at UC-Berkeley during the week of June 16-22, 1996, sponsored by the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages (Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley) and the Native California Network. The local host was Leanne Hinton, and L. Frank Manriquez served as Coordinator. The focus was on languages that have fewer than five living speakers and was intended to teach native scholars how to utilize archival materials for community language revitalization. The Workshop featured classes and working tours of all the important campus archives, including the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum, the Bancroft Library, the Berkeley Language Center, and the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages.

Participants, and their focus languages, included: **Cheryl Siedner** (Wiyot); **Gordon Bussell** (Mattole); **Danny Ammon** (Hupa); **Iris Martinez** (N Pomo); **Cynthia Daniels** (C Pomo); **Danny Beltrane** (Koi); **Frankie Ross** (Coast Miwok); **Cody Pata** (Nomlaki); **Caleen Sisk-Franco & Mark Sisk-Franco** (Wintu); **Norma Yaeger** (Wintu); **Rick Adams** (Nisenan); **David Belardes, Joyce Perry, Sonja Johnson, & Darryl Johnson** (Ajachmem); **L. Frank Manriquez** (Tongva); **Clara Luna** (Awaswas Costanoan); **Quirina Romero** (Mutsun Costanoan); **Linda Yamane** (Rumsien Costanoan); **Joe Freeman & Penny Hurt** (Salinan); and **Frank Lemos** (Ventureño Chumash).

Participating faculty members included: **Leanne Hinton** (UC-Berkeley), **Kathryn Klar** (UC-Berkeley), and **Martha Macri** (UC-Davis). **L. Frank Manriquez** and **Linda Yamane** served as coordinators. Linguistic assistants were: **Jocelyn Ahlers, Heidi Altman, Melinda Chen, Pamela Morgan, Sarah Taub, Katherine Turner, and William Weigel**.

• The 12th Annual *California Indian Conference* will take place on Oct. 18-19, at the International House, Univ. of California, Berkeley, hosted by the Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology.

Papers are welcome on any topic reflecting humanistic, scientific, artistic, or social concern with California Indian people and their cultural heritage. Anyone wishing to give a paper or presentation is invited to submit an abstract of 200 words for consideration. Abstracts should be submitted by August 1; abstracts received after that date will be considered only if space is available. Abstracts should be accompanied by a pre-registration fee (\$20, \$10 for students, checks made out to "UC Regents"; no charge for Native people, although donations are accepted). Mail to: CIC Registration, Hearst Museum of Anthropology, Kroeber Hall #3712, UC-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-3712.

Inquiries should be directed to Barbara Takiguchi at the address above (tel: 510/643-7648; e-mail: shop@montu.berkeley.edu).

## Mayan

• An international conference on Mayan studies, *El Primer Congreso de Estudios Mayas*, will be held August 7-9 at the Universidad Rafael Landívar in Guatemala City. Proposed linguistic topics include descriptive linguistics, complementation, discourse analysis, theoretical linguistics, standardization, and translation. The lingua franca of the conference will be Spanish. En la Comisión Organizadora participan Nora England, Demetrio Rodríguez y Cholsamaj, Guillermina Herrera, Linda Asturias de Barrios, Gaspar Pedro González, Judith Maxwell, Charlie Hale, Federico Fahsen, y David Tirado. Si tiene preguntas puede comunicarse también con Lolmay (Pedro Garcia Matzar) o Nora England en CIRMA, teléfono 0320-126 (del extranjero 502-9-320-126), fax 0322-083 (del extranjero

502-9-322-083). E-mail: Martin Chacach at <mchacach@url.edu.gt> or <mchacach@ns.url.edu.gt>.

• Laura Martin (Cleveland State University) writes that plans are being made for "a very modest episode" of *K'inál Winik: A Festival of Mayan Art, Language, and Culture*, Cleveland State's semi-annual interdisciplinary celebration of Mayan culture. It will occur toward the end of October 1996. They hope to host Gaspar Pedro Gonzalez, a Q'anjob'al Mayan novelist and a member of the Guatemalan Mayan Language Academy, in a program of lectures, teacher workshops, films, and other activities. For further information, contact Laura at Dept. of Modern Languages, Cleveland State Univ., Cleveland, OH 44115 (e-mail: l.martin@csuohio.edu), and look for an announcement about the K'inál Winik Web site.

## Andean Languages

• King's College London is offering an *Intensive Course in Aymara Language and Culture* from January to March 1997, taught by Professor Juan de Dios Yapita and Dr. Denise Y. Arnold. The course will meet for 3 hours each week and will be held on Fridays during the term.

The course is open to undergraduate and postgraduate students of Hispanic studies, anthropology, and related disciplines, as well as to staff and other participants. It is intended for all who have an interest in the native languages and cultures of the Andean region, and to be of practical use to those preparing for fieldwork. A basic knowledge of Spanish is essential.

The course will provide a good practical command of oral and written skills and will be conducted within a wide cultural and linguistic framework. Classwork will combine discussion of native Andean culture with study of grammar, conversational patterns, text analysis, translation, transcription, and aspects of Aymara semantics. The course will focus on new field materials collected from the regions of North of Potosí and Oruro, which will be distributed during the course.

For further details, please contact: Dept. of Spanish & Spanish-American Studies, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS, ENGLAND (tel: +0171-873-2205).

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Lushootseed Texts: An Introduction to Puget Salish Narrative Aesthetics.** Edited by Crisca Bierwert, with Annotations by T. C. S. Langen. Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians, Univ. of Nebraska Press, 1996. 325 pp., \$40. [Seven Lushootseed (Puget Sound Salish) narratives, originally recorded by Thomas M. Hess in 1963-64 (copies of the tapes may be purchased separately). The present volume is the product of a collaborative effort that began in 1985, coordinated by Crisca Bierwert and involving: Thom Hess; Vi Hilbert, an Upper Skagit elder and language teacher; Dawn Bates, a linguist and lexicographer; Toby C. S. Langen, a student of oral literature; and Tara Browner, an ethnomusicologist.

The texts—printed with English and Lushootseed on facing pages—are a good sample of the native narrative genres. They include four texts from Martha Lamont: "Martha Lamont's Changer Story," "The Marriage of

Crow," "Crow is Sick," and "The Story of the Seal Hunters"; two texts from Emma Conrad: "The Legend of the Boy Who Could Not Walk" and "The All-Year-Around Story"; and one from Edward (Hagen) Sam: "Shaman Cure." Toby Langen provides each text with an introduction that explains the ethnographic background and general thematic content, and a set of notes (quite detailed for Text 1, less so for the others). Bierwert has arranged five of the texts in indented lines to indicate discourse structure, and typographical devices indicate various other storytelling features.

The texts are prefaced by a series of introductory essays: Thomas M. Hess, "The Documentation of Lushootseed Language and Literature"; Crisca Bierwert, "Notes on Producing This Volume"; Tara Browner, "Notes on the Songs in Texts 1, 2, and 3"; Vi Hilbert & Thomas M. Hess, "Remembering the Storytellers" (transcription of interviews conducted by Bierwert); Crisca Bierwert, "Translator's Introduction"; Thom Hess, "Lushootseed Grammar in an Annotated Text"; and T. C. S. Langen, "Annotator's Introduction."

— Order from: Univ. of Nebraska Press, 312 N. 14th St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0484 (tel: 800-755-1105). Tape recordings of the Lushootseed texts are available for \$15 from: The Language Learning Center, Denny 108, Univ. of Washington, Box 353140, Seattle, WA 98198-3140.]

