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SSILA BUSINESS

Shorter Newsletters for a While

Although recent issues of the *SSILA Newsletter* have had 20 pages, this issue has 16 pages, and at least one other 1997 issue will have only 12 pages, in an effort to lower printing and postage expenses. As noted in the Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting below, the Society's treasury ended fiscal 1996 with a considerable deficit. It is anticipated that the small rise in dues for 1997, together with a shorter *Newsletter* and some savings in a few other areas, will stabilize the Society's finances before the end of this year. We hope to resume publishing 20-page *Newsletters* at that time.

SSILA Elections

The following officers and committee members were elected in the 1996 SSILA elections: Vice President (1997) & President-Elect for 1998: **Sally McLendon** (Hunter College, CUNY); Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee (1997-99): **M. Jill Brody** (Louisiana State U); Secretary-Treasurer (1997): **Victor Golla** (Humboldt State U); and Member of the Nominating Committee (1997-99): **Laurel Watkins** (Colorado College/U of Colorado). The results of the elections were announced at the Annual Business Meeting in San Francisco, November 22. President-Elect Robert L. Rankin and the newly-elected officers assumed their duties at the conclusion of that meeting.

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting

The 1996 SSILA Business Meeting was held in Continental Ballroom 3 of the San Francisco Hilton, Friday evening, November 22. Approximately 45 members were in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by President William Shipley at 6:30 pm.

The President asked Victor Golla, the Secretary-Treasurer, to announce the results of the 1996 elections. He reported that 112 ballots were received by the announced deadline. Elected were: Sally McLendon, Vice President and President-Elect; M. Jill Brody, Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee; Victor Golla, Secretary-Treasurer; and Laurel Watkins, Member of the Nominating Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer then presented the following statement of the Society's finances:

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: Fiscal Year 1996	
(Nov. 1, 1995 to Oct. 31, 1996)	
Treasury balance on Oct. 31, 1995	615. 71
Advance dues credited to 1996 income	(1,236. 00)
ADJUSTED BALANCE FORWARD	(620. 29)
1996 INCOME	
Membership dues (current year)	7,776. 00
Dues in advance collected in 1994-95	1,236. 00
Dues in advance collected in 1996	1,056. 00
Institutional subscriptions	164. 00
Unrestricted contributions	1,661. 00
Contributions to Wick R. Miller Travel Fund	266. 00
Purchase of 1995 Membership Directory	687. 00
Miscellaneous (arrearages; back issues; etc.)	169. 00
TOTAL 1996 INCOME	13,015. 00
1996 EXPENSES	
Printing (including typesetting):	
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> (4 issues)	6,288. 33
1996 <i>Membership Directory</i>	476. 31
Miscellaneous	179. 38
Total Printing	6,944. 02
Postage for publications	4,438. 79
1996 Travel Awards (registration subsidies)	195. 00
Other expenses:	
Miscellaneous postage	295. 88
AAA (CAIL meeting rooms; registration)	532. 00
ISA (AV charges; registration)	300. 00
Support of J.P.Harrington Conference	170. 17
Reimbursement of expenses, 1996 Book Award	92. 74
Envelopes and other stationery	405. 69
Books and subscriptions	60. 38
Bank of America (account fees)	43. 26
Total other expenses	1,900. 12
TOTAL 1996 EXPENSES	13,467. 53
SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	(452. 53)
TREASURY BALANCE on Oct. 31, 1996	(1,070. 82)
Advance dues to be credited to 1997 income	(1,056. 00)
Adjusted balance forward	(2,126. 82)

The Secretary-Treasurer apologized for the deficit, which he explained was largely due to the publishing of several 20-page issues of the *SSILA Newsletter* (the budget anticipated no more than 16 pages per issue). He hoped that a small rise in dues for 1997, together with a reduction of two or more 12-page issues of the *Newsletter* (saving approximately \$600 per issue in printing and postage costs), would bring the budget into balance within 12 months.

The Secretary-Treasurer also reported on the success of the SSILA website, which came on line in May. He said that it would soon undergo updating and expansion, and that an increasing amount of the Society's communication with members and with the public at large would be handled on the Internet. A questioner from the floor asked if plans were being made to distribute the *SSILA Newsletter* electronically, particularly in view of the rising cost of mailing it to overseas addresses. The Secretary-Treasurer said that there were no immediate plans to do this, but that he would inquire into its feasibility.

The President then invited William Bright, Immediate Past President, to make the 1996 SSILA Book Award. Bright announced that the recipient of the Award was Sara Trechter for *The Pragmatic Functions of Gender Deixis in Lakota*, and noted that plans were already being made for publishing the manuscript.

Then, speaking on behalf of the entire Executive Committee, Bright addressed the future of the SSILA Book Award. When the Award was initiated in 1990, Wick Miller helped broker an understanding with the University of Utah Press, in which Utah agreed to give serious consideration to all award-winning manuscripts that the Society submitted to it. However, only one recipient of the Award has seen a book published by Utah (Willem de Reuse), and since Miller's untimely death in 1994 various parties have experienced discomfort with the arrangement. During the past year the Executive Committee has been exploring alternative publishing arrangements. The editors of the University of Nebraska Press series in North American Anthropology, Ray DeMallie and Douglas Parks, have indicated their strong interest in an Award series. The Executive Committee will explore this option further in coming weeks, and hopes to be able to report on a decision sometime early in 1998.

Catherine Callaghan moved that the SSILA Book Award henceforth be called the Mary R. Haas Book Award. The motion was seconded and it passed on a voice vote.

The President then opened the floor to new business and announcements.

- Amy Dahlstrom said that the LSA program committee will encourage poster sessions at the January 1998 meeting, and that SSILA should consider structuring one of its sessions in this format.
- Sally McLendon, in Brenda Farnell's absence, reported that the CD-ROM workshop that Farnell organized last summer at the University of Iowa was quite successful. Among those who participated were Paul Kroskrity, who worked on a Western Mono CD, members of the Yuchi and Yanktonais communities, and Wallace Chafe. Chafe seconded McLendon's favorable remarks. Although Farnell has now moved to the University of Illinois, Ray DeMallie reported that a consortium is being formed among Iowa, Illinois and Indiana to co-sponsor similar workshops at Iowa in future years.
- Louanna Furbee announced the recent death of Arthur Lightfoot, the last fluent speaker of the Chiwere dialect of Ioway.
- Pam Bunte, who will be serving a second year as the SLA Program Chair, invited SSILA members to contact her about organizing sessions for the 1997 CAIL at the AAA meeting in Washington. Sally McLendon, incoming SSILA Vice-President, volunteered to work with Bunte in helping to organize CAIL sessions.

There being no further business, President Shipley took the floor to deliver an informal statement on the Penutian hypothesis in lieu of a Presidential Address. In Shipley's assessment, based on several decades of experience in Penutian comparison, the data "do not justify a language-family designation" for that group of languages. The necessary proof of genetic relationship—recurring sound correspondences that allow reconstruction—is lacking. He then opened the floor to discussion, which was lively.

Several members queried what the Penutian languages should be called if not a "language family." It was generally agreed that a better term should be adopted to label relationships (or hypotheses) of this sort. The term "phylum" has had some currency, but probably implies greater certainty of genetic relatedness than the evidence warrants. Other suggestions were "conjecture" and "suspicious group of typologically similar languages." Ives Goddard said that in the classification that will appear in the Languages volume of the *Handbook of North American Indians* he used the term "proposed superfamily" for both Hokan and Penutian. Michael Silverstein concluded the discussion by telling of an incident during his field work in which he encountered the name and concept "Penutian" in the discourse of a Chinookan elder.

The gavel was then passed to the incoming President, Robert Rankin, who adjourned the meeting at 7:35 pm.

The Mary R. Haas Award

By vote of the Annual Business Meeting, the SSILA Book Award will henceforth be known as the *Mary R. Haas Award*, in recognition of Professor Haas's contributions to American Indian linguistics. The 1996 Award was presented to Sara Trechter (CSU-Chico) for her manuscript, *The Pragmatic Functions of Gender Deixis in Lakota*.

At the time of the meeting the Executive Committee also announced that it was opening negotiations with the University of Nebraska Press regarding making the Haas Award series a regular sub-series of Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians edited by Douglas Parks and Ray DeMallie. It is anticipated that these negotiations will be complete in a few weeks, and an announcement will be made in February of a new structure for making the Haas Award and for regularizing the publication of award-winning manuscripts.

1997 Meetings

The Society will meet twice during the next twelve months. A *Summer Meeting* will be held on July 5-6 on the campus of Cornell University, Ithaca, NY, in conjunction with the 1997 Linguistic Institute. The Call for Papers for the Summer Meeting is being mailed to members with this issue of the *SSILA Newsletter* and abstracts are due by April 15. The regular *Annual Meeting* of the Society will take place at the Grand Hyatt hotel in New York City on January 8-11, 1998, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. The Call for Papers for the Annual Meeting will be sent out in April, and abstracts will be due on September 1. Further information about both meetings is posted at the SSILA Website (<http://cougar.ucdavis.edu/nas/ssila/>).

In addition to these meetings, directly organized by SSILA, sessions comprising the *36th Conference on American Indian Languages*, sponsored by SSILA but organized separately, will form part of the 1997 Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, in Washington, DC, November 19-23. Members interested in giving papers at the 1997 CAIL should contact Pam Bunte (Dept. of Anthropology, CSU - Long Beach, Long Beach, CA 90840; e-mail: pbunte@csulb.edu) or Sally McLendon (Dept. of Anthropology, CUNY-Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10021, or 418 F St. NE, Washington, DC 20002).

SSILA Directory

The 1997 edition of the *SSILA Membership Directory* is now being sent to members who have requested it. As in previous years, it contains a complete list of the Society's members, with postal and e-mail addresses, together with an index listing the languages or language-families that members have indicated a research interest in. Copies of the *Membership Directory* are available from the Secretary-Treasurer for \$3. An electronic version of the membership list (but not the index of research interests) is also available at the SSILA Website.

Contributions during 1996

During the 1996 fiscal year the Society received \$1,927—approximately 15% of its income—in contributions from members. Of this amount \$266 was earmarked for the Wick R. Miller Travel Fund; the remainder was unrestricted. The 79 donors included:

\$100 or more: Mary Erbaugh; Sally Midgette; and Karl V. Teeter. *\$50-\$99:* Ives Goddard; Jane Hill; William H. Jacobsen, Jr.; Dale Kinkade; Karl Kroeber; Johanna Nichols; Richard Pape; Keren Rice; and Akira Yamamoto. *\$20-\$49:* Garland Bills; Willem de Reuse; Michael Dürr; Louanna Furbee; Geoffrey Gamble; Colette Grinevald; Kenneth Hill; Bill Jancewicz; Michael Krauss; Margaret Langdon; Toby Langen; Monica Macaulay; Peter Masson; Gunther Michelson; Osahito Miyaoka; Robert L. Rankin; Michael Silverstein; David Tappen; Larry & Terry Thompson; Anthony C. Woodbury; Hanni Woodbury; and Arnold Zwicky. *Under \$20:* Douglas Adams; Catherine Allen; William Anderson; Deborah Augsburg; Richard Bauman; Rosemary Beam de Azcona; Jean Charney; Scott DeLancey; David Dinwoodie; Zane Dougherty; Irving Glick; Victor Golla; Rev. Randolph Graczyk; Karl-Heinz Gursky; Leanne Hinton; Barbara Hollenbach; Nicholas A. Hopkins; Dell & Virginia Hymes; Richard Janda; Brian Joseph; Kathryn Josserand; Tiffany L. Kershner; Harriet Klein; Sheldon Klein; Herbert Landar; Terry Langendoen; Yolanda Lastra; Winfred Lehmann; Yonne Leite; Floyd Lounsbury; Joyce McDonough; Karin Michelson; Denny Moore; Stephen O. Murray; Pieter Muysken; Fernando Peñalosa; Joe Salmons; Philip Sapir; Leslie Saxon; Arthur Sorensen; Susan Steele; Takeo Tsukada; Nikolai Vakhtin; Elly van Gelderen; and Rose Vondrasek.

