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SSILA BUSINESS

SSILA Election Results

A total of 174 ballots were received by the announced deadline. Elected were: **Karl V. Teeter** (Vice President for 1998 & President-Elect for 1999); **Michael K. Foster** (Member at large of the Executive Committee, 1998-2000); **Victor Golla** (Secretary-Treasurer, 1998); and **Patricia A. Shaw** (Member of the Nominating Committee, 1998-2000).

Minutes of the SSILA Business Meeting

The Annual Business Meeting of the Society was held in the Booth/Lyceum/Imperial Room of the Grand Hyatt, New York City, Saturday, January 10, 1998. Approximately 70 members were in attendance.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Robert L. Rankin, at 5:15 pm. The first order of business was the announcement of the results of the 1997 elections (see preceding section). The newly elected officers and committee members were warmly applauded.

The President then announced that the recipient of the 1997 Mary R. Haas Award was Ivy Doak, for her *Coeur d'Alene Grammatical Relations*. In accordance with the newly established procedure for the Award, Doak's Haas Award manuscript will be automatically submitted to the University of Nebraska Press for publication in their series, *Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians*. The President anticipated an increase in

submissions for the 1998 Award, and to this end the Award Committee planned to contact departments where students were preparing dissertations on American Indian languages.

The Secretary-Treasurer then presented his annual statement of the Society's finances (summarized below).

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: Fiscal Year 1997	
(Nov. 1, 1996 to Oct. 31, 1997)	
Treasury Balance (adjusted), Oct. 31, 1996	(2,126. 82)
1997 INCOME	
Dues collected in advance during previous fiscal year	1,056. 00
Membership dues for current year (641 @ \$12.50)	8,012. 50
Dues in arrears or retroactive to previous year(s)	525. 00
Institutional subscriptions to <i>SSILA Newsletter</i> (32)	510. 00
Registration fees collected at Summer Meeting (Cornell U)	460. 00
Unrestricted contributions	1,467. 00
Contributions to Wick R. Miller Travel Fund	265. 50
Sales of 1997 <i>Membership Directory</i> (331 @ \$3)	693. 00
Sales in advance of 1998-99 <i>Membership Directory</i> (53 @ \$3)	159. 00
Sales of back issues of <i>SSILA Newsletter</i>	75. 00
TOTAL 1997 INCOME	13,223. 00
1997 EXPENSES	
Printing (including typesetting):	
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> (4 issues)	5,652. 13
1997 <i>Membership Directory</i>	367. 06
Miscellaneous	589. 24
Total Printing	6,608. 43
Postage for publications	4,380. 53
1997 Travel Award (Marcia Damaso Vieira)	150. 00
Other expenses:	
AAA (1997 CAIL meeting rooms)	200. 00
Envelopes and other stationery	373. 38
Computer software	54. 95
Computer services (website)	740. 66
Clerical services (transcription)	15. 00
Cornell Univ. (Summer meeting)	120. 00
ServRite, Ithaca NY (catering)	531. 00
Bank of America (account fees)	89. 00
Total other expenses	2,123. 99
TOTAL 1997 EXPENSES	13,328. 43
ANNUAL SURPLUS/(DEFICIT)	(105. 43)
TREASURY BALANCE on Oct. 31, 1997	(2,232. 25)

The President then called for announcements and other business from the floor.

- Peter Bakker reported that he had been invited to prepare a section on North American languages to a proposed encyclopedia of the endangered languages of the world. Since, for various reasons, he was not able to undertake this work, he wondered if there were any other SSILA members interested in taking the job on. If so, they should contact him at: Lingvistik, Aarhus Universitet, DK 8000 Aarhus-C, DENMARK (linpb@hum.aau.dk).
- Karl Teeter announced that he would be hosting the 1998 Algonquian Conference in Cambridge, Massachusetts, during the 4th weekend in

October. Anyone interested in being added to the mailing list should contact him at: 14 1/2 Woodbridge Street, Cambridge, MA 02140 (kvt@fas.harvard.edu).

- Amy Dahlstrom described a session on "The Americanist Tradition: American Indian Languages and the Field of Linguistics" that will be organized for the January, 1999 meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, in Los Angeles. It will be the LSA's 75th anniversary meeting, and this will be one of several thematic sessions. Plans are still being made for inviting speakers to address the major contributions of Americanist linguistics to the discipline.

There being no further business, the President turned the gavel over to incoming President Sally McLendon, who adjourned the meeting at 6 pm

The Mary R. Haas Award

The Mary R. Haas Award, presented annually by the Society to an unpublished manuscript that makes a significant substantive contribution to the knowledge of American Indian languages. The 1997 Haas Award has been presented to Ivy Doak for her study of *Coeur d'Alene Grammatical Relations*.