**Myths and Traditions of the Arikara Indians.** Douglas R. Parks. University of Nebraska Press, 1996. 405 pp., \$15 (paper)/\$40 (cloth). [A one-volume selection of the free English translations of P.'s comprehensive collection of *Traditional Narratives of the Arikara Indians* (1990-91; see *SSILA Newsletter* 9(3), p. 10, Oct. 1990).

The volume reprints the extended (114 p.) and detailed "Introduction to Arikara Oral Traditions" in volume 3 of the original publication. Sections include: A Cultural Overview; A Historical Overview; Recording Arikara Oral Traditions; Recording the Collection; Nature of the Collection; Translation and Presentation; Style; Narrative Structure; Narrative Content; Performance; and Conclusion. There are also 5 maps and 20 plates (including photographs of the narrators).

Translations of 58 narratives are presented. Forty-five are "Narratives of the Past", subdivided into "Narratives of Ancient Times", "...of Power Bestowed", "...of Historical Events", and "...of Mysterious Incidents." Eleven are "Tales", subdivided into "Tales of Human Actors", "...of Coyote", and "...of Others." The collection begins with an opening prayer (to Mother Moon), and concludes with a love song.

While linguists will want to consult the original texts and word-by-word translations, this beautifully produced volume will give a much wider audience the authentic flavor of the Arikara narrative tradition. The introduction—a small monograph in its own right—is especially well done. A detailed index, referencing characters, themes, cultural symbols, and major topics adds considerably to the usefulness of the collection to anthropologists, folklorists, and the general reader.

— Order from: Univ. of Nebraska Press, 312 N. 14th St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0484 (tel: 800-755-1105).]

**Cherokee Papers from UCLA.** Pamela Munro, Editor. UCLA Occasional Papers in Linguistics 16, 1996. \$8. [Contains: Richard Wright, "Tone and Accent in Oklahoma Cherokee"; Edward S. Flemming, "Laryngeal Metathesis and Vowel Deletion in Cherokee"; Pamela Munro, "The Cherokee Laryngeal Alternation

Rule"; Barbara Blankenship, "Classificatory Verbs in Cherokee"; Michael Dukes, "Animacy and Agreement in Cherokee"; Robert S. Williams, "Cherokee Possession and the Status of *-jeeli*"; Filippo Beghelli, "Cherokee Clause Structure"; and Brian Potter, "Cherokee Agentive Nominalizations." — Order from: UCLA Dept. of Linguistics, 3125 Campbell Hall, 405 Hilgard Ave., LA, CA 90095-1543.]

**1994 Mid-America Linguistics Conference Papers.** Linguistics Department, Univ. of Kansas, 1996. Two volume set, 668 pp., \$22. [Papers from the Mid-America Linguistics Conference held at the Univ. of Kansas, October 1994. Volume I contains papers on general linguistic topics. Volume II has three sections: Creole Languages; African Languages; and Native American Languages of the Southeast.

Papers in the Southeast section include: George Aaron Broadwell, "Causation and Affectedness in Choctaw"; Emanuel J. Drechsel, "Mobilian Jargon in the Language Area of Southeastern North America"; Julian Granberry, "Evidence for a Calusa-Tunica Relationship"; Marcia Haag, "Covert Number Marking in Choctaw Nouns"; Donald E. Hardy, "Topic and Ordering of Causal Sequences in Creek"; Heather K. Hardy, "The Functions of *naho* in Alabama Discourse"; Ruth Bradley Holmes, "Comparative Adjectives in Cherokee"; Mary S. Linn, "Positionals in Yuchi/Euchee"; Margaret Mauldin & Jack Martin, "Verbs of Wearing in Creek (Muskogee)"; Lynette Melnar, "Caddo Verb Stem Locatives"; T. Dale Nicklas, "Marking the Beneficiary in Muskogean, Dakota, and Yuchi"; Giulia Oliverio, "Tutelo Verbs of Motion"; Gilbert Prost, "The Structure of Mikasuki Selfhood"; Janine Scancarelli, "Learning to Write in the Cherokee Syllabary"; and Julie Wagner, David Maddux, & Louanna Furbec, "Syllable Structure and Sonority in Plains Sign Language."

— Order from: MALC Publications, Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2140 (e-mail: linguistics@ukan.edu). Add \$3.50 postage and handling (inquire for international orders). Make checks (US\$ only) payable to: "Univ. of Kansas Linguistics Department."]

**Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop: University of Oregon, Eugene, July 1994 and University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, July 1995.** Edited by Victor Golla. Report 9, Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, UC-Berkeley, 1996. 232 pp., \$14. [Selected papers from the 1994 and 1995 Hokan-Penutian Workshops, together with materials specially prepared for the 1995 Hokan session in Albuquerque.

*Penutian Languages:* Harold Crook, "On Nez Perce Nouns with Irregular Metrical Behavior or 'Why *Grizzly Bear* Has Horrible Stress'"; Anthony P. Grant, "John Milhau's 1856 Hanis Coos Vocabularies: Coos Dialectology and Philology"; Marvin Kramer, "The Development of Head Marking in Eastern Miwokan: Implications for Contact with Proto-Yokuts"; Noel Rude, "The Sahaptian Inflectional Suffix Complex"; and Marie-Lucie Tarpent, "Reattaching Tsimshianic to Penutian."

*Hokan Languages:* Pamela Munro, "Valence Arithmetic in the Tolkapaya Lexicon"; Margaret Langdon & William H. Jacobsen, Jr., "Report on the Special Hokan Session in Albuquerque, July 1995." — Appendices: *A. Hokan Bibliographies:* Selected Bibliography of Recent Works Relevant to Hokan (William H. Jacobsen, Jr. & Margaret Langdon); Publications Concerning Washo and Hokan (William H. Jacobsen, Jr.);

Bibliography of the Yuman Languages (1995 update) (Margaret Langdon); Wordlists on Yuman Languages from Smithsonian in Yuman Archives, UCSD; Seri Bibliographical Items, Post-1980 (Stephen A. Marlett); Bibliography of Oaxaca Chontal (Tequistlatecan) (Viola Waterhouse & Margaret Langdon); Bibliography of Jicaque (Margaret Langdon & William H. Jacobsen, Jr.). *B. Pronominal Reference and Case Systems in Selected Hokan Languages:* Karuk Pronouns (Monica Macaulay); Washo Pronouns (William H. Jacobsen, Jr.); Proto-Yuman (Margaret Langdon); Sketch of Yavapai (especially Tolkapaya) (Pamela Munro); Summary of Seri Pronominal Reference and Agreement (Stephen A. Marlett); Oaxaca Chontal (Tequistlatecan) Pronominal Reference (Viola Waterhouse & Margaret Langdon). *C. Seri Contribution to the Intercontinental Dictionary Series* (Stephen A. Marlett & Mary B. Moser).

— Order from: SCOIL, Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-2650. Price is postpaid. Make checks payable to “Regents of UC.”]

**Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics.** Volume 21. Edited by Melissa Goodell & Dong-Ik Choi. Linguistics Graduate Student Association, Univ. of Kansas, 1996. 229 pp. \$14. [This year’s volume of this working papers series contains three papers that deal with American Indian languages: Clifton Pye, “K’iche’ Maya Verbs of Breaking and Cutting”; Janine Scancarelli, “Cherokee Stories of the Supernatural”; and Akira Y. Yamamoto, “Endangered Languages Data Summary.” The last paper is the preliminary report of the LSA’s Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation and contains reports on 80 endangered languages/dialects, submitted by researchers from around the world. — Order from: LGSA, Linguistics Dept., 427 Blake Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045 (lgsa@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu). Make checks payable to “Linguistics Graduate Student Assoc., U. of Kansas.” Postage is included in price for US orders; add \$3 per copy for overseas orders.]

**Materiali in betoi e varietà linguistiche affini dei llanos colombiani.** Raoul Zamponi. Quaderno 3, Seminario Interdisciplinare, Facoltà di Lettere e Filosofia, Università di Siena, 1996. 118 pp. No price indicated. [A systematic study of the surviving materials (mainly Hervás y Panduro’s 1735 grammar) on the extinct Betoi language of northeastern Colombia, an isolate that Greenberg dubiously classifies as Paczan. (Betoi is not to be confused with “Betoya”—i.e., Tucano—the widespread trade language of the Vaupes.) Included are sections on orthography, phonology, phonotactics, morphosyntax, and texts (the Pater Noster and some other fragments), as well as a glossary of ca. 300 items. Z. also presents the scant data on three closely related languages (or dialects) Jirara, Situfa, and Lolaca (Atacaba). — To obtain a copy, contact the author at: Via Roma 94, 62100 Macerata, Italy.]

#### New Dictionaries from SIL-Mexico

**Diccionario Mazateco de Chiquihuitlán, Oaxaca.** Carole Jamieson Capen. Mariano Silva y Aceves Series 34, SIL, Mexico Branch, 1996. 332 pp. \$20. **Diccionario Chinanteco de San Juan Lealao, Oaxaca.** James & Nadine Rupp. Mariano Silva y Aceves Series 35, SIL, Mexico Branch, 1996. 534 pp. \$30.

[These dictionaries are the first in their respective branches of Otomangucan, Mazatec and Chinantec. Both languages have complex tonal systems, with four distinct levels and several tone glides. The dictionaries include grammatical sketches and lexical entries are cross-referenced to the grammar. Sentences exemplify usage. Appendices cover flora and fauna, colors, body parts, items of archaeological and historical interest, and current cultural activities.

— Order from: SIL, P.O. Box 8987 CRB, Tucson, AZ 85738-0987 (tel: 520/825-6000; fax: 520/825-6116; e-mail: linguistic-publications.mexico@sil.org.)]

**Inuit Nunait/Nunangit Yuget (Inuit-Yupik-Aleut Language Map).** Alaska Native Language Center, 1995. 36" x 64", \$15. [A large color wall map of the northern part of North America, together with the east cape of Siberia and all of Greenland. The full territory of all Eskimo-Aleut languages is shown, with each village and community named and located. Tables show population and language relationships. Linguistic boundaries are featured prominently, with different colors depicting different languages and lines showing dialect boundaries. The size of each community is shown, and the vitality of the native language in each community is shown through symbols: solid black circles indicate communities where all or most children speak the language; unfilled circles where few or none do; and half-filled circles for intermediate situations. The native population figures listed in table form for each community use the latest census figures available. — Order from: ANLC, Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, P.O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907/474-6586; e-mail: fyanlp@aurora.alaska.edu). Add \$4.50 for postage and handling.]

#### BRIEF MENTION

**The Last Five Feet.** Eunice V. Pike. Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1996. 129 pp., \$8. [In this memoir of her work in Mexico as a linguist and Bible translator from 1936 to 1992, primarily with the Mazatec, P. relates her attempts to “go the last five feet” — i.e., to teach indigenous people to use the books that have been written and translated for them. P. also describes her work as an SIL linguistic consultant with special expertise in analyzing tone languages. — Order from: International Academic Bookstore, SIL Box 0195, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236-5628. (Website: [http://www.sil.org/acpub/new\\_releases.html](http://www.sil.org/acpub/new_releases.html)).]

**Why There Are No Clitics.** Daniel L. Everett. Summer Institute of Linguistics & University of Texas at Arlington, 1996. 188 pp., \$25. [E. argues for the thesis that pronominal clitics, pronouns, and pronominal affixes are allomorphs of one another, derived from lexical storage of individual grammatical features, e.g., person, number, and gender, which are then spelled-out as pronouns, affixes, or clitics. E. has carried out field research on various Amazonian languages and draws much of his data from them. — Order from: International Academic Bookstore, SIL Box 0195, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236-5628. (Website: [http://www.sil.org/acpub/new\\_releases.html](http://www.sil.org/acpub/new_releases.html)).]

**Professing Linguistic Historiography.** Konrad Koerner. Studies in the History of the Language Sciences 79, John Benjamins, 1996. 274 pp., Hfl. 120.- (US\$68). [A collection of K.’s recent papers, all of them revised and updated, either addressing particular topics in the histor(iograph)y of linguistics or offering historical accounts of linguistic subfields. Of particular interest to SSILA members are chapter 7, “Toward a History of

Americanist Linguistics," and chapter 10, "The 'Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis': An historico-bibliographical essay." — Order from: John Benjamins NA, Inc., 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118. (Website: [gopher://Benjamins.titlenet.com:6400](http://gopher://Benjamins.titlenet.com:6400).)

### RECREATIONAL READING

• We suspect that many Newsletter readers would enjoy *A Mayan Life*, by Gaspar Pedro González (Yax Te' Press 1995, \$9.95). It's an English translation of *La otra cara*, the first full-length novel by an indigenous Mayan writer. (Although the original is in Spanish a bilingual Spanish-Q'anjob'al edition is in preparation). It narrates the life of Lwin, a Q'anjob'al who lives in a remote highland village in Huehuetenango, and is full of rich ethnological detail. It is also an engrossing personal story, skillfully told. The author, a graduate of Universidad Mariano Gálvez in Guatemala, currently teaches Mayan literature at his alma mater and is a member of the Academia de las Lenguas Mayas. Translated by Elaine Elliot, *A Mayan Life* is one of a series of book on Mayan themes that SSILA member Federico Peñalosa has published at his Yax Te' Press, 3520 Coolheights Dr., Rancho Palos Verdes, CA 90275-6231 (tel: 310/377-7603).

• Karl Teeter (who in his spare time writes reviews for Kate's Mystery Books, in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and keeps an eye out for books with Indian themes) informs us that the protagonist of two recent detective thrillers by Thomas Perry is a Seneca woman named Jane Whitefield. The first book is now in paperback (Ballantine, 1995) and is titled *Vanishing Act*. The second, *Dance for the Dead*, has just appeared in hard cover. Jane describes herself as a "guide," and when asked by a judge in the latest book what she means by this, she defines her specialty as helping people to get from a situation in which they are likely to be killed into one where they are not—a sort of one-woman witness protection program. This involves all kinds of changes of identity and James Bondish coverups, which make for exciting, readable stories. The American Indian cultural and linguistic background is mostly incidental, although sometimes amusing to the specialist. In *Vanishing Act*, Jane recalls a case in which she provided a new identity to a criminal whose saving grace was that he remembered the Beothuk stories his grandfather had told him. (Eat your heart out, Red Thunder Cloud!)

### IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

**Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics** [D of Native Studies, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada]

21.1 (1996):

Ives Goddard, "Leonard Bloomfield's Fox Lexicon: Critical Edition (1994)—Addenda and Corrigenda As of April 1, 1996" (6-7)

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

38.1 (Spring 1996):

Alexis Manaster Ramer, "Sapir's Classifications: Coahuiltecan" (1-38) [M.R. presents the case for the relatedness of 6 extinct languages of south Texas and explores the possibility of a further relationship with Atakapa. He finds no evidence of a Tonkawa connection, however.]

David J. Costa, "Reconstructing Initial Change in Algonquian" (39-72) [C. reconstructs the widespread Algonquian rule of first-syllable ablaut ("initial change") to Proto-Algonquian.]

Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, "Areal Diffusion in Northwest Amazonia: The Case of Tariana" (73-116) [A. considers areal influences on Tariana, a North Arawak language that is the only non-East Tucanoan language in the multilingual Vaupes River area in northwest Amazonia. Tariana exhibits a considerable degree of isomorphism with East Tucanoan, but the degree of assimilation is less than in similar Sprachbund situations.]

**Boletim do Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Serie de Antropologia** [Museu Goeldi, Av. Magalhães Barata 376, CP 399, 66.040 Belém, Pará, BRAZIL]

9.2 (1993) [appeared May 1996]:

Luciana Dourado, "Fenômenos morfofonêmicos em Panara: uma proposta de análise" (199-208) [Panara (a Je language) presents three morphologically defined classes of stems, distinguished by the way they mark the dependent and the independent form. The occurrence of the morphophonemic phenomena analyzed here depends on the contiguity or non-contiguity of the determining element.]

Eliane Camargo, "Esboço fonológico do Caxinaua (Pano)" (209-228) [This article presents the phonological system of Cashinahua, a Panoan family. The phonological data is analysed through commutation. The phonetic variations and the syllabic structure are also considered.]

Maria Candida D.M. Barros, "Educação bilingue, linguística e missionários" (229-263) [A model of bilingual education based on linguistic concepts was established as an official curriculum in indigenous public schools of Latin America at the end of the 1930s. SIL helped spread this educational model in collaboration with the governments of Mexico, Peru and Brazil.]

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

62.1 (January 1996):

Howard Berman, "The Position of Molala in Plateau Penutian" (1-30) [Molala, once thought to be closely related to Cayuse, is in fact closest to Klamath and Sahaptian. B. also discusses the relationship of Plateau Penutian to California Penutian.]

Janet Barnes, "Autosegments with Three-Way Lexical Contrasts in Tuyuca" (31-58) [B. discusses two cases in the phonology of a Tuyuca (a Tucanoan language of the Colombia-Brazil border) where an autosegment has a 3-way contrast that must be indicated in the lexicon. The first involves nasal spreading; the second, accent placement.]

Barry Carlson, "Situation Aspect and a Spokane Control Morpheme" (59-69) [A Spokane (Interior Salish) morpheme labelled 'Success' plays a dual role as both a control and an aspect marker. C. extends Carlotta Smith's analysis of aspect to cover this case, and argues for a basic interrelationship between control and aspect.]

Steve Parker & David Weber, "Glottalized and Aspirated Stops in Cuzco Quechua" (70-85) [P. & W. analyze the "laryngealized" (glottalized and aspirated) stops of Cuzco Quechua not as contrastive, independent segments but as different manifestations of a single floating root-level autosegment.]

Eung-Do Cook, "Third-Person Plural Subject Prefix in Northern Athapaskan" (86-110) [In (Northern) Athapaskan the plurality of 3rd person ("nonlocal") subjects is marked by an affix that, C. argues, does not mark a grammatical (paradigmatic) category. This contrasts with 1st and 2nd person subject markers, where number contrasts are paradigmatic.]

**Journal of Linguistic Anthropology** [AAA, 4350 N Fairfax Dr, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203]

6.1 (June 1996):

Eugene Hunn, "Columbia Plateau Indian Place Names: What Can They Teach Us?" (3-26) [H. argues for a renewed interest in placenames as "storehouses of cultural information about people's relationship with the land" and presents a formal and semantic analysis of a large corpus of Sahaptin placenames. Comparative data indicates a correlation between population density and the density of placenames.]

Luisa Maffi, "Liquor and Medicine: A Mayan Case Study in Diachronic Semantics" (27-46) [M. reconstructs the semantic history of the Tzeltal-Tzotzil word *pox* and a derived form *poxil* 'medicine'. Although *pox* now refers to 'sugarcane liquor' its earlier meaning was 'tobacco', or more generally 'powerful substance'.]

**Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute (incorporating Man)** [RAI Distribution Centre, Blackhorse Rd, Letchworth SG6 1HN, Herts, UK]

2.1 (March 1996):

Eve Danziger, "Parts and their Counterparts: Spatial and Social Relationships in Mopan Maya" (67-82) [In Mopan Maya, spatial location and kinship affiliation are encoded grammatically in the same obligatory possessive construction. D. suggests that this formal linkage unites the two domains conceptually and that a similar way of thinking is employed by the Mopan across all of the relationships expressed by the construction.]

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

72.2 (June 1996):

Johanna Nichols & David A. Peterson, "The Amerind Personal Pronouns" (336-371) [A controlled cross-linguistic survey shows that the "Amerind" pronouns (*n* 1st person, *m* 2nd person) have an extensive yet restricted geographic range limited to the western Americas, and that they recur (though not frequently) elsewhere around the Pacific rim. Certain other linguistic features and one mitochondrial DNA lineage have much the same geographical and statistical distribution. The *n/m* pronouns "reflect a single, datable, noninitial and nonterminal phase in the settlement of the Americas."]

**Transactions of the Philological Society** [Blackwells, Marston Book Services, PO Box 270, Abingdon OX14 4YW, England]

93.2 (1995):

April M. S. McMahon & Robert McMahon, "Linguistics, Genetics and Archaeology: Internal and External Evidence in the Amerind Controversy" (125-226) [The McMahons (she is a linguist, he a geneticist) assess the validity of all three types of evidence (linguistic, genetic, archaeological) used by Greenberg and his collaborators to defend a tripartite classification of New World languages and the unity of Amerind. They argue that the external (i.e., non-linguistic) evidence Greenberg cites is either not truly independent, or does not strongly support his conclusions, and that his linguistic methodology is both unreliable and statistically intractable. Even if Greenberg's classification should turn out to be largely correct, he has arrived at this answer using a method which cannot safely be reapplied.]

## RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 56(9) through 57(2), March-August 1996; and *Masters' Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 34(3), 1996.