Many thanks to all of these generous people!

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Session on the Pacific Northwest at AAAS Meeting in Seattle

A session on "The Pacific Northwest as a Linguistic and Cultural Area" will be part of next month's annual meeting of the AAAS (American Association for the Advancement of Science), in Seattle, Washington. The session will be held from 9:30 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. on Monday, Feb. 17, and will include (in order of appearance):

"Introduction" (Sally Thomason, session organizer); "Patterns in Pacific Northwest Ethnobotany" (Nancy Turner); "Areal Features of Style in Pacific Northwest Folklore" (William Scaburg); "Areal Grammatical Features in Pacific Northwest Languages" (Emmon Bach); "Areal Phonological Features in Pacific Northwest Languages" (William Poser); and "The Emergence of Shared Features in Pacific Northwest Languages" (M. Dale Kinkade).

AAAS sessions are set up so that there is about half an hour for general discussion after the talks. The presentations will be aimed at a general audience of nonlinguist scientists. For further information, contact Sally Thomason, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 (sally@pogo.isp.pitt.edu).

Working Conference on Endangerment at Berkeley

An interdisciplinary working conference on *Endangered Languages, Endangered Knowledge, Endangered Environments* was held in Berkeley, California, on the weekend of October 25-27, 1996. The meeting brought together linguists, anthropologists, ethnobiologists, cognitive psychologists, cultural geographers, economists, biologists, ecologists, natural resource conservationists and managers, and indigenous rights advocates to discuss the interrelated threats faced by the linguistic/cultural and biological diversity of the planet. A special focus was on the role of traditional environmental knowledge, and of the languages in which it is encoded, in the conservation of the world's ecosystems and in the maintenance of sustainable human-environment interactions. The conference was organized by *Luisa Maffi*, Institute of Cognitive Studies at UC-Berkeley, who is also one of the founders of *Terralingua*.

Case studies were presented on issues of language and knowledge loss and the interactions between cultural and biological diversity, exemplifying a variety of linguistic stocks and of modes of subsistence from hunting and gathering to agriculture. Several presentations also illustrated patterns of cultural and linguistic resistance and knowledge persistence, as well as efforts to revitalize languages and cultures that had gone extinct, with a special focus on maintaining or recovering and newly applying knowledge about traditional resource management practices. Presentations included:

Introductory papers. **Brent Mishler** (UC-Berkeley) "Biodiversity and the Loss of Lineages"; **David Harmon** (The George Wright Society), "Biological and Cultural Diversity: The Converging Extinction Crisis"; **Johanna Nichols** (UC-Berkeley), "Linguistic Diversity and Language Origins"; **Greville Corbett** (U of Surrey, UK), "Why Linguists Need Languages"; **Jane Hill** (U of Arizona), "Dimensions of Attrition in Language Death"; **Leanne Hinton** (UC-Berkeley), "Language Revitalization"; **Gary Paul Nabhan** (Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Tucson, Arizona), "Indigenous Knowledge and Management of Plant/Animal Interactions in Aridoamerica"; **Eugene Hunn** (U of Washington), "The Importance of Endemism for Biological and Ethnobiological Diversity"; **Douglas Medin** (Northwestern U), "Evolution and Devolution of Folkbiological Knowledge"; **Scott Atran** (U of Michigan/CNRS), "The Commons Breakdown"; **Willett Kempton** (U of Delaware), "Americans' Models of Environmental Interactions and Environmental Values"; **Alejandro Argumedo** (Cultural Survival Canada and Indigenous Peoples' Biodiversity Network), "Indigenous Knowledge Conservation and International Processes." Concluding comments: **Eric Smith** (U of Washington at Seattle), "On Explaining the Links Between Cultural and Biological Diversity."

Special topics and case studies. **Herman Batibo** (U of Botswana), "Patterns of Language Shift and Maintenance in Botswana: The Critical Dilemma"; **Margaret Florey** (LaTrobe U, Australia), "Ethnoecological Knowledge in a Context of Language Shift: A Case Study from Eastern Indonesia"; **Andrew Pawley** (Australian National U), "On Problems of Describing Linguistic and Ecological Knowledge"; **Ian Saem Majnep** (Papua New Guinea), "On the Importance of Conserving Traditional

Knowledge of Plants, Wildlife and Hunting: A Kalam View"; **Manuel Lizarralde** (UC-Berkeley), "South American Indigenous Languages and the Biodiversity Areas"; **Denny Moore** (Museu Goeldi, Brazil), "Project for the Audio-Video Documentation of the Indigenous Languages of Brazil"; **Katharine Milton** (UC-Berkeley), "Cultural and Ecological Diversity of Forest-Based Amazonian Societies"; **Christine Padoch** (New York Botanical Gardens), "Unappreciated Technologies and Threatened Knowledge: An Example from Amazonia" (paper by C. Padoch and M. Pinedo-Vasquez); **William Balee** (Tulane U), "Environment, Culture, and Siriono Plant Names: Some Implications for Ethnobiological Knowledge"; **Dominique Irvine** (Stanford U), "Co-existence of Biological and Cultural Diversity in Napo Province, Ecuador"; **Stanford Zent** (Venezuelan Institute of Scientific Investigations), "Acculturation and Ethnobotanical Knowledge Loss Among the Piaroa of Venezuela"; **L. Frank Manriquez** (Native California Network), "Silent No More: California Indians Reclaim Their Culture"; **Felipe Molina** (Native Seed/SEARCH), "Wa Huya Ania Ama Vutti Yo' oriwa, The Wilderness World is Respected Greatly: The Yoeme (Yaqui) Truth from the Yoeme Communities of Arizona and Sonora, Mexico"; **Ben Blount** (U of Georgia), "Indigenous People and the Uscs and Abuses of Eco-Tourism."

Indigenous knowledge, indigenous rights, and biocultural preservation. **Darrell Posey** (Oxford Centre for the Environment, Ethics, and Society), "Biological and Cultural Diversity—The Inextricable, Linked by Language"; **Alejandro de Avila** (UC-Berkeley), "Developing Alliances Between Indigenous Communities and Environmental/Cultural Activists in Oaxaca"; **Gary Martin** (UNESCO/WWF-I/Kew Gardens' People and Plants Initiative), "The Dilemmas of Returning Benefits from Ethnobiological Studies"; **James Nations** (Conservation International), "Cultural and Environmental Conservation in the Maya Tropical Forest"; **Mark Poffenberger** (UC-Berkeley, and Asia Sustainable Forest Management Network), "Role of Forest-Dependent Communities in the Management of the Global Forest Estate: Implications for the Intergovernmental Panel on Forests and International Forest Policy Discussions"; **Dennis (Mike) Warren** (Iowa State U), "The Role of the Global Network of Indigenous Knowledge Resource Centers in the Conservation of Cultural and Biological Diversity"; **Stephen Brush** (UC-Davis), "Indigenous Peoples' Rights and Resources: Contested Agendas for Crop Germplasm"; **Ignacio Chapela** (UC-Berkeley), "Richness Unseen? Use for Conservation of Microbial Genetic Resources in Oaxaca, Mexico"; **Richard Norgaard** (UC-Berkeley), "Possibilities After Progress." Panel discussion introduced by Alejandro Argumedo, Herman Batibo, Saem Majnep, L. Frank Manriquez, and Felipe Molina, and followed by workgroups and drafting of recommendations for white paper.

Further information on the conference, including abstracts of presentations and biographies of the participants, is available at two websites (http://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/Endangered_Lang_Conf or <http://cougar.ucdavis.edu/nas/terralin/>) or from Luisa Maffi, Institute of Cognitive Studies, UC-Berkeley, CA 94720.

American Indian Linguistics at LASSO Meeting

The 25th annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of the Southwest (LASSO) took place in Baton Rouge on the campus of Louisiana State University, October 11-13, 1996. Several papers were presented on American Indian languages:

Laura Martin (Cleveland State U), "Repetition and Ritualization in Mocho (Mayan) Conversation"; **Laura Moll-Collopy** (U of Arizona), "Noun Incorporation in Tzotzil Maya"; **Rusty Barrett** (U of Texas-Austin), "Morphological Effects on Syllable Structure in Sipakapense Maya"; **Shaw Gynan** (Western Washington U), "Migration Patterns and Lan-

guage Maintenance in Paraguay"; **Diane C. Clark** (Arizona State U), "Communication between Cultures: Navajo Discourse Strategies in Inter-ethnic Interactions"; and **Nancy Fuentes (SWEDL) & Shirley Doucet** (Coushatta Tribe), "Language Vitality Amidst Societal Change: The Unusual Case of Louisiana's Coushatta Tribe."

The Endangered Language Fund

The Endangered Language Fund is a new, non-profit U.S. corporation dedicated to the scientific study of endangered languages, support of native community attempts to maintain an endangered language's viability, and dissemination of the results of those efforts both to the native communities and the scholarly world.

Douglas H. Whalen (Haskins Laboratories) is the President of the ELF. Other members of the Board are Stephen R. Anderson, Rebecca Bending, C. J. Cherryh, Noam Chomsky, Melissa Fawcett, Durbin Feeling, Dennis Holt, Peter Ladefoged, Floyd Lounsbury, and Johanna Nichols.

The Fund will support communities that are trying to teach dying languages to a new generation through creating grammars and dictionaries and developing modern language-teaching techniques. Even languages that cannot be revived can be recorded to the extent possible, preserving language in a way not available to previous generations. These and other projects will be supported through the awarding of grants to individuals and language communities. A detailed Request for Proposals will appear this winter.

Contributions are sought from the linguistic community. There are four levels of support: Member (\$50); Supporting Member (\$100); Sustaining Member (\$500 and up); and Friend of the Fund (Any amount). Members will receive the Fund's newsletter. Contributions should be sent to: The Endangered Language Fund, Dept. of Linguistics, Yale Univ., New Haven, CT 06520 (whalen@lenny.haskins.yale.edu).

Manitoba Workshop on Structure & Constituency

Leslie Saxon (U of Victoria) and **Shanley Allen** (Max Planck Institute, Nijmegen) are organizing a workshop on *Structure and Constituency in the Languages of the Americas* at the University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, March 21-23, 1997. Invited speakers will be **Henry Davis** (UBC) and **Alana Johns** (U of Toronto). In addition to general sessions, there will be a special session on the Pronominal Argument Hypothesis and a roundtable discussion on Linguistics and Language Endangerment.

The organizers invite papers on specific topics which speak to the general questions of phonological, morphological and syntactic structure and constituency in the analysis of native languages of North and South America. Individual papers might address questions in such areas as constraint interaction, templatic approaches to phonology, analysis and formal treatment of syllable structure, interface and division of labor between syntax and morphology and phonology, inventory and/or projection of lexical and functional categories, analysis and formal treatment of syntactic or semantic relations, structural restrictions on syntactic or semantic relations, etc. Papers for the special session on the Pronominal Argument Hypothesis are especially welcome. All workshop contributors are encouraged to participate in the roundtable on linguistics and language endangerment.

The deadline for submission of abstracts is February 2, 1997. Abstracts should be no longer than 1 page (a second page with references and extra

examples may be included). Abstract submission by e-mail is preferred. Abstracts may also be submitted by regular mail in 3 copies: 1 camera-ready copy with the author's name and affiliation, and 2 anonymous copies. An additional page giving the title of the paper and the author's name, address, affiliation, phone number, fax number, and e-mail address should accompany the abstracts. Each talk will be allotted 30 minutes plus time for questions.