The Society welcomes submissions from junior scholars for the 1998 Mary R. Haas Award. Submissions should be monographs (dissertations are especially welcome) or other works reflecting substantial effort, such as dictionaries or collections of texts. Scholars with or without academic affiliation are encouraged to submit their work, but holders of tenured faculty positions are ineligible. A clean copy of the manuscript should be submitted, together with a short letter describing the circumstances of the work. The awardee will be selected by a standing committee of the Society under the chairmanship of the immediate Past President, Robert L. Rankin. Although the award carries no stipend, the winning manuscript will be sponsored by SSILA for publication by the University of Nebraska Press. Address all submissions or inquiries to: Prof. Robert L. Rankin, SSILA Book Award, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence KS 66045, USA (e-mail: rankin@lark.cc.ukans.edu).

Mouton Offer Again Renewed

Mouton de Gruyter Publishers have again renewed their generous offer of deep discounts to SSILA members for 25 of their books on indigenous languages, including the *Handbook of Amazonian Languages* and all titles in the expanding Mouton Grammar Library. Two new titles are being added for the 1998 offer: Shobhana Lakshmi Chelliah, *A Grammar of Meithei* (SSILA price \$48); and Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins & M. Dale Kinkade (eds.), *Salish Languages and Linguistics: Theoretical and Descriptive Perspectives* (SSILA price \$55). A new brochure is being mailed to all SSILA members with this number of the *SSILA Newsletter*.

Contributions during 1997

During the 1997 fiscal year the Society received contributions from members in the amount of \$1,732.50. Of this, \$265.50 was earmarked for the Wick R. Miller Travel Fund; the remainder was unrestricted. The donors included:

\$100 or more: Nicholas P. Barnes; Catherine Callaghan; Ives Goddard; and Karl V. Teeter.

\$50-\$99: Robert Oswalt; Wilfried Hartl; William H. Jacobsen, Jr.; Dale Kinkade; Karl Kroeber; and Keren Rice.

\$20-\$49: Mark Aronoff; Garland Bills; Lyle Campbell; Jean Charney; Michael Foster; Catherine Fowler; Louanna Furbie; Nicholas A. Hopkins; Kathryn Josseland; Judith Maxwell; Fernando Peñalosa; William Poser; Claus Runge; Joseph Salmons; William Sullivan; David Tappan; Larry & Terry Thompson (in memory of Carl & Flo Voegelin);

Anthony Woodbury; Akira Yamamoto; Phillip Young; and Arnold Zwicky.

Under \$20: Gregory D. S. Anderson; Richard Bauman; Betsy Brandt; Jill Brody; Guy Buchholtzer; Richard Büdelberger; Diane Clark; A. Scott Colmes; Megan Crowhurst; Amy Dahlstrom; Zane Dougherty; Nick Enfield; Marília Facó Soares; Sieglinde Falkinger; Irving Glick; Anthony Grant; Colette Grinevald; Karl-Heinz Gursky; Phil Hahn; Barbara Hollenbach; Robert Holloway; Richard Janda; Harriet Klein; Michael Krauss; Pat Kwachka; Terry Langendoen; Robert Laughlin; J. William Lewis; Monica Macaulay; Martha Macri; Karin Michelson; Stephen O. Murray; Fred Muscavitch; John O'Meara; Tom & Doris Payne; Robert L. Rankin; Richard Rhodes; Julia Richards; Philip Sapir; Leslie Saxon; L. Gail Solomon; Arthur Sorensen; Sally Thomason; Joseph Tomei; Takeo Tsukada; and Hanni Woodbury.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dr. Johnson's Pleasures

November 4, 1997

I enjoyed your article [*SSILA Newsletter* XVI:3, October 1997] on "Penguins, Welshmen, and Indians." At Dunvegan Castle, they have framed the letter that Dr. Johnson wrote thanking them for their hospitality after he and Boswell stayed there for a month. He evidently especially enjoyed the company of the young ladies! After all, one of his great pleasures was "driving fast in a post chaise with a pretty woman."

Eleanor Elmendorf
1119 Bucknell Drive, Davis, CA 95616

String Figures

November 26, 1997

This past summer I attended a South Seas Symposium, which focused on the Rapa Nui culture of Easter Island. One of the most interesting presentations was "Evolution of the Easter Island String Figure Repertoire," by Mark Sherman. He preceded his talk with a demonstration—actually creating the string figure, to the accompaniment of a Rapa Nui chant. Sherman edits a newsletter about string figures (International String Figure Association