Allen, Shanley E. M. Ph.D., McGill U., 1995. *Acquisition of Some Mechanisms of Transitivity Alternation in Arctic Quebec Inuktitut*. 308 pp. [A discussion of the acquisition of three morphosyntactic mechanisms of transitivity alternation in Arctic Quebec Inuktitut. Data derive from naturalistic longitudinal spontaneous speech samples collected over a 9-month period from four Inuit children. Passive structures are shown to be used productively by Inuktitut-speaking children earlier than by English-speaking children, but at about the same age as non-Indo-European-speaking children. Morphological causatives appear slightly later in the acquisition sequence, and lexical causatives are present from the earliest ages studied. Noun incorporation is used productively by Inuktitut-speaking children at an early age relative to Mohawk-speaking children. Findings are considered in light of current debates concerning continuity versus maturation of grammatical structure, and concerning the functional categories available to the child at early stages of acquisition. Data presented argue against maturation, and suggest that all functional categories can be accessed by the Inuktitut-speaking child early in the acquisition process. DAI 57(2): 658-A] [Order # NN05660]

Breinig, Jeane C. Ph.D., U. of Washington, 1995. *Re-Contextualizing Haida Narrative*. 191 pp. [This study of selected Haida texts demonstrates that there are many assumptions, definitions, and categories that need to be questioned in order to adequately contextualize Haida narrative. Through a close analysis of the texts, it is possible to recognize their relationships to other narrative forms as well as show how they illuminate features of cross-cultural communication. The interdisciplinary approach employed in this study draws upon applicable methods of both folklore and literary analysis. By utilizing these strategies and drawing upon previous research in Haida language and cultural studies, it is possible to suggest both the limits and the possibilities of interpretative strategies in general. DAI 57(2):678-A.] [DA 9616577]

Cabral, Aan Suelly de Arruda Camara. Ph.D., U. of Pittsburgh, 1995. *Contact-Induced Language Change in the Western Amazon: The Non-Genetic Origin of the Kokama Language*. 415 pp. [Kokama/Omawa, a nearly-extinct language of lowland Peru, has been classified as Tupi-Guarani on the basis of small lists of basic vocabulary. C. presents evidence that Kokama cannot be classified genetically, and that it is a clear case of what Thomason & Kaufman (1988) call "contact-induced change." A full comparison of Kokama and Tupinamba reveals that Kokama differs greatly from Tupinamba in phonology, morphology and syntax, though the latter is the source of a significant portion of the vocabulary of the former. A reconstruction of the social history of the Kokama/Omawa people indicates that Kokama started developing towards an independent linguistic system in the missionary villages created by the Jesuits in the Provincia de Maynas. Kokama/Omawa became the lingua franca in these missionary villages and original speakers of Tupinamba adopted the new version of their language. DAI 57(1):192-A.] [Order # DA 9614185]

de Gerdes, Marta Lucia. Ph.D., U. of Texas-Austin, 1995. *Constructing Kuna Identity Through Verbal Art in the Urban Context*. 472 pp. [What is occurring to the hitherto distinct sense of a Kuna collective self in the process of relocation in urban Panama? The author addresses this question using a discourse-centered approach, a methodological and theoretical perspective that regards language in use as the most revealing site of the relationship among language, culture, individual performance, social

organization and change. The specific focus is on two emerging forms of discourse which stand at extremes of the urban discourse continuum: personal narratives, and radio broadcasts. The analysis, which introduces the Rhetorical Structure Model to Kuna narrative, is built around a particular speech event for each case. In the complex urban context the Kuna exemplify the resilience of a collective self through their constant reformulation, differentiation, and refusal to be just "an-Other." DAI 57(2):737-A.] [Order # DA 9617212]

**Dieterman, Julia I.** M.A., U. of Texas-Arlington, 1995. *Participant Reference in Isthmus Mixe Narrative Discourse*. 139 pp. [An analysis of participant reference in Isthmus Mixe noun phrases, pronouns, and agreement markers reveals patterns associated with specific contexts, and an analysis of participant reference in the discourse as a whole is necessary for adequate description. Noun phrases usually occur after a discontinuity; pronouns are used for contrast or emphasis; agreement marking occurs in self reference or in direct quotations. A hierarchy of importance determines the encoding of participant reference in transitive clauses. MAI 34(3): 966] [Order # MA 1377853]

**Dively, Valerie L.** Ph.D., Union Institute, 1996. *Native Deaf Peoples in the United States and American Sign Language Nonhand Signs*. 91 pp. [Arguing that there is a need for better understanding of Native Deaf people, especially in deaf education circles, D. begins with an ethnographic study of five contemporary Native Deaf individuals in the U.S. A natural sign language is preferred by these informants for access to ceremonies, celebrations, and initiations. She then examines the ASL nonmanual features produced by two Native Deaf ASL-users. One such feature, THEN, when examined in its phonologic, morphological, syntactic and discourse aspects, appears to function as a full lexical item. Several other ASL nonhand signs are also discussed. Recommendations for further studies on Native Deaf peoples and nonhand signs are provided. DAI 57(2):660-A.] [Order # DA 9616784]

**Light, Linda D.** M.A., CSU-Long Beach, 1995. *Which Way L.A. Q'anjob'al? Status of Native Language Survival in a Guatemalan Maya Community of Los Angeles*. 89 pp. [L. describes the current linguistic status of a community of Guatemalan Q'anjob'al Mayan immigrants in Los Angeles, focusing on the survival of its indigenous language, Akatck. Peñalosa suggested in 1985 that their trilingualism represented a transitional phase from original Maya/Spanish bilingualism toward a new Spanish/English bilingualism. A 15-month case study indicates the persistence of indigenous language use and an increase in the use of English. MAI 34(3):994] [Order # MA 1377430]

**Oestreicher, David M.** Ph.D., Rutgers U., 1995. *The Anatomy of the Walam Olum: The Dissection of a 19th-Century Anthropological Hoax*. 547 pp. [Supposedly discovered by the naturalist Constantine S. Rafinesque in 1822, the *Walam Olum* is allegedly a set of pictographic tablets with an accompanying text in Lenape (Delaware). Only Rafinesque's "copy" of the tablets is known. Rafinesque claimed to have translated the accompanying Delaware text, which relates the story of Delaware Indian origins in Asia, the crossing of the Bering Strait, the conquest of the moundbuilders of the American Midwest, and the fracturing of the Delaware Indians into the numerous tribes of the Algonquian language family. Some of the leading historians and anthropologists of the 19th and 20th centuries believed the text authentic. Others have been skeptical, but until now no one has conclusively proved it a fraud. O. provides textual evidence demonstrating that the *Walam Olum* is indeed a hoax and that Rafinesque, the alleged discoverer, was the indisputable forger. Far from being a Delaware Indian epic, the *Walam Olum* was manufactured to answer some of the major dilemmas of the early 19th century, in particular how North American Indian history synchronized with the traditional history related in the Bible. DAI 57(2):742-A.] [Order # DA 9618894]

**Powell, Joseph F.** Ph.D., Texas A & M, 1995. *Dental Variation and Biological Affinity Among Middle Holocene Human Populations in North America*. 282 pp. [P. derives several hypotheses from the "Tripartite" (Amerindian, Na-Dene, and Aleut-Eskimo) model of the peopling of the New World and tests them using dental morphological and metric traits from 573 middle Holocene (5,000-8,000 yr B.P.) individuals from nine sites in eastern North America. All data were corrected for age and sex variation and observer error, and were tested using a wide range of statistical methods. Plots of biological distances reveal no clear three-way division of populations in the New World. The middle Holocene data exhibit significant spatial structure for dental metric and nonmetric traits, and fit the expectations of a model of isolation by spatial and temporal distance. In situ evolutionary processes, rather than late Pleistocene founding events, appear to be important in structuring the biological variation of Amerindians. DAI 56(9):3635] [Order # DA 9539281]

**Smith, Nancy J.** Ed.D., U. of San Francisco, 1995. *Linguistic Genocide and the Struggle for Cultural and Linguistic Survival: A Participatory Research Study with a Zapotec Community in California*. 311 pp. [A study of the relationship between economic and political domination, linguistic policy, and ultimately the cultural and linguistic genocide of the Oaxacan Zapotec people in California. It aims to understand why the children of Zapotecs living in the United States often do not speak the language of their parents, and to look at what conditions are creating a situation in which the Zapotec culture and language are in the process of extinction. Through a Participatory Research methodology, based on the work of Paulo Freire, a forum is created for Zapotec children and adults to speak, to tell their stories. DAI 56(12):4644-A.] [Order # DA 9611509]