E-mailed abstracts should be sent to Leslie Saxon at <saxon@uvic.ca>. Please use the header "Structure Workshop." Surface mail abstracts should be sent to: STRUCTURE WORKSHOP c/o Leslie Saxon, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 3P4.

The program will be announced in mid-February. For further information e-mail either Leslie Saxon (saxon@uvic.ca) or Shanley Allen (allen@mpi.nl).

Linguists for Nicaragua

The co-directors of Linguists for Nicaragua (Wayne O'Neil, Maya Honda, and Ken Hale) write:

We continue to be active in Nicaragua. Most recently, our attention has turned to projects dealing with Mayangna, or Northern Sumu. Although the majority variety of Mayangna, called Panamahka, has had a bilingual education program since the mid-1980s (PEBI-Sumu), its condition has been increasingly one of isolation and struggle. We are aiding PEBI-Sumu in several training projects, including the construction of technical vocabularies for non-traditional domains and the production of school texts, dictionaries, grammars, and handbooks of style in Mayangna. We are also seeking funding for Mayangna speakers to participate in training workshops, as well as to purchase necessary materials. In addition, we are working with speakers of the minority variety of Mayangna, called Tawahka, in a preliminary dictionary project. In January, Elena Benedicto, Danilo Salamanca and Ken Hale will participate in a workshop on "neologismos"—the construction of new vocabulary—that will be held in Honduras and will bring together speakers of the Honduran variety (Tawahka) and speakers of the two varieties from Nicaragua.

While we have been trying to get funding from a number of sources, we still need the help of individual linguists and would be extremely grateful for any contributions. Checks should be made payable to "Linguists for Nicaragua" and sent to us at: 20D-213, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Un abrazo fuerte.

New Journal for Writing and Literacy

A new journal, *Written Language & Literacy*, is to be issued by John Benjamins Publishers, Amsterdam, under the editorship of William Bright of the University of Colorado, Boulder. The journal will contain articles, reviews, and brief notes, and will be published initially in two issues per year. Information about subscription rates, etc., will be distributed by the publishers in the near future.

The journal will be concerned with two major aspects of written language: (a) the structures, histories, typologies, and functions of the writing systems (scripts) used by the languages of the world; and (b) literacy, i.e., the institutionalized use of written language, from the interdisciplinary viewpoints of linguistics, anthropology, sociology, psychology, education, literature, and book arts.

Besides Bright himself, the editorial board includes at least two other scholars who have worked with American Indian languages: Martha

Macri (UC-Davis), and Ronald Scollon (City U of Hong Kong). A number of the topics the journal will cover are of interest to many Americanists, including script decipherment; adaptation of scripts to new languages; ethnolinguistic aspects of literacy (as contrasted with orality); sociolinguistics of literacy; cognitive models of script choice and of literacy; and interaction between the literate and non-literate worlds.

For further information, contact William Bright, WLL, 1625 Mariposa, Boulder, CO 80302 (brightw@spot.colorado.edu).

Bancroft Library Collections Available on Microfilm

As many scholars know, the Bancroft Library at the University of California, Berkeley, is the custodian of an impressive collection of manuscript materials on California Indian languages and cultures, much of it derived from the research activities of Alfred L. Kroeber (1876-1960) and the Museum and Department of Anthropology that he founded at Berkeley. With support from grants, the Bancroft has recently undertaken the microfilming of much of this material. It will be published later this year in four sets:

The Alfred L. Kroeber Papers (BANCFILM 2049, \$4,500) includes 48 reels of incoming and outgoing correspondence; 40 reels containing drafts of articles, books, and speeches; and 53 reels of fieldnotes, including considerable linguistic material. There are also 8 reels of material relating to Kroeber's activities as a witness in Indian Land Claims cases. (Available until June 30 for the pre-publication price of \$4,000.)

The C. Hart Merriam Papers contain Merriam's field notes on California Indian languages and cultures collected as an independent scholar between 1910 and 1938 (141 reels, BANCFILM 1022, \$3,400); his professional correspondence and papers (216 reels, BANCFILM 1958, \$5,000); and over 4,000 photographs (11 reels, BANCFILM 2004, \$250). (The first two available until June 30 for \$3,000 and \$4,500, respectively.)

The Robert F. Heizer Papers (BANCFILM 1841, \$4,200) consists of 173 reels, with the correspondence, field notes, excavation reports, and files of California's most influential archaeologist and ethnohistorian. (Available until June 30 for \$3,700.)

The Ethnological Documents of the Department and Museum of Anthropology (\$3,500) includes 216 separate collections with over 50,000 pages. Among these are some of the Bancroft's most important linguistic and ethnographic documents, such as Edward Sapir's notes on Ishi's Yahi, T.T. Waterman's Yurok and Northwest Coast notes, Goddard's California Athabaskan notes, and E. W. Gifford's papers. The finding aid for this collection, originally compiled by Dale Valory in 1970, has been revised for the microfilming project. (Available until June 30 for \$3,000.)

To order, or for further information, contact: Richard Ogar, Head, Duplication Services Unit, The Bancroft Library, UC-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720-6000.

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 Wallace Chafe, Suzette Haden Elgin, Karen Sue Rolph, and Marie-Lucie Tarpent.]

The Synthesis Challenged

As American Indianist linguists have observed for nearly a decade (for the most part with dismay), *Joseph Greenberg's* poorly substantiated hypothesis that there are three fundamental phyla represented in Native American languages—Eskimo-Aleut, Na-Dene, and “Amerind”—has had great appeal to anthropologists, geneticists, and archaeologists because it appears to fit so well with other independent lines of evidence pointing to a tripartite origin of American Indians. However, some new research on the genetics of American Indian populations appears not to corroborate the “three-wave” model. This research and the alternative explanations it is stimulating are the subject of a recent survey article in *Science* (“The Peopling of the Americas” by Ann Gibbons, 4 October 1996, pp. 31-33).

Earlier studies had indicated that the mitochondrial DNA sequences of nearly all Native Americans belong to only four lineages (A, B, C, and D), but that the mix differed significantly according to the three Greenbergian language groups (Na-Dene speakers showing only lineage A, Eskimo-Aleut speakers only A and D, with B and C found only among Amerind speakers). Newer work indicates that more lineages exist (the Yanomami appear to have a unique mtDNA sequence, for example), and that the four originally described lineages are represented in all three of Greenberg's language groups, although in differing proportions in different areas.

Andrew Merriwether, Robert Ferrell (both U of Pittsburgh) and Francisco Rothhammer (U of Chile) have proposed that the evidence now in hand points to a single initial migration, quite likely before the onset of the Wisconsin glacial maximum. This first wave—characterized by the A, B, C, D lineages—spread throughout the Americas, but subsequently some far northwestern populations underwent population reduction and isolation, possibly in glacial times, and lost their original genetic diversity. A similar proposal has been put forward by a group of European researchers, whose more powerful techniques have detected nine founding mtDNA sequences. In their scenario, the ancestors of all American populations came in a wave from northeastern Siberia 20,000 to 25,000 years ago. Some genetic variation was subsequently lost in northwest America and northeast Asia, but this population re-expanded, probably out of Beringia, around 11,000 years ago (contemporary with the spread of the Clovis point), and is ancestral to both the Na-Denes and the Eskimo-Aleuts. (The idea that a deep connection exists between Na-Dene and Eskimo-Aleut populations seems to be corroborated by recent studies carried out by Ryk Ward at Oxford, whose data indicate that these groups are “remarkably similar to one another” in their DNA.) Finally, Satoshi Horai, of the National Institute of Genetics in Japan, believes that the genetic evidence points to four American Indian groups that have been isolated for long period of time, and believes these represent four separate migrations.

The *Science* article indicates that Greenberg, not surprisingly, has turned sour on genetic evidence. “I've just tended to set aside the mtDNA evidence,” he is quoted as saying. “I'll wait until they get their act together.” His colleague Luca Cavalli-Sforza says he is “worried that too much weight is being given to mitochondrial DNA,” arguing that mtDNA, which is inherited through the maternal line, reflects only the movement of women and may not reveal the migration of a whole population.

If the evidence of language is relevant at all at this time depth (which is still arguable), it looks like Greenberg's tripartite model is in trouble. The convergence of his classificatory scheme with genetics is proving to be as much of a chance resemblance as many of his lexical comparisons.

The “Walam Olum” Unmasked

Natural History magazine for October 1996 featured an article by SSILA member *David M. Oestreicher* on Constantine Rafinesque and the *Walam*

Olum (pp. 14-21). As readers of this newsletter will remember, Oestreicher devoted his doctoral dissertation to exposing this purported “migration legend” of the Lenape/Delaware, preserved in hieroglyphic symbols inscribed on boards, as an elaborate hoax undoubtedly perpetrated by Rafinesque himself. In the *Natural History* article he describes how he traced the (more or less authentic) Delaware words in the document to missionary works by Zeisberger and Heckewelder, as well as how he checked his analysis out with 90-year-old *Lucy Parks Blalock*, one of the last fluent speakers of Unami Delaware.

“We spent four months reviewing every word in the *Walam Olum*,” Oestreicher reports. “We found that the text was full of fractured constructions, including Lenape versions of English idioms. The word *Talegawil*, for example, was translated as ‘Talega head or emperor.’ But *wil* can only signify an anatomical head in Lenape, and is never used for a leader as it is in English.” Oestreicher believes that the motivation for Rafinesque's hoax was his desire to win the French Institute's prestigious Volney Prize, which in 1834 was to be given for the best essay with new information about the languages of the “Lenni-Lenape, Mohegan et Chippaway.” The contest was won, in fact, by Peter S. Du Ponceau, but Rafinesque tried to impress the Institute by attaching “new philological and also graphic materials” (i.e., the *Walam Olum*) to his otherwise uninspired essay.

A sidebar in the article focuses on Lucy Blalock and on her efforts to save Unami. The principal consultant for linguists Bruce Pearson and James Rementer, Mrs. Blalock (who lives in Quapaw, Oklahoma) has conducted classes in her home for several years. None of her students, however, have become fluent speakers. “I don't know if we can save it,” Oestreicher quotes her as saying. “Few people want to learn Delaware after they've been brought up speaking English....It's hard now for many Delawares to imagine how to do things the traditional way. They no longer remember.”

In the letters section of the December/January 1996-97 issue of *Natural History* (p. 4) Oestreicher was praised for his sleuthing (“a magnificent and wholly gratifying piece”) and a woman wrote that she wished she could find out the meanings of “the many wonderful place names in New Jersey” that the Lenape left behind. Oestreicher responded with this information:

Lenape place names are often difficult to translate because European scribes, uncertain of the pronunciation, often corrupted the words as they transcribed them. The following translations of some familiar New Jersey place names were made by the late elder Nora Thompson Dean and confirmed by Lucy Blalock: Allamuchy (*alemuching*) means “place of cocoons”; Cinnaminson (*ahsēnamēnsing*) “rocky place of fish”; Hackensack (*ahkinkēshaki*), “place of sharp ground”; Hoboken (*hupokēn*), “tobacco pipe”; Manahawkin (*mēnahōking*), “where the land slopes”; Manasquan (*mēnāskung*), “place to gather grass”; Neshanic (*nishhanēk*), “two creeks”; Secaucus (*sēkokwōs*), “black fox”; and Watchung (*ohchung*, and in the northern Unami dialect *wahchung*), “a hilly place.” Other well-known Lenape names include Manhattan (*mēnahating*), “place that is an island”; Susquehanna (*siskuwahēne*), “muddy river”; and Taconic (*tēkhane*), “cold river.” For more Lenape terms see *The Indians of Lenapehoking*, by Herbert C. Kraft & John Kraft (Seton Hall University Press, 1985).