**Williams, Robert S.** Ph.D., UCLA, 1995. *Language Obsolescence and Structural Change: The Case of Oklahoma Choctaw*. 171 pp. [A study of structural changes in an obsolescing Muskogean language, based on a field study of the speech of two age-differentiated groups of speakers. Chapters cover: the sociolinguistics of the community; Choctaw grammar, with emphasis on grammatical areas undergoing structural change; structural change found in the grammar of younger speakers, including changes in use of the verb grades, nominal case markers, verbal suppletion, and verbal paradigms and use of applicative morphology; and differences in use of discourse pragmatic systems such as determiners, topic markers, and switch-reference markers, based on free narration in response to a silent video. The final chapter classifies the structural changes found in Oklahoma Choctaw and provides a comparative analysis of the data in relation to the findings of previous studies of language obsolescence and other reductive language systems. DAI 56(12):4753-A] [Order # DA 9610860]

[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 SSILA Website

Readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* are invited to visit the SSILA Website, which was inaugurated in May and is attached to the UC-Davis Native

American Studies site. The URL for the SSILA homepage is: <http://cougar.ucdavis.edu/nas/SSILA/SSILA.html>. Visitors to the site will find links to several data files, including:

- General information on SSILA (including a membership form)
- An up-to-date version of the *SSILA Directory* (with e-mail addresses)
- 10-year backfiles of the entries that have appeared in the "Recent Theses and Dissertations" and "In Current Periodicals" sections of the *SSILA Newsletter*
- An on-line version of *Learning Aids for North American Languages*. (The *Learning Aids* file is already widely visited, and has been given public recognition both by The Scout Report ["...one of the most useful new sites on the Web"] and Magellan ["four stars"].)

We will soon be adding a backfile of "Recent Publications" notices from the *Newsletter*, as well as both the current and back issues of the on-line *SSILA Bulletin*. Comments and suggestions for further site development are welcome, including suggestions for better structuring the pages. Corrections and additions to the *Directory* and *Learning Aids* files are especially welcome. Comments about site content should be addressed to Victor Golla at <[vkgolla@ucdavis.edu](mailto:vkgolla@ucdavis.edu)> or <[gollav@axe.humboldt.edu](mailto:gollav@axe.humboldt.edu)>. Comments about page structure and other technical details can also be copied to him, but they should primarily be directed to our Webmaster, Alexiss Holden, at <[aaholden@ucdavis.edu](mailto:aaholden@ucdavis.edu)>.

#### New Resource at SIL Web Site

SSILA members might be interested in a new resource on SIL's Web site—an on-line version of a book recently published by SIL called *Living Languages of the Americas*. It combines information from the *Ethnologue* and the SIL Bibliography for all the languages in the Americas. SIL's Web address is: <http://www.sil.org/lla/>

#### On-line Catalog of SIL Library Planned

SIL has announced that it is beginning to computerize access to the library at the International Linguistics Center (the SIL headquarters). This library has a great collection of linguistic and anthropological resources. Most important, however, it has a unique collection of papers and Master's and Doctoral theses related to the minority of languages of the world. At present, that collection is available only at the library site. When the conversion is complete, expected in 1997, anyone with e-mail capability can access that catalog. The unique collection will then be available to researchers from anywhere in the world. If you'd like further information, feel free to contact Tom Werkema at <[Tom\\_Werkema@sil.org](mailto:Tom_Werkema@sil.org)>.

#### Unicode Standard for Cree Syllabary Delayed

SSILA member Ken Whistler ([kenw@sybase.com](mailto:kenw@sybase.com)), who is the Technical Director of Unicode, Inc., tells us that the unique characters for Cree/Inuktitut are not yet encoded in the Unicode Standard (nor will it be in Unicode 2.0, which is in the final stages of editing currently). This is not for lack of interest. The Unicode Technical Committee is very much aware of the work of Canadian Aboriginal Syllabics Encoding Committee on a syllabary for the Algonquian (including Cree), Athabaskan, and Inuktitut language groups., and there have been specific coding proposals before the Unicode Technical Committee. However, because the involvement of the Canadian National Standards committee, the attempt to encode Inuktitut/Cree has been tabled, pending agreement on an encoding to come officially out of the Canadian body.

#### The Wired Cheyennes

Wayne Leman, Cheyenne project linguist ([Wayne\\_Leman@sil.org](mailto:Wayne_Leman@sil.org)), writes:

The Cheyennes, their history, and language are getting on the Internet. Following are some of the Cheyenne Web sites I have found:

*Dull Knife Memorial College homepage:*  
<http://www.montana.edu/~wwwai/DKMC.html>

*Thinkpads Reduce Isolation of Reservation Life:*  
<http://terra.oscs.montana.edu/wwwpb/thinkpad.html>

*Elders recall images of the bloody day:*  
<http://www.denver-rmn.com/lopez/greg04.html>

*Cheyenne Literature:*  
<http://www.indians.org/welker/cheyenne.html>

*Bibliography of Northern Cheyenne History:*  
<http://www.mcn.net/~hmscook/ncbiblio.html>

*The Native Book Centre:*  
<http://www.9to5.com/9to5/NBC/Language2.html>

When I can get some daylight in my frenetic schedule, I would like to post a homepage with Cheyenne linguistic materials. Meanwhile, Dr. Dick Littlebear, the Cheyenne tribal linguist, now has an e-mail address: <[104630.345@compuserve.com](mailto:104630.345@compuserve.com)>.

John Glenmore, of the Morningstar Project at the tribally owned and operated Busby School, has been programming some Cheyenne to the Macintosh for use by children and others who wish exposure to Cheyenne words, the words pronounced, and pictures. I am not aware that John has an e-mail or Web site yet, but he is quite good at programming. He is the grandson of the late Josephine StandsInTimber Glenmore, with whom I did a great deal of linguistic work, and great grandson of John StandsInTimber, tribal historian (see the book *Cheyenne Memories*, co-authored by John StandsInTimber and Margot Liberty).

## LEARNING AIDS

*Published and "semi-published" teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages are noted here as they come to our attention. A compilation of Learning Aids for North American Languages, based largely on information printed in this column since its inception in 1988, is available on-line at the SSILA Website.*

#### Blackfeet

*Transitions*, a 30-minute documentary film by Blackfeet educator (and SSILA member) Darrell Kipp, in collaboration with Joe Fisher, examines the impact of language loss in a Native American community. It chronicles the disappearance of the Blackfeet language during the past century, and emphasizes the tremendous loss that is only now beginning to be realized. Screened at the Sundance Film Festival and the National Gallery of Art, the film is now available for sale in various formats by Native Voices Public Television at Montana State University. The formats include: 1/2" VHS (educational use), \$99.95; 3/4" (educational use), \$149.95; and 1/2" VHS (home use only), \$39.95. A teacher's study guide is also available for \$4. — Order from: Native Voices, VCB Room 222, Montana State Univ., Bozeman, MT 59717 (tel: 406/994-6218; fax: 406/994-6545; e-mail: [NV@sesame.kusm.montana.edu](mailto:NV@sesame.kusm.montana.edu)). Add \$4 for shipping and handling.



**Lenape (Delaware)**

*Touching Leaves Indian Crafts*, in Dewey, Oklahoma (operated by SSILA member Jim Rementer), is the best source of teaching and reference materials for the Lenape (Delaware) language. Two sets of *Lenape Language Lessons* are available, produced by Nora Thompson Dean. Set 1 (Lessons 1 & 2) covers the sounds of Lenape, greetings, common phrases, weather expressions, kinship terms, and numbers. Set 2 (Lessons 3 & 4) covers names for food, prayers, more kinship terms, Lenape grammar, birds, the ages of men & women, and more numbers. Each set consists of a cassette tape with one lesson to a side, accompanied by an illustrated booklet with vocabulary. Sets are \$15 each, \$28 for both. (They are also available from the Delaware Indian Gift Shop, The Delaware Tribe, 108 S. Seneca, Bartlesville, OK, 74003). *Touching Leaves* also sells reprints of a number of older and more recent works on Lenape language and culture, including Zeisberger's *Delaware Indian Spelling Book* (1776), Brinton's *Lenape-English Dictionary*, Bruce Pearson's *A Grammar of Delaware*, and John O'Meara's *Delaware Dictionary (Munsi dialect)*. For further information and a complete catalogue write to: *Touching Leaves Indian Crafts*, 927 Portland Ave., Dewey, OK 74029 (e-mail: Lcnape@cowboy.net).

Raymond Whritenour has edited and self-published a new edition of the Lenape (Delaware) and Onondaga dictionary compiled by the 18th century Moravian missionary, David Zeisberger. He includes only the Lenape words, and omits Zeisberger's German translations. This 12-year labor of love (hardcover, ca. 300 pp.) is available directly from the editor for \$20 plus \$4 shipping & handling. Write him at: 70 Kakeout Road, Butler, NJ, 07405. Copies can also be purchased from *Touching Leaves Indian Crafts* (see above).

**Ojibwe**

A current edition of the New Testament in Northern Ojibwe/Saulteaux is available with romanized text. Single copies are available from the Canadian Bible Society, 250 2nd Ave So., Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, Canada S7K 1K9 (tel: 306/664-2480). The price is Cdn\$13.50 plus shipping. Quantities may be ordered from the Canadian Bible Society, 10 Carnforth Road, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M4A 2S4. To get the romanized text (not just syllabics) be sure to ask for the 1988 "discript" edition (i.e., both roman and syllabics).

**NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES**

[Although the Society's *Membership Directory* appears once a year (the 1996 edition appeared 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. The electronic version of the *Membership Directory*, available at the SSILA Website, is kept current.]

**New Members (April 1 to June 30, 1996)**

- Baldwin**, Daryl — 934 Rimini Ct., Missoula, MT 59801
- Bringhurst**, Robert L. — Box 357, 1917 W. 4th Avenue, Vancouver, BC V6J 1M7, CANADA
- Carlin**, Eithne — Middelweg 17, 2312 KG Leiden, NETHERLANDS
- Fallen-Bailey**, Anthea — Dept. of Geography, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403

- Garrett**, Andrew — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720
- Kopris**, Craig — Dept. of Linguistics, 685 Baldy Hall, SUNY Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260
- O'Neill**, Sean — 619 Pole Line Road #118, Davis, CA 95616
- Porter**, Philip — 2626 N. Mesa, Apt. 180, El Paso, TX 79902
- Pulleyblank**, Douglas — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1, CANADA
- Radcliffe**, Jane — 12 Baden St., San Francisco, CA 94131
- Stebbins**, Tonya — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, 3052 AUSTRALIA
- Zwartjes**, O. — Dept. of Middle East Studies, Katholieke Universiteit Nijmegen, P.O. Box 9103, 6500 HD Nijmegen, NETHERLANDS

**New or Corrected Addresses (since April 1, 1996)**

- Augsburger**, Deborah — Apdo. Postal #156, Juchitán, Oaxaca CP 70000, MEXICO (to Jan. 1997)
- Cahn**, Pam — 10002 Aurora Ave. N. #3365, Seattle, WA 98133-9334
- Cummings**, Elisabeth — 5526 Grand Lake St., Bellaire, TX 77401
- Derbyshire**, Desmond — 56 Furzehill Road, Headley Down, Near Bordon, Hampshire GU35 8HA, ENGLAND
- Dinwoodie**, David — Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1086
- Gordon**, Raymond — 911 Redman Lane, Duncanville, TX 75137-2121
- Hengeveld**, Kees — Dept. of General Linguistics, Univ. of Amsterdam, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VB Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
- MacLaury**, Robert E. — B & N, Research & Consulting Worldwide, B403, 3500 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19104
- Martin**, Laura — Dept. of Modern Languages, Cleveland State Univ., Cleveland, OH 44115
- Miller**, Amy — 3630 Olive St., Santa Ynez CA 93460
- Morgan**, Lisa — P.O. Box 797746, Dallas, TX 75379-7746
- Souza-Mello**, Antônio Augusto — Soendastraat 30-I, 1094 BH Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
- Tomei**, Joseph G. — Institute of Language and Culture Studies, Hokkaido University, N17 W8 Kita-ku, Sapporo 001 JAPAN
- van Baarle**, Peter — Marco Polostraat 230, 1056 DP Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
- Watanabe**, Honoré — No. 15 Rakusai Haitzu 305, 484 Aizenji-cho, Kamichojamachi dori, Senbonhigashi iru, Kamigyô, Kyoto 602, JAPAN
- Woodbury**, Hanni — P.O. Box 276, Hanover, NH 03449
- Young**, Philip D. — Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403

**New or Corrected E-Mail Addresses (since April 1, 1996)**

- Augsburger, Deborah ..... augsburg@babel.ling.upenn.edu
- Axelrod, Melissa ..... axelrod@unm.edu
- Baldwin, Daryl W. .... baldwin@selway.umt.edu
- Blomberg, Judith ..... jablomberg@aol.com
- Brunner, Eric ..... brunner@think.com
- Cahn, Pam ..... pam\_cahn@msn.com
- Coberly, Mary Schramm ..... mscob@aol.com
- Dahlstrom, Amy L. .... a-dahlstrom@uchicago.edu
- Fallen-Bailey, Anthea ..... anfallen@ursula.uoregon.edu
- Flores Farfan, Jose A. .... flores@buzon.main.conacyt.mx
- Fortescue, Michael ..... fortesq@coco.ih.ku.dk
- Garrett, Andrew ..... garrett@garnet.berkeley.edu
- Giglio, Virginia ..... 103574.3155@compuserve.com
- Hori, Hirofumi ..... jjhori@ipc.shizuoka.ac.jp
- Jackson, Deborah Davis ..... debjacks@umich.edu

Jensen, Allen & Cheryl ..... Al-Cheryl\_Jensen@sil.org  
 Kolb, Alma Dean (IJAL) ..... akolb@midway.uchicago.edu  
 Kopriv, Craig ..... kopriv@acsu.buffalo.edu  
 Landerman, Peter ..... planderm@ucla.edu  
 Linguistic Society of America ..... lsa@lsadc.org  
 Martin, Laura ..... l.martin@csuohio.edu  
 O'Neill, Sean ..... sponell@ucdavis.edu  
 Östman, Jan-Ola ..... jan-ola.ostman@helsinki.fi  
 Platero, Paul ..... pplater1@swarthmore.edu  
 Pulleyblank, Douglas ..... douglas.pulleyblank@ubc.ca  
 Radcliffe, Jane ..... jradcli@sfnet.com  
 Rementer, Jim ..... lenape@cowboy.net  
 Rice, Keren ..... rice@chass.utoronto.ca  
 Rodriguez, Rosa ..... rrmrodrig@quads.uchicago.edu  
 Rolph, Karen Sue ..... ksrolph@leland.stanford.edu  
 Souza Mello, Antônio Augusto ..... 101347.1261@compuserve.com  
 Stebbins, Tonya ..... tonya\_stebbins@muwayf.unimclb.edu.au  
 Stolz, Thomas ..... stolz@zfn.uni-bremen.de  
 Valiquette, Hilaire ..... HilaireVal@aol.com  
 Woodbury, Hanni ..... hanni.woodbury@valley.net

## 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: Michael Wilson, D of English, U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, PO Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201. 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.