Early Tape Recordings

Wally Chafe calls our attention to *Indian Killer*, a recent novel by *Sherman Alexie* (The Atlantic Monthly Press, 1996). Alexie, who is of Spokane/Coeur d'Alene background, is one of those fashionably political Native American writers who, Wally observes, “assign value to human beings in proportion to their amount of Indian ‘blood’.” In *Indian Killer*, less valuable people are divided into two groups: those who hate Indians and those who wish they were Indians. Much ridicule is heaped on one of the Wannabes,

an anthropology professor at the University of Washington who teaches a course in Native American Studies. Things are apparently very formal in that department. The professor addresses his chair as Dr. Faulkner and is similarly addressed as Dr. Mather. When Dr. Mather can escape to the basement of the Anthropology Building he derives secret pleasure from listening to reel-to-reel tapes and memorizing stories told on them by Snohomish, Makah, 'Yakama' (sic), and Spokane elders, and translated (evidently on the same tapes) by a 'Bureau of Indian Affairs agent.' Of special interest is the fact that these tape recordings were made 'by a forgotten anthropologist during the summer of 1926,' something that ought to make the book a strong contender for the SSILA prize for anachronism of the year."

Knowing the Dena'ina Word for It

Sierra, the magazine of the Sierra Club, devoted its November-December 1996 issue (vol. 81, no. 6) to "Native Americans & The Environment." One of the five articles is "Native Tongues," by *Nancy Lord*, who "lives in Homer, Alaska, where she fishes for salmon." And—as her splendid article reveals—where she studies the Dena'ina (Tanaina Athabaskan) language of that area and ponders the complex relationship between language and place. "My experience of what I see and hear around me," she writes, "is vastly enriched by being able to identify even a small bit of it in its native, coevolutionary tongue." Thanks to the late *Peter Kalifornsky*, who spent much of his life teaching and writing the Cook Inlet dialect of Dena'ina, and to *Jim Kari*, the Alaska linguist who saw to it that Kalifornsky's legacy was made accessible, Lord has, for instance, discovered that, like the proverbially snow-laden lexicon of Eskimo, the Dena'ina linguistic universe is rich in trails (packed-snow trails, trails with snow drifted over, animal trails, a snowshoe or a sled trail, a trapline trail, a trail used for getting wood), streams (rivers, tributaries, the outlet of a lake, a straight stretch of water, a place of fast or slow current, covered with slush ice or overflow ice), and seemingly endless varieties of salmon. Or that unique local configurations of weather and landscape have received a unique Dena'ina encoding:

... the sky opens, and a hard, dumping rain pounds onto the metal roof, the alders, the squally inlet. When the rain stops I walk behind the cabin to pick fireweed shoots for a salad. The air is fragrant with plant oils and wet earth, and all the leaves and grasses are magnified by the droplets caught in their creases and dangling from their tips. A warm white light suffuses the breaking clouds; its shafts pierce the mosaic of green and gray in let waters. There's a Dena'ina word for this — this fresh-scrubbed, brightened, new-world look. *Htashtch'ul*. The world everywhere after a rain looks fresh and lovely, but to have a word to put to it makes me feel even more part of this place.

"Words have power," she writes. "Languages connected to place help us to respect local knowledge, to ask and answer the tough questions about how the human and nonhuman can live together in a tolerant and dignified way."

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Inuit Studies

• The *10th Inuit Studies Conference* convened at Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland, August 15-18, 1996. The following papers were given on linguistic topics:

Louise Manga (U of Ottawa), "Making Sense of Argument Patterns";
Elke Nowak (U of Stuttgart), "On Subordination and Coordination";

Shanley Allen (Max Planck Institute, Nijmegen), "Causatives as Imperatives in Early Inuktitut"; **Nicole Tersis** (CNRS, Sorbonne), "Meaning Organization in Morphology in the Eastern Greenlandic Dialect"; **Lawrence Kaplan** (U of Alaska), "Inuit Language Contact at Bering Strait"; **Louis-Jacques Dorais & Susan Sammons** (U Laval & Nunavut Arctic College), "Discourse Practices in the Baffin Region"; **Michelle Daveluy & Marty LaForest** (St. Mary's U & U Laval), "Discourse Analysis in Kangiqsujuaq (Quebec): Evidence from Inuktitut/Uiuiqtitut Conversation"; and **Anna Berge** (UC-Berkeley), "The Relevance of 'Topic' and 'Theme' in the Structural Analysis of Greenlandic Texts."

The Conference also featured a *Round Table Discussion in Inuktitut: Phonology and Writing Systems* that was open to all delegates. The discussants included: **Carl Chr. Olsen** (Uqaasiliortut, Nuuk, Greenland); **Louis-Jacques Dorais** (U Laval); **Beatrice Watts** (Northwest River, Newfoundland); and **Nat Igloliorte** (St. John's, Newfoundland).

The 11th Inuit Studies Conference will be held in Nuuk, Greenland, in late September or early October 1998. The contact person is: Dr. Ole Marquardt, Univ. of Greenland, Postbox 279, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland (tel: +299-24566; fax: +299-24711; e-mail: ilisimatusarfik@greenet.gl).

Eastern Canada

• The *Atlantic Provinces Linguistics Association (APLA)/Association de linguistique des provinces atlantiques (ALPA)* holds a general linguistics conference annually, in early November. Papers (in English or French) are especially welcome on local languages and dialects (e.g. Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, Gaelic, Acadian French). APLA/ALPA issues annual conference proceedings and publishes the refereed journal *Linguistica Atlantica*. The 1997 meeting will be held in Halifax, Nova Scotia, Nov. 7-8, at Mount Saint Vincent University. Conference theme: Language Diversity and Language Origins. Papers will be accepted on this theme as well as on other linguistic topics. A formal call will be issued later in the year. For information contact: Marie-Lucie Tarpent, Dept. of Modern Languages, Mount Saint Vincent Univ., Halifax, NS, Canada B3M 2J6 (e-mail: marielucie.tarpent@msvu.ca).

Athabaskan

• The *1997 Athabaskan Languages Conference* will meet at the Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, on the weekend of May 17-18. Abstracts are due March 1, and may be sent to either: Chad Thompson, English & Linguistics, IPFW, Ft. Wayne, IN 46805 (e-mail: thompso@cva.ipfw.indiana.edu); or: Victor Golla, Native American Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521 (e-mail: gollav@axe.humboldt.edu).

Algonquian

• The *28th Algonquian Conference* was held in Toronto, Ontario, October 25-27, 1996 at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) and the University of Toronto. Organizers were **Deborah James** and **Krystyna Sieciechowicz**. Papers of primarily linguistic interest included:

Marguerite MacKenzie (Memorial U), "Diminutive Suffixes in Cree Dialects"; **Bill Jancewicz** (SIL), "Nominalisations in Naskapi: Production and Inflection"; **Rose-Marie Dechaine** (UBC), "Nominal Predication in Plains Cree"; **Amy Dahlstrom** (U of Chicago), "Pragmatic Issues in Fox Relative Clauses"; **Richard Rhodes** (UC-Berkeley), "Relative Clauses in Ojibwa"; **Robert M. Leavitt** (U of New Brunswick), "Containing Passamaquoddy-Maliseet: A Dictionary is Greater than the Sum of its Parts"; **John Nichols** (U of Manitoba), "Minnesota Ojibwe Personal Names: the Gilfillian Legacy"; **Mary-Ann Corbière** (U of Sudbury), "*Gaawii Wi Kidwin Miikse-snoo*: Determining Which Ojibwe Word is Most Appropriate"; **Julie Brittain** (Memorial U), "A Metrical Analysis

of Primary Stress Placement in Southern East Cree"; **David Pentland** (U of Manitoba), "Back Umlaut in Arapaho"; **Regna Darnell** (U of Western Ontario), "Framing First Person Narratives in Algonquian Public Discourse"; **Lisa Philips Valentine** (U of Western Ontario), "Constructing the Enemy"; **Robert Wishart** (U of Western Ontario), "Narrative Strategies Deployed by Walpole Island Hunters in the Education of an Anthropologist"; **Susan Miskimmin** (U of Western Ontario), "Talking About C-31s: An Analysis of Algonquian Discourse Concerning an Amendment to the Indian Act"; and **Craig Proulx** (U of Western Ontario), "Interrogating Justice: Eurocentric vs. Algonquian Justice Discourse and Practice."

George Aubin (Assumption College), "The *Principes Algonquins* in ASSM Manuscript 104 (1661)"; **Lawrence T. Martin** (U of Akron), "Chrysostom Vwyst's Work in and about the Ojibwe Language"; **Ives Goddard** (Smithsonian), "The Linguistic Writings of Alfred Kiyana on Fox"; **Roy Wright** (Huron Village and U Laval), "Earliest Algonquian Records in the St. Lawrence Basin"; **Gail Winter** (U of Toronto), "Breaking the Camel's back: Factors Influencing the Progress of First Nation Post-secondary Students"; **H. C. Wolfart** (U of Manitoba), "Verbs-in-four and Other Reverberations of Classical Cree Rhetoric"; **Gordon Whittaker** (U Göttingen), "Deciphering the Black Hawk Bilingual: An analysis of the Language and Rhetoric of an Early 19th Century Sauk Warrior"; **Alan Ford** (U de Montréal), "L'univers quantique est l'univers algonquien"; **Laura Buszard-Welcher** (Hannahville Indian Community), "A Report on the Potawatomi Language Institute"; **Anthony Buccini** (U of Chicago), "A Further Look at the Origins and Development of Pidgin Delaware"; **Peter Denny** (U of Western Ontario), "Where Are We Now in Algonquian Culture History?"; **William Gardner** (Catholic U), "Archaeological Evidence for Ethnic-Linguistic Distribution in the Middle Atlantic"; and **Robert L. Miller** (Archeological Conservation Trust), "The Footprint of the Longhouse."

The Conference also featured a special session on *Teaching Through the Arts: Learning from Native Peoples*. Papers included: **Cory Silverstein** (McMaster U), "That's Just the Kind of Thing this Lake Does: Anishnaabe Reflections on Knowledge, Experience and the Power of Words"; **Zeek Cywink** (Anishnawbe Nation), "Bridging the gap: Anishnawbe Storytelling as an Educational Model"; **Alice Williams** (Anishnaabe Nation), "The Search for *pimaatisiwin*: The Spirit of my Quilts"; **Christine Duplisea** (Simon Fraser U), "Verbal and Non-verbal Cross-sensory Synesthetic Metaphors: Communicating the Experience and Understanding of Power in a Maliseet Sweat Lodge Ceremony"; and **Freida Hjar-tarson** (Government of Newfoundland and Labrador), "Learning from People or Learning about People: Epistemological Positions."

The 1997 (29th) conference will be held October 24-26 at Lakehead University. Organizer: John O'Meara, Education, Lakehead U, Thunder Bay, Ontario P7B 5E1 Canada (tel: 807-343-8054; e-mail: John.Omeara@lakeheadu.ca; fax: 807-346-7746; World Wide Web: <http://www.lakeheadu.ca/~AlgConf97>).

Siouan-Caddoan

• The next meeting of the *Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages* will be held on May 16-17, 1997, in Wayne, Nebraska (on the campus of Wayne State College). Contact: Catherine Rudin, Humanities Division, Wayne State College, 1111 Main Street, Wayne, NE 68787 (tel: 402/375-7026; e-mail: crudin@wscgate.wsc.edu).

California

• The *12th Annual California Indian Conference* was held in the International House at UC-Berkeley, October 18-19, 1996, hosted by the Phoebe Hearst Museum of Anthropology. Several papers of linguistic interest were presented: **Paul V. Kroskrity** (UCLA), "Western Mono on CD:

New Technology and Ancestral Language Renewal"; **Marianne Mithun** (UC-Santa Barbara), "The Relativity of Time in Barbareño Chumash"; **Loren Bommelyn & T. Givón** (U of Oregon), "Complementation in Tolowa"; **Darryl Babe Wilson** (U of Arizona), "Move Them into the Pacific"; and **Kathryn A. Klar** (UC-Berkeley), "A New View of J. P. Harrington's Work with Fernando Librado and Candelaria Valenzuela." There was also a panel discussion of California Native Language Restoration, chaired by **Leanne Hinton** (UC-Berkeley).

Mayan (and Mixtec) Writing Workshops

• The 1997 *Maya Meetings at Texas* will be held at the Univ. of Texas at Austin, March 6-15. Their theme is "In Their Own Write: Native Voices of Mesoamerica," and they will focus on the works created by pre- and post-contact Mayan peoples, including codices, ceramics, and literatures.

The meetings will open with the *XIVth Texas Symposium* (Thursday and Friday, March 6-7). Papers will include: **Elizabeth Boone**, "Stories in Black and Red: Aztec Cultural History"; **Victoria R. Bricker**, "The Maya Uinal and the Garden of Eden"; **Dorie R. Budet, Ronald L. Bishop, Simon Martin, & Richard Hansen**, "Codex Style Pots Ten Years After"; **Michael Coe**, [Title to be announced]; **Bruce Love**, "The Paris Codex in its Cultural Context"; **Judith Maxwell**, "The New Maya Literacy"; **John Monaghan**, "Metaphors of Reading in Mesoamerica"; **Karl Taube**, "Fire, Meteors, and the Central Mexican Cult of War"; **Barbara Tedlock**, "Deciphering the 1722 Quiche Codex"; and **Dennis Tedlock**, "The Maya Politics of Polyphony."

On the evening of March 7, **Peter Mathews** (U of Calgary) will give a public lecture on "Introducing Mayan Glyphs," which will provide an introduction to the *XXIst Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing*, Saturday and Sunday March 8-9. It will be conducted by Linda Schele (U of Texas-Austin) and Nikolai Grube (U of Bonn), and will consist of 12 hours of lectures and discussion divided into four sessions. No prior knowledge of the glyphs is required

The *XVth Long Workshop* will be held during the week of March 10-15, conducted by **Linda Schele** and an experienced team of experts on Mayan epigraphy and related disciplines, headed by **Ben Leaf** and **Tom Jones**. The Long Workshop is designed to provide practical experience in the analytical methods discussed by Dr. Schele in the introductory workshop. Both beginners and advanced students are welcome. The program offers Maya hieroglyphic writing workshops, a Mixtec pictographic writing workshop, and various advanced seminar groups.

Participants in the Maya Workshop will divide into small groups to work on selected glyphic texts and other data under the supervision of Dr. Schele and her team. Research sessions are planned for Early Writing and portable objects, Bonampak, Palenque, Piedras Negras, Sak Tz'i, Turtugero, Tonina, and Yaxchilan. **Kathryn Josserand** and **Nicholas Hopkins** will offer a workshop on Classic Maya and Modern Chol Grammar. Groups will also be formed to work on Chichen Itza, Maya Ceramics Texts, the Dresden Codex and other Mayan codices, Verbs in inscriptions, Teotihuacan, Zapotec Glyphs and the Epi-Olmec La Mojarra Script, Epi-Classic Sites (Cacaxtla, Xochicalco, etc.), and the Southeast US Ceremonial Complex.

The *Mixtec Codex Workshop* will be directed by **John Pohl**, assisted by **Robert Williams**. The group will examine the Codex Borgia through a practicum and hands-on experience. (Some scholars propose that this masterpiece of Pre-Columbian art records Mixtec ritual and divinatory practices; others note that it contains a pantheon of Aztec gods.)

For further information, including fees and accommodations, contact: Peter Keeler, Maya Meetings at Texas, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (tel: 512/471-6292; e-mail: mayamcet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu).

REVIEW & COMMENT

Yukian and Gulf: A Reply

Geoffrey Kimball

I would like to reply to Victor Golla's essay on "Yukian, Gulf, and Greenberg" in the *Review & Comment* column of the *SSILA Newsletter* for October 1996. I thought that I had slain the Yuki-Gulf hydra with my paper of 1992; however, as it seems to be growing new heads (such as Munro 1994 and Golla's column), I feel I must respond.

It seems to me that when we make postulations about Yukian (Yuki-Wappo) and Gulf (the Muskogean languages, the Atakapan languages, Chitimacha, Natchez, and Tunica), we are arguing *ex vacuo*. Except for Tunica and several of the Muskogean languages, *all* of the other languages are unknown and virtually unstudied. For example, although there is a mass of Chitimacha linguistic material, including a complete grammar by Swadesh in the collection of the American Philosophical Society, none has been published. The grammar, although very interesting, is methodologically out of date (it does not, for example, note or treat ergative/absolutive case marking). When we assemble lists of vocabulary for these languages, we are on the whole ignorant of syllable canons, word formation, linguistic contact features, and basic grammatical operations. Therefore, our likelihood of erroneous comparison will increase.

The scholars who had the most knowledge of the languages included in Yuki-Wappo (Jesse Sawyer) and in Gulf (Mary Haas) both came to doubt the existence of these groupings, Sawyer vehemently and in print (1980), Haas rather more quietly and without publishing her reasons. Thus, before we can talk about a possible connection between Yukian and Gulf, we must first prove the existence of both.

In an article published in 1994 I illustrate the problems of comparative work on the Gulf languages. (I'm referring here to the wider Gulf relationship. A connection between Natchez and Muskogean seems to be fairly clear, at least morphologically.) These include: lack of lexical material; lack of recurring regular sound correspondences; and the clear possibility of borrowing among the languages. Comparative Gulf has serious difficulties, which have generally gone unrecognized. The Gulf component of the resemblant sets that Golla chose to cite in his essay are as unconvincing to me now as they were when Munro first ran her manuscript by me.

The set for ALL contains the Mikasuki word *ma:mos-*. Although this word is glossed 'all' in one dissertation on Mikasuki (the least known of the modern Muskogean languages), in the textual material I have seen *ma:mos-* is used as a phrase-introductory conjunctive word with a meaning similar to 'and then', and is cognate with the Koasati conjunction *ma:mo:sin* of the same meaning.

In ARROW, the possibility of Proto-Muskogean **ʔaki* (better **θaki*) 'arrow' being some sort of nominalization of the verb **θaxi* 'shoot and hit' must be considered, leaving only the element **θa-* for comparison.

In BAG, SACK the Natchez form is miscopied. It is *ʔitokol*, with a final voiceless resonant, which may have its origin in an *IC* sequence or in *ʔ*. (This illustrates the problem of proofreading languages of which we know

little.) In addition, the possibility should be considered that Chitimacha *tu:kun* is polymorphemic. Swadesh connects *tu:kun* with *tuʔu* 'hollow'; *kun* apparently is an old root meaning 'thing'. In Chitimacha V₂V sequences vary with V: in the context of compounding (e.g., *čaʔa:t* 'bayou' + *hup* 'to' > *ča:tʔup* 'to the bayou').

Turning to the table of pronouns, there are three errors in the list of Wappo pronouns: (1) third person singular possessive **me-* does not exist, only *te-*, with *teme-* for possession of kin terms and *mə-meʔ* for reflexive possession; (2) first and second person plural possessive *ʔi:sa-* and *mi:sa-* do not have long *a*'s; and (3) third person plural **me:sa-* does not exist, only the deictically derived independent pronouns *céko:to/héko:to/wéko:to*. These errors illustrate the problem of inadequate source material. The Wappo pronouns were abstracted from Sawyer's *English-Wappo Vocabulary* of 1965; however, Sawyer (in a 1969 manuscript, published in 1991) provides a complete table of pronouns and pronominal elements, and because this work is organized as a grammar rather than as a vocabulary it is better suited to be used as a source of comparative data.

I fail to see how, even corrected, the table of pronouns is suggestive of a relationship. Let us turn the table around, expand it, and insert morpheme boundaries:¹

	1sg	2sg	3sg
Tunica (masc.)	<i>ʔi-</i>	<i>wi-</i>	<i>ʔu-</i>
Tunica (fem.)		<i>hi-/he-</i>	<i>ti-</i>
Chitimacha	<i>ʔiš</i>	<i>hím'</i>	<i>hus</i>
Atakapa	<i>wi</i>	<i>na</i>	<i>ha</i>
Proto-Yuki	* <i>ʔih-</i>	* <i>mis</i>	---
Wappo	<i>ʔi:-</i>	<i>mi:-</i>	<i>te-</i>
Proto-Muskogean	* <i>ca-</i>	* <i>čj-</i>	* <i>j-</i>
Natchez	<i>-n-iš</i>	<i>-p-iš</i>	<i>-ʔ-iš</i>
	1pl	2pl	3pl
Tunica (masc.)	<i>ʔi-n-</i>	<i>wi-n-</i>	<i>si-</i>
Tunica (fem.)		<i>hi-n-/he-n-</i>	<i>si-n-</i>
Chitimacha	<i>ʔuš</i>	<i>was</i>	<i>hunks</i>
Atakapa	<i>yu-kit</i>	<i>na-kit</i>	<i>ha-kit</i>
Proto-Yuki	* <i>ʔusah</i>	* <i>mosʔi</i>	* <i>mas(i)</i>
Wappo	<i>ʔi:-sa-</i>	<i>mi:-sa-</i>	<i>céko:to, etc.</i>
Proto-Muskogean	* <i>po-</i>	* <i>xa-čj-</i>	---
Natchez ²	---	---	---

In this table, it must be first noted that the Chitimacha and Atakapa elements are independent pronouns which are adposed to nouns to indicate possession, with intonational features indicating whether or not the word is a pronoun or a possessive. There are no traces in either of these two languages of possessive prefixes. Can these pronouns, then, really be considered related to the pronominal prefixes of the other languages? In this list the languages with the most similar pronouns are Proto-Yuki and Wappo, and even then an argument can be made that, for example, Proto-Yuki **ʔusah* is a loan from Wappo, based on the clear morphological breakdown of the Wappo form in comparison to the opaque nature of the Proto-Yuki form. And adding the other two "Gulf" languages makes the situation more obscure. Here again, possibly comparable forms lack regular sound correspondences. For example, if the Tunica first person singular *ʔi:-* corresponds to Chitimacha *ʔi:š*, why does third person *ʔu-* correspond to *hus*? One would expect *ʔuš*, which is the actual first person

1 Natchez material is from Haas (1934-36), Atakapa forms are rephonemized from Gatschet and Swanton (1932), and the Proto-Muskogean reconstructions are my own. Other sources are as in Golla's table, with the exception of Wappo as noted above.

2 Plural possessors in Natchez are marked by a relative construction, with plurality marked verbally not pronominally.

plural form. Between families, if Tunica *ʔi-* corresponds to Wappo *ʔi-*, why does *ti-* correspond to *te-*? One would expect *ti-*, and so on.

As far as I am concerned, both Yuki-Wappo and Gulf, not to mention the possible relationship between them, are hypotheses that lack proof.

* * *

Victor Golla responds: Kimball's standard of proof for genetic relatedness is not only higher than mine and Munro's, it is higher than John Wesley Powell's, who found Yuki-Wappo an inspectionally obvious family (in Powers 1877: 483; see also Powers himself on p. 197). He also takes an extraordinarily hardnosed view of what constitutes adequate documentation. By my reckoning, Chitimacha is far from being "unknown and virtually unstudied." In addition to his full grammar, Swadesh compiled a dictionary and a set of texts (all three still in manuscript, to be sure, but relatively accessible at the APS), and published two descriptive papers (1933, 1934) and a substantial grammatical sketch (1946a). (He also published two studies of the relationship between Chitimacha and Atakapa (1946b, 1947), supported by 240 resemblant sets.)