**J. P. Harrington Conference.** Conference and newsletter, focusing on the linguistic and ethnographic notes of John P. Harrington (1884-1961). Next meeting: UC-Davis, mid-June, 1997. Contact: Martha Macri or Victor Golla, Anthropology, UC-Davis, Davis, CA 95616 (e-mail: mjmacri@ucdavis.edu, vkgolla@ucdavis.edu).

### ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

**Athabaskan Languages Conference.** Meets annually at various locations. The 1996 meeting was held at Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, June 15-16 [see "News from Regional Groups", this issue]. The 1997 meeting will

be held at the U of Oregon, Eugene, in late May or early June. Contact: Chad Thompson, English & Linguistics, IPFW, Ft. Wayne, IN 46805 (e-mail: thomsoc@cvax.ipfw.indiana.edu).

**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; e-mail: 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. Contact: Dr. Irene Mazurkewich, Dept. of Linguistics, Memorial Univ., St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9, CANADA (tel: 709/737-8299; fax: 709/737-2548; imazurk@kean.uccs.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).

### ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

**Algonquian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1996 (28th) conference will be held October 25-27 at the U of Toronto. Send abstracts by Sept. 1 to: Deborah James, Division of Humanities, Univ. of Toronto, Scarborough Campus, Scarborough, Ontario M1C 1A4, Canada [see "News from Regional Groups", this issue].

**Papers of the Algonquian Conference.** Current issue: vol. 26 (Winnipeg, 1994), \$48. Back issues available: vols. 8, 12, and 16, \$24 each; vols. 21, 22, and 23, \$32 each; and vol. 25 (including a separate index to the series), \$48. The 24th Conference (1992) is out of print. Prepaid personal orders are discounted at \$18, \$24, and \$36. Write: Algonquian Conference, c/o 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: 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); write for rates to other countries. Editor: John Nichols, Native Studies, Argue 532, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada R3T 2N2 (e-mail: jnichol@ccm.umanitoba.ca).

### NORTHWEST

**International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages.** Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 1996 meeting (the 31st) will be held August 15-17, 1996, at the Univ. of British Columbia. Contact: M. Dale Kinkade, Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1, Canada (mdkd@unixg.ubc.ca).

## CALIFORNIA/OREGON

**California Indian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. The 1996 meeting will be held in Berkeley, October 18-19. 200-word abstracts should be sent by August 1 to: Barbara Takiguchi, Phoebe Apperson Hearst Museum of Anthropology, UC-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720 (e-mail: shop@montu.berkeley.edu).

**Hokan-Penutian Workshop.** Linguistics, sometimes with papers on pre-history and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in June or early July. The 1997 meeting will take place at UC-Davis in mid-June (date to be set). Contact: Victor Golla, Anthropology, UC-Davis, Davis, CA 95616 (vkgolla@ucdavis.edu).

**Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop.** Four volumes in print: 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), 1993 (\$16), and 1994-95 (\$14). Order 1988 and 1989 volumes from: Dept of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Order 1993 and 1994-95 volumes from: SCOIL, Dept of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley, CA 94720. Prices postpaid.

**News From Native California.** News magazine for and about California Indians. Carries articles and other features on anthropological and linguistic topics, among others. Four issues/year. \$19. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

**Native California Network.** Clearinghouse for private and public funding of various activities in support of the preservation of Native California languages and cultures. Contact: Mary Bates Abbott, NCN, 1670 Bloomfield Rd, Sebastopol, CA 95472 (tel: 707/823-7553).

## PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

**Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages.** 1996 meeting was held June 14-15, in Billings, Montana.

**Muskogean-Oklahoma Linguistics Conference.** Most recent meeting in conjunction with the 1995 Linguistic Institute. Contact: Jack Martin, Dept of English, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795 (jbmart@mail.wm.edu).

**Mid-America Linguistics Conference.** General linguistics conference, held annually in the Plains states, usually with sessions devoted to American Indian languages. 1996 meeting: U of Kansas, Lawrence, Nov. 1-2, with special focus on endangered languages. Abstracts due August 26. Contact: Clifton Pye, Linguistics, KU, Lawrence, KS 66045 (e-mail: pycrsqr@ukans.edu). [See "News & Announcements", this issue].

## 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. Next meeting: Hermosillo, Sonora, Nov. 20-22, 1996. Featured speakers: Una Canger (U of Copenhagen), Bernard Comrie (USC), Helen Contreras (U of Washington), and James Harris (MIT). Contact: IV Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste, Apartado Postal 793, Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, 83000 México (fax: 91-62-13-52-91; e-mail: linguist@fisica.uson.mx).

**Friends of Uto-Aztecan.** Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. The 1996 meeting will be held August 8-9 in Salt Lake City, Utah. Contact: John McLaughlin, English, Utah State U, Logan UT 84322 (e-mail: famclaug@writectr.usu.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, Ciudad de la Investigación en Humanidades, 3er Circuito Cultural Universitario, Ciudad Universitaria, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO.

**Kiowa-Tanoan and Keresan Conference.** Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer, usually at the U of New Mexico. 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 in March (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.

**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 University, Arcata, California, during the month of September. Director: Tom Jones. Contact: HSU Maya Workshops Coordinator, c/o U Mut Maya, P.O. Box 4686, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/822-1515).

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

**Intensive Yucatec Course.** A four-week intensive language course in Yucatec Maya is offered on the U of North Carolina campus, Chapel Hill, followed by 2 weeks in Yucatan with Maya-speaking families in order to practice language skills. 1996 dates were June 10-July 19. Contact: Duke U/UNC Program in Latin American Studies, 223 East Franklin Street, CB 3205, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3205 (phone: 919/962-2414; e-mail: smujica@gibbs.oit.unc.edu).

## 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

**Journal of Amazonian Linguistics.** Papers on the languages of lowland Amazonia. One issue/year. \$25 (plus postage and handling). Contact: Carolyn Anderson, D of Linguistics, U of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 (anderson@pupdog.isp.pitt.edu).

**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. 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 49th International Congress of Americanists will be held in Quito, Ecuador, July 7-11, 1997. For general information, contact: 49.ICA-1997, PUCE, Apdo. Postal 17-01-2184, Quito, ECUADOR (fax: (593 2) 567-117; e-mail: ica49@puce.edu.ec).

**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, 306 - 2621 Quebec St., Vancouver, BC V5T 3A6, CANADA (guy\_buchholtzer@sfu.ca).

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

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

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