In his specific criticisms of the sets I printed, I can only defer to Kimball's expert knowledge of the (putative) Gulf languages. I must, however, defend my list of Wappo possessive pronouns (*'i-* 1 sg, *mi-* 2 sg, *me-te-* 3 sg, *'i:sa-* 1 pl, *mi:sa-* 2 pl, and *mesa-* 3 pl), most of which I took from Sawyer's 1965 *Vocabulary*. Sawyer indeed gives some different forms in his 1969 ms. "Wappo Notes" (Sawyer 1991: 52-57). But the forms I cited are consistent with those in Sawyer's Wappo contribution to Golla & Silver *Northern California Texts* (Sawyer 1977), which was written after the "Notes." See in particular *me:-nà'ʔa* 'his mother' and *mesa:-nà'ʔa* 'their mother' (111-12). Wappo morphology clearly needs to be revisited. Until then, I think the forms I published are arguably as correct as Kimball's emendations.

* * *

Geoffrey Kimball rejoins: I did not intend to be hard on Swadesh, although his work is unpublished and unavailable, and I am not very happy with the *LSNA* sketch. But I do take Golla to task for abstracting Wappo *mesa:-* from Sawyer's text in *Northern California Texts* without citing this source in his original piece. It's a place I never thought to look! The form is indeed there, although it raises more questions. Is it perhaps possible that the *me:-* of the text is a clipped form of the *teme:-* that Sawyer gives in "Wappo Notes"?

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Handbook of North American Indians. Vol. 17: Languages. Edited by Ives Goddard. Smithsonian Institution Press, 1996. 957 pp. \$74. [This long-awaited book is the third *vade mecum* for North American Indian languages published this century, the others being *Linguistic Structures of Native America* (1946) and Boas's *Handbook of American Indian Languages* (1911-34). Like its predecessors it has a set of linguistic sketches at its core. It is also, however, an encyclopedic reference in the style of other *HNAI* volumes, as well as a major statement in the ongoing debate over genetic classification. Deliberately following in John Wesley Powell's footsteps Goddard proposes a consensus-defining family-level classificatory scheme (distinguishing 62 families and two "proposed superfamilies," Hokan and Penutian) that he hopes will be accepted, as Powell (1891) was for much of the past century, as the basic framework for future comparative work.

Other articles cover the history of research, linguistic prehistory, borrowing and other contact phenomena, writing systems, names, the ethnography of speaking, discourse, and sign language. Mithun contributes a masterful survey of typology. Landar's 40-page essay on sources and the massive (160-page) bibliography are comprehensive and definitive. Specific contents include:

Ives Goddard, "Introduction"; Ives Goddard, "The Description of the Native Languages of North America Before Boas"; Marianne Mithun, "The Description of the Native Languages of North America: Boas and After"; Michael K. Foster, "Language and the Culture History of North America"; Catherine A. Callaghan & Geoffrey Gamble, "Borrowing"; Michael Silverstein, "Dynamics of Linguistic Contact"; Marianne Mithun, "Overview of General Characteristics"; Willard B. Walker, "Native Writing Systems"; Patricia O. Afable & Madison Beeler, "Place-Names"; David H. French & Kathrine S. French, "Personal Names"; Wick R. Miller, "The Ethnography of Speaking"; M. Dalc Kinkade & Anthony Mattina, "Discourse"; Allan R. Taylor, "Nonspeech Communication

Systems"; Ives Goddard, "The Classification of the Native Languages of North America"; and Herbert J. Landar, "Sources."

More than half of the volume is devoted to 12 grammatical sketches of representative North American languages: Osahito Miyaoka, "Central Alaskan Yupik, an Eskimoan Language"; Victor Golla, "Hupa, an Athapaskan Language"; H. C. Wolfart, "Cree, an Algonquian Language"; David S. Rood & Allan R. Taylor, "Lakhota, a Siouan Language"; Stanley Newman, "The Zuni Language"; Sally McLendon, "Eastern Pomo, a Pomoan Language"; Wallace L. Chafe, "Seneca, an Iroquoian Language"; David S. Rood, "Wichita, a Caddoan Language"; Laurence C. Thompson, M. Terry Thompson, & Steven M. Egesdal, "Thompson, a Salishan Language"; Rudolph C. Troike, "Coahuilteco, a Language Isolate of Texas"; Bruce Rigsby & Noel Rude, "Sahaptin, a Sahaptian Language"; and Wick R. Miller, "Shoshone, a Uto-Aztecan Language."

Two maps are included in the end-pocket, *Native Languages and Language Families of North America*, compiled by Ives Goddard and illustrating the classification he presents in the volume; and a reproduction of J. W. Powell's *Linguistic Stocks of American Indians North of Mexico* (1891). Arrangements are being made to allow separate purchase of Goddard's map.

Planning for this volume (as for most of the volumes of the Smithsonian's *Handbook*) began in the early 1970s and many of the contributions were first completed before the end of that decade. Most of the manuscripts were extensively revised, if not entirely rewritten, within the past five years. Sadly, four of the original authors — Madison Beeler, David French, Wick Miller, and Stanley Newman — did not live to see their work published.

— Order from: Superintendent of Documents, P.O. Box 371954, Pittsburgh, PA 15250-7954 (tel: 202/512-2250; fax: 202/512-1800). Visa and MC accepted. When ordering quote Stock Number 047-000-00411-0. Price includes regular shipping and handling; international customers please add 25%.]

Language Contact in the Arctic: Northern Pidgins and Contact Languages. Ernst Håkon Jahr & Ingvild Broch (editors). Trends in Linguistics, Studies and Monographs 88. Mouton de Gruyter, 1996. 340 pp. DM 188,- (approx. US \$128). [A unique collection of papers presented at the 9th International Tromsø Symposium on Language: Arctic Pidgins, June 4-6, 1992, in Tromsø, Norway. It includes several papers on Eskimo-based pidgins and pidgins based on Indian languages. Contents are:

Peter Trudgill, "Dual-source Pidgins and Reverse Creoloids: Northern Perspectives on Language Contact"; Ian Hancock, "The Special Case of Arctic Pidgins"; Bernard Comrie, "Language Contact in Northeastern Siberia (Chukotka and Kamchatka)"; Willem J. de Reuse, "Chukchi, English, and Eskimo: A Survey of Jargons in the Chukotka Area"; Evgenij V. Golovko, "A Case of Nongenetic Development in the Arctic Area: The Contribution of Aleut and Russian to the Formation of Copper Island Aleut"; Stephen A. Wurm, "The Taimyr Peninsula Russian-based Pidgin"; Ingvild Broch, "Solombala-English in Archangel"; Siri Sverdrup Lunden, "The Vardø Merchants' Reduced Russian"; Ernst Håkon Jahr, "On the Pidgin Status of Russenorsk"; Ulla-Britt Kotsinas, "Aspect Marking and Grammaticalization in Russenorsk Compared with Immigrant Swedish"; Hein van der Voort, "Eskimo Pidgin in West Greenland"; Peter Bakker, "Language Contact and Pidginization in Davis Strait, Hudson Strait, and the Gulf of Saint Lawrence (NE Canada)"; Louis-Jacques Dorais, "An Inuit Pidgin around Belle-Isle Strait"; Peter Bakker, "Broken Slavey and Jargon Loucheux: A First Exploration"; and William J. Samarin, "Arctic Origin and Domestic Development of Chinook Jargon."

— Order from: Mouton de Gruyter, Postfach 303421, D-10728 Berlin, Germany.]

Contact Languages: A Wider Perspective. Edited by Sarah G. Thomason. Creole Language Library 17, John Benjamins, 1996. 487 pp. \$165. [Linguistic and historical sketches of lesser-known contact languages, chosen to offset the traditional emphasis on pidgins and creoles. The 12 case studies offer clear evidence that some of the languages that develop in contact situations are neither pidgins nor creoles, and that even pidgins and creoles can display considerable structural diversity and degrees of complexity. Five of the languages described are from the Americas. One is a pidgin (Pidgin Delaware, by Ives Goddard). The other four are bilingual mixed languages (Michif, by Peter Bakker & Robert A. Papen; Media Lengua and Callahuaya, by Pieter Muysken; and Mednyj Aleut, by Sarah Thomason). Other languages described are Hiri Motu, Ndyuka-Trio Pidgin, Kituba, Sango, Arabic-based contact languages, Swahili, and Ma'a. — Order from: John Benjamins NA, P.O. Box 27519, Philadelphia, PA 19118-0519 (fax: 215/836-1204; e-mail: paul@benjamins.com).]

The World's Writing Systems. Edited by Peter T. Daniels & William Bright. Oxford University Press, 1996. 922 pp. \$150. [A comprehensive reference work, with detailed, individually-authored articles on all known scripts, and discussions of the linguistic and historical contexts within which writing systems function and spread. Articles of particular interest to Americanists include:

Martha J. Macri, "Maya and Other Mesoamerican Scripts" [including Maya glyphs and other logographic/syllabic scripts, and codified pictorial systems such as that used in the Mixtec codices]; Janine Scancarelli, "Cherokee Writing"; and John D. Nichols, "The Cree Syllabary" [including Algonquian syllabaries generally, and derived scripts used for Inuit and for Sub-Arctic Athabaskan languages]. An interesting section on Sociolinguistics and Scripts includes Allan Gleason's article, "Christian Missionary Activities", and a section on Secondary Notation Systems includes Michael K. C. MacMahon's very useful survey of "Phonetic Notation" covering the IPA, other alphabetic notations (including Americanist traditions), and iconic, linear/parametric, and analphabetic notational systems.

A fascinating book for all students of language, but particularly for those professionally involved in "reducing languages to writing." — Order from: Oxford University Press, 2001 Evans Rd., Cary, NC 27513 (tel: 1-800-451-7556).]

The Navajo Progressive in Discourse: A Study in Temporal Semantics. Sally Midgette. History and Language 6, Peter Lang Verlag, 1995. 252 pp. DM 75.-, \$47.95. [A study of possible relationships between the inflectional system of the Navajo verb and the cognitive domain of temporal perception. M. investigates the ways in which the Progressive Mode adjusts the conventionalized meaning of a verb lexeme to function in different discourse contexts. She concludes that the Navajo verb system lacks subjective (deictic) orientation and is more precise than English in marking the "durativity" of a situation. (A revised version of M.'s 1988 dissertation). — Order from: Peter Lang Verlag AG, Postfach 277, Jupiterstrasse 15, CH-3015 Bern, Switzerland; or 65 W. 45th St., New York, NY 10036.]

Aspects of Argument Structure Acquisition in Inuktitut. Shanley Allen. *Studies in Language Acquisition & Languages Disorders* 13, John Benjamins, 1996. 244 pp. \$79. [A naturalistic longitudinal study of first language acquisition by Arctic Quebec Inuktitut children, focusing on three morphosyntactic mechanisms of transitivity alternation. This monograph is based on A.'s 1995 McGill dissertation (for the abstract see "Theses & Dissertations", *SSILA Newsletter* XV:2, July 1996, or visit the SSILA Website). A.'s dissertation received the 1995 SSILA Book Award. — Order from: John Benjamins NA, P.O. Box 27519, Philadelphia, PA 19118-0519 (fax: 215/836-1204; e-mail: paul@benjamins.com).]

Recent Publications from Rupert's Land

Voices of Rupert's Land, the publication series of the Linguistics Department at the University of Manitoba ("Rupert's Land" was the 19th century name for much of Western Canada), has several new titles. Three of them are published versions of the annual Belcourt Lectures on Canadian native languages. These include:

What's in a Word? Word Structure in Moses-Columbia Salish (Nxa'amxcín). Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins. The 1993 Belcourt Lecture, 1996. 31 pp. \$8. [C.-H. shows how the analysis of the complexity of the Columbian Salish word requires non-isomorphic sets of morphological and phonological constituents. Such indirect relationships are not fully accounted for in current morphological theory.]

Topic, Focus, and Other Word Order Problems in Algonquian. Amy Dahlstrom. The 1994 Belcourt Lectures, 1995. 27 pp. \$8. [D. argues that word order in Algonquian is more regular than it may at first appear if a word-order template is recognized that combines discourse functions with syntactic functions.]

Grammatical Relations in Ktunaxa (Kutenai). Matthew S. Dryer. The 1995 Belcourt Lecture, 1996. 43 pp. \$8. [D. uses Kutenai data to illustrate his theoretical and methodological position that grammatical relations are primarily language-specific, and that supposedly universal "concepts" like subject and object are merely convenient labels for similar categories of relations across languages.]

— Order from: Linguistics, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada (e-mail: lingdpt@ccm.umanitoba.ca). Prices are in Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, in US dollars elsewhere. Postage is included in the price. Checks should be made payable to "Voice of Rupert's Land Fund."]

Cuentos y Colorados en Popoluca de Texistepec. Søren Wichmann. C. A. Reitzels Forlag, Copenhagen, 1996. 397 pp. \$35 (or DM 52,-). [A collection of tales (*cuentos*) and mildly obscene anecdotes (*colorados*) in the Popoluca (Mixe-Zoquean) of a small community in Vera Cruz. The 9 texts, all recorded in the field in 1993, are presented with Spanish and Popoluca (in a practical orthography) on facing pages. They are followed by a 60-page *Indice de palabras* — a complete list of all words occurring in the texts, showing their underlying phonological shapes and providing morpheme-by-morpheme translations. A short final chapter (*Commentario folclórico*) deals with the diffusional history of the cuentos, all of which appear to have their roots in European traditions. — Order from: C. A. Reitzel Bookseller and Publisher, Nørregade 20, DK-1165 Copenhagen K, Denmark (tel: +45-33-12-2400; fax: +45-33-14-0270).]

Color and Cognition in Mesoamerica: Constructing Categories as Vantages. Robert E. MacLaury. University of Texas Press, 1997. 592 pp. \$85. [This book presents the results of the Mesoamerican Color Survey, which M. conducted in 1978-81, interviewing approximately 900 speakers of 116 languages. Using Vantage Theory in his analysis, M. discovers a number of complex interrelationships in the organization and semantics of color categorization in this culture area. — Order from: Univ. of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7818 (tel: 1-800-252-3206).]

Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics

The first titles have appeared in this new series, edited by William Bright. Four of the seven either focus on American Indian cultures or have significant American Indian content.

Disorderly Discourse: Narrative, Conflict, and Inequality. Edited by Charles Briggs. 1996. 256 pp. \$24.95 (paper)/\$49.95 (cloth). [The contributors to this collection see language as socially and politically situated in practices that are differently distributed on the basis of gender, class, race, ethnicity, and other categories. Three of the 8 papers deal with American Indian languages: Ellen Basso, "The Trickster's Scattered Self"; John B. Haviland, "'We Want to Borrow Your Mouth': Tzotzil Marital Squabbles"; and Charles Briggs, "Disorderly Dialogues in Ritual Impositions of Order: The Role of Metapragmatics in Warao Dispute Mediation."]

Creating Context in Andean Cultures. Edited by Rosaleen Howard-Malverde. 1996. 304 pp. \$29.95 (paper)/\$74 (cloth). [A collection addressing the issues of "texts" and textuality in various Andean cultures. In addition to interpretations of cultural performances, rituals, and textiles, several of the essays address written and oral discourse. These include: Willem F. H. Adelaar, "Spatial Reference and Speaker Orientation in Early Colonial Quechua"; Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Saenz, "Point of View and Evidentiality in the Huarochiri Texts (Peru, Seventeenth Century)"; and Martin Lienhard, "Writing from Within: Indigenous Epistolary Practices in the Colonial Period."]

Telling Our Selves: Ethnicity and Discourse in Southwestern Alaska. Chase Hensel. 1996. 240 pp. \$24.95 (paper)/\$49.95 (cloth). [H. examines how Yup'ik Eskimos and non-natives in the community of Bethel construct and maintain gender and ethnic identities through strategic talk about hunting, fishing, and processing. Discourse suggests that the principal concern is with how "native" one is in a given context, and that ethnicity is constantly being recreated in the interweaving of subsistence practices and subsistence discourse.]

Sounds Like Life: Sound-Symbolic Grammar, Performance, and Cognition in Pastaza Quechua. Janis B. Nuckolls. 1996. 312 pp. \$65. [N. explores the ways in which abstract grammatical concepts, such as duration and completeness, are communicated through sound-symbolic images in an Ecuadorian dialect of Quechua. N. believes the evidence suggests that Quechua sound symbolism is more than just a speech style, it is a style of thinking about oneself in connection with the natural world.]

— Order from: Oxford University Press, 2001 Evans Rd., Cary, NC 27513 (tel: 1-800-451-7556); in Canada: OUP, 70 Wynford Dr., Don Mills, Ontario M3C 1J9 (tel: 1-800-387-8020).

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

American Anthropologist [AAA, Suite 640, 4350 N Fairfax Dr, Arlington, VA 22203]

98.3 (September 1996):

Gary H. Gossen, "Maya Zapatistas Move to the Ancient Future" (528-538) [The Maya peasant army known as the Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN), or the Zapatistas, is in part motivated by — and best understood in terms of — enduring Maya ideas about reality and the place of individuals and groups in the cosmos. G. demonstrates the persistence of these ideas in glyphs, the Popol Vuh, and other aspects of symbolic culture.]

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

38.3 (Fall 1996):

Timothy Montler, "A Reconstruction of the Earliest Songish Text" (405-438) [A reconstruction of a text collected by Charles Hill-Tout in 1907—probably the first recorded for any Straits Salishan language—yields more information than might at first be expected.]

Cecil H. Brown, "A Widespread Marking Reversal in Languages of the Southeastern United States" (439-460) [In many SE languages, the word originally designating the native plum was shifted to the introduced peach; 'plum' became a modified (overtly marked) 'peach' term (e.g., 'little peach'). This and similar lexical traits suggest that the SE may constitute a post-contact linguistic area.]

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

62.3 (July 1996):

Carlota S. Smith, "Aspectual Categories in Navajo" (227-263) [The "aspectual" morphological categories of Navajo (which S. calls "Verb Lexeme Categories") serve to distinguish three "global aspectual situation types"—Durative events, Instantaneous events, and Statives—but also function in diverse ways at other levels of the aspectual system.]

Alexis Manaster Ramer, "Tonkawa and Zuni: Two Test Cases for the Greenberg Classification" (264-288) [Systematic use of Greenberg's own methods show Tonkawa to be closer to Na-Dene than to the "Amerind" languages, and Zuni to be as close to Indo-European as it is to any American group. M. calls for a case-by-case consideration of Greenberg's proposals rather than wholesale acceptance or rejection.]

John L. Williams, "Tezoatlán Mixtec Motion and Arrival Verbs" (289-305) [Three semantic features ("point," "base," and "deictic center") can account for the distinctions among 8 verbs of motion and arrival in a Mixtec dialect. These features differ in significant ways from those proposed for similar verbs in other Otomanguae languages.]

Names: A Journal of Onomastics[American Name Society, c/o Wayne H. Finkle, D of Modern Languages, Baruch College, 17 Lexington Ave, New York, NY 10010]

44.4 (December 1996):

[Special Issue: *Native American Geographical Names*]

William Bright, "Preface" (251-252) [from the guest editor of this issue]
James Kari, "A Preliminary View of Hydronymic Districts in Northern Athabaskan Prehistory" (253-271) [Stream drainages and stream names serve as territorial markers among Northern Athabaskans, reflecting choices of solidarity or division within the larger network of languages. K. identifies 7 "hydronymic districts" for 31 languages.]

Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, "Multilingual and Monolingual Placenames in Tariana" (272-290) [Although the Arawakan Tariana reside in the obligatorily multilingual Vaupes culture area, their names for historical sites and for places associated with mythic ancestors are not translated, indicating that Tariana multilingualism is of recent origin.]

Douglas Deur, "Chinook Jargon Placenames as Points of Mutual Reference: Discourse, Intersubjectivity, and Environment within an Intercultural Toponymic Complex" (291-321) [A number of placenames in the Northwest illuminate the "intercultural discourse" between Indians and Whites during the contact period.]

Lewis L. McArthur, "Anglicized Native American Placenames in Oregon" (322-332) [Using the GNIS database, M. examines the frequency and distribution of various general classes of approximately 1,800 Oregon placenames derived from Indian languages.]

Robert A. Rundstrom, "An Arctic Soliloquy on Inuit Placenames and Cross-Cultural Fieldwork" (333-358) [Excerpts from the diary R. kept during a 5-week placename survey in the NWT in 1989 illustrate the logistical and emotional complexities of fieldwork.]

Newsletter of the Edward Sapir Society of Japan [c/o Mikio Hirabayashi, Daito Bunka U, 1-9-1, Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN 175]

10 (March 1996):

Terry J. Klokeid, "The Psychological Reality of the Phoneme: the Enduring Legacy of Edward Sapir" (45-52) [Sapir used evidence from Alex Thomas's transcription of his native Nootka to argue for the psychological reality of underlying phonology. Thomas' transcriptions receive independent support from Nootka sound patterns.]

Studies in American Indian Literatures [ASAIL, Robert M. Nelson, Box 112, U of Richmond, Richmond, VA 23173]

8.4 (Winter 1966):

[*European Writings on Native American Literatures*, ed. by Birgit Hans] Annette Veerman-Leichsenring, "A Popoloc Riddle" (1-12) [Analysis of the narrative structure of a folktale—ultimately derived from the riddle of the Sphinx—in the Popoloc dialect of Los Reyes Metzontla, Puebla. The text itself is presented in interlinear format.]

Peter Bakker, "'When Stories Disappear, Our People Will Disappear': Notes on Language and Contemporary Literature of the Saskatchewan Plains Cree and Métis" (30-46) [Eight texts in several genres recorded by B. in 1988 and representative of the continuing tradition of storytelling in Saskatchewan Native communities. Some of the texts are in Cree, some in Michif (one with morpheme-by-morpheme glosses; French elements are in standard orthography), and one story is told in English "enriched with some Michif."]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 57(5) through 57(6), November-December 1996, and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 34(5), 1996.

Bender, Margaret C. Ph.D., U. of Chicago, 1996. *Reading Culture: The Cherokee Syllabary and the Eastern Cherokees, 1993-1995*. 239 pp. [Based on fieldwork conducted with the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, B. explores how native ideologies of literacy might be related to patterns of syllabary usage and distribution. Many of the cultural presuppositions about the syllabary are linked by the image of a secret code. Articulating with this are metalinguistic beliefs about the syllabary's

relationship to spoken language, to Biblical language, and to particular dialects of Cherokee. B. also investigates the role played by the syllabary in tourism, and seeks to describe its function as a boundary-setting code, a source of metalinguistic knowledge, and an agent and medium of commodification. DAI 57(5):2108-A.] [Order # DA-9629248]

Griffith, Teresa A. Ph.D., UC-Irvine, 1996. *Projecting Transitivity and Agreement*. 302 pp. [G. develops a morphologically-based theory of syntactic projection which focuses on two classes of morphemes: "transitivity" morphemes and agreement morphemes. She identifies three dimensions through which transitivity morphemes vary cross-linguistically. Natural accounts are provided for the "split" intransitive system of Choctaw and semantically transitive but syntactically intransitive verbs in Eskimo, as well as Tagalog "voice marking", Cambodian "passives" and English "bare" VP unaccusatives. In G.'s view, this analysis produces satisfying results for both synchronic and diachronic phenomena. DAI 57(5):2019-A.] [Order # DA-9630187]

Taylor, Ted M. Ph.D., U. of Minnesota, 1996. *Shuswap Glottal Dissimilation and Locality Theory in Phonology*. 234 pp. [The Salish language Shuswap, as described by Kuipers (1973, 1974), provides an interesting test of the two versions of locality theory, Archangeli and Pulleyblank (1986) and Odden (1994). Shuswap has an active laryngeal phonology, and the different processes focusing on each of three classes of segments—glottalized obstruents, glottalized sonorants, and glottal stops—makes it possible to determine which autosegmental representations are appropriate for describing each class. Odden makes the correct prediction about adjacency restrictions, and also provides a unified account of adjacency in glottal dissimilation and a related restriction on the number of glottalized obstruents in roots. DAI 57(6):2462-A.] [Order # DA-9635893]

Warner, Sam L. Ph.D., U. of Hawaii, 1996. *I Ola Ka 'Olelo I Na Keiki: Ka 'Apo 'a 'Ana O Ka 'Olelo Hawai'i E Na Keiki Ma Ke Kula Kaiapuni*. 302 pp. W. investigates the effectiveness of the Kula Kaiapuni (Hawaiian Immersion Program) in transmitting the Hawaiian language to a new generation of children in a predominantly academic setting. The study was longitudinal and examined oral speech data of children from each of the first five cohorts (grades K through 4) at one school over two years. Overall, the children were functionally proficient and conventional in many aspects of Hawaiian, and nonconventional but systematic in others. The study may have program implications for other minority-language advocates with respect to program design and strategies for language regeneration. DAI 57(5):1946-A.] [Order # DA-9629864]

[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

Improvements at the SSILA Website

The SSILA website (<http://cougar.ucdavis.edu/nas/ssila/>), which came on-line early last summer, is getting a much-needed facelift this month. The *Membership Directory*, *Dissertations*, and *Journal Contents* files, which had been allowed to grow stale, are now up-to-date, and the *Journals* file is being divided up into separate pages for each (major) journal to allow easier access. A page with links to other useful Internet resources has been added, and a search engine that permits searches across all of these pages—in fact, across the entire SSILA site—is also up and running.

The *Learning Aids* file is being totally overhauled. Several members (Rand Valentine, John Koontz, Louise Lockard deserve particular mention) have been helping us update the listings, and, as with the *Journals* file, we have constructed separate pages for each language. Our plans are to eventually (before Spring, we hope) add some general facts and figures about each language including a short reference bibliography, names and addresses of contact people, and links to other sites—to each page. Anyone interested in helping us with this effort, either with particular languages or in general, should contact us at <vkgolla@ucdavis.edu>.

We have also begun to install an archive for the *SSILA Bulletin*, and we hope to have at least some of the more recent *SSILA Newsletters* accessible on-line as well. At the SSILA Business Meeting in San Francisco last November it was suggested that the *Newsletter* be made available to members electronically as an (optional) alternative to receiving a paper copy. You can look for some developments along this line over the next few months, as soon as we finish updating the website (and when we figure out a convenient way to transfer material in an Americanist/IPA font).

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's hardcopy *Membership Directory* is printed only once a year (the 1997 edition is being distributed with this issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*) the *Newsletter* lists new members and changes of address every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue. An electronic version of the *Membership Directory*, available at the SSILA Website, is kept current.]

New Members (October 1 to December 31, 1996)

Badlato, Peggy — 8601 S. Farm Road 1187, Ft. Worth, TX 76126-9614
Barthmaier, Paul — 501 Tallant Rd., Santa Barbara, CA 93105
Brown, David — P. O. Box 1307, Los Alamos, NM 87544
Clark, Diane C. — 816 N. Poplar Circle, Gilbert, AZ 85233
Echeverri, Juan Alvaro — P. O. Box 29210, Santafé de Bogotá, COLOMBIA
Kuhn, Allan D. — 5406 83rd Terr. E., Sarasota, FL 34243
MacDonnell, Lauren M. — 2080 Grand Canal Blvd. #319, Stockton, CA 95207
Margolin, Malcolm — Heyday Books, P. O. Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709
Mattina, Nancy — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812
Parodi, Claudia — Dept. of Spanish, UCLA, 405 Hilgard Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90095-1532
Payeras, Jessica — Dépt. de linguistique, UQAM, CP 8888, succ. Centre-ville, Montréal, Québec H3C 3P8, CANADA
Simpson, Linda C. — 5375 Keithwood Court, Cumming, GA 30131
Smith, Carlota — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1196
Stross, Brian — Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX 78712

New or Corrected Addresses (since October 1, 1996)

Alderete, John — Linguistics Dept., South College, Univ. of Massachusetts, Box 37130, Amherst, MA 01003-7130
Arce, Raúl — Mt. Carmel Finance Station, Box 580285, Bronx, NY 10458-0712
Briggs, Charles L. — Dept. of Anthropology, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093
Brunner, Eric — 23 Main St., Pepperell, MA 01463
Cheng, Lisa Lai-Shen — UC-Irvine, Dept. of Linguistics 5100-90, 3151 Social Science Plaza, Irvine, CA 92697-5100
Culley, Marybeth — P. O. Box 2856, Pinetop, AZ 85935-2856
Dougherty, Zane E. — 609 E. Fernwood Dr., Toronto, OH 43964
Facundes, Sidney da Silva — Dept. of Linguistics, SUNY-Buffalo, 685 Baldy Hall, North Campus, Buffalo, NY 14260-1030
Gick, Bryan — Haskins Laboratories, 270 Crown St., New Haven, CT 06510
Giglio, Virginia — 18907 LaCosta Lane, Boca Raton, FL 33496-6679
Gomez, Gale Goodwin — 22 President Avenue, Providence, RI 02906
Hsu, Robert W. — 10002 Aurora Ave. #3365, Seattle, WA 98133
Islas, Martha — 886 Hilgard Ave. #206, Los Angeles, CA 90024
Johns, Alana — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3H1, CANADA

- Kari, James** — 1325 Shuros Dr., Fairbanks, AK 99709
Kramer, Marvin — Box 1321, Ukiah, CA 95482
Meroz, Yoram — 974 York St., San Francisco, CA 94110
O'Connor, Loretta — 1625 Laguna St. #22, Santa Barbara, CA 93101
Pierre, Rose — Yinka Dene Language Institute, P.O. Box 7000, Vanderhoof, BC, V0J 3A0, CANADA
Rudes, Blair — 432 Ridge St. NW, Washington, DC 20001
Schmidt, David — Dept. of Culture, Heritage, and Leisure Studies, Univ. College of Cape Breton, Sydney, Nova Scotia B1P 6L2, CANADA
Shaul, David L. — P. O. Box 3751, Tucson, AZ 85722
Thode, Charles H. — 1558 Blair Ave., St. Paul, MN 55104
Thomason, Lucy — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX 78712-1196
Thornes, Tim — 1710 Escalante, Eugene, OR 97404
Vidal, Alejandra — Dept. of Romance Studies, Duke Univ., Box 90257, Durham, NC 27708 [to May 1, 1997]
Whereat, Donald — Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw, 338 Wallace Ave, Coos Bay, OR 97420

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 Assoc. for Studies in American Indian Literatures (see above).

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 1997 meeting will be held at the U of Oregon, Eugene, May 17-18. Abstracts are due March 1. Contact: Chad Thompson, English & Linguistics, IPFW, Ft. Wayne, IN 46805 (e-mail: thomsoc@cvax.ipfw.indiana.edu).

ANILC 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, 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 was held August 15-18, 1996 at the Memorial University of Newfoundland (see "News from Regional Groups", this issue). The 11th conference will be held in Nuuk, Greenland, in late September or early October 1998. Contact: Dr. Ole Marquardt, U of Greenland, Postbox 279, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland (tel: +299-24566; fax: +299-24711; e-mail: ilisimatusarfik@greenet.gl).

Studies/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, Universit  Laval, Qu bec, Canada G1K 7P4 (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023).

ALGONQUIAN/TROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October (for 1996 Conference see "News from Regional Groups", this issue). The 1997 (29th) conference will be held October 24-26 at Lakehead University. Organizer: John O'Meara, Education, Lakehead U, Thunder Bay, ON P7B 5E1 Canada (tel: 807-343-8054; e-mail: John.Omeara@lakheadu.ca; fax: 807/346-7746; World Wide Web: http://www.lakeheadu.ca/~AlgConf97).

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).

EASTERN CANADA

Atlantic Provinces Linguistics Association (APLA)/Association de linguistique des provinces atlantiques (ALPA). Sponsors general linguistics conference, annually in early November; papers on local languages and dialects (e.g. Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, Gaelic, Acadian French) especially welcome. Annual conference proceedings and journal *Linguistica Atlantica*. The 1997 meeting will be held in Halifax, NS, Nov. 7-8, at Mount Saint Vincent U. Contact: Marie-Lucie Tarpent, D of Modern Languages, Mount Saint Vincent U, Halifax, NS, Canada B3M 2J6 (marie-lucie.tarpent@msvu.ca).

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 1997 Conference will be held on the Lower Elwha Indian Reservation and at Peninsula Community College, Port Angeles, Washington, August 7-9. Contact Timothy Montler, Dept. of English, U of North Texas, N.T. Box 13827, Denton, TX 76203 (montler@unt.edu).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. The 1996 meeting was held in Berkeley, Oct. 18-19 ["News from Regional Groups"].

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory 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). 1988 and 1989 volumes from: Dept of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. 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. Next meeting: May 16-17, 1997, in Wayne, Nebraska (on the campus of Wayne State College). Contact: Catherine Rudin, Humanities Division, Wayne State C, 1111 Main Street, Wayne, NE 68787 (tel: 402/375-7026; e-mail: crudin@wscgate.wsc.edu).

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. Contact: Clifton Pye, Linguistics, KU, Lawrence, KS 66045 (pyersqr@ukans.edu).

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. Most recent meeting: Hermosillo, Sonora, Nov. 20-22, 1996. Contact: AP 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 was held August 8-9 in Salt Lake City, Utah. Contact: John McLaughlin, English, Utah State U, Logan UT 84322 (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, Cuidad de la Investigación en Humanidades, 3er Circuito Cultural Universitario, Cuidad Universitaria, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO.

Kiowa-Tanoan and Keresan Conference. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer, usually at the U of New Mexico. 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 (also on Mixtec writing). 1997 meetings: March 6-15. Contact: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (tel: 512/471-6292; e-mail: mayameet@ccwf.cc.texas.edu).

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, 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. Usually mid-June through July. Contact Sharon Mujica, Duke U/UNC Program in Latin American Studies, 223 East Franklin Street, CB 3205, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3205 (tel: 919/962-2414; smujica@gibbs.oit.unc.edu).

CENTRAL AMERICA

Linguists for Nicaragua. Supports documentation and education for Nicaraguan indigenous languages (Rama, Ulwa, Sumu; see "News and Announcements"). Write: Wayne O'Neil, LFN, 20D-213, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139.

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: 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/ALLA, Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport, PA 15132-7698.

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 ICA 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

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

Executive Committee for 1997:

Robert L. Rankin (U of Kansas), President
Sally McLendon (Hunter College, CUNY), Vice President
William Shipley (UC-Santa Cruz), Immediate Past President
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Amy Dahlstrom (U of Chicago)
M. Jill Brody (Louisiana State U)

SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 1997 are \$12.50 (US) or \$17.50 (Canadian). Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to the Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Golla, SSILA, Native American Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521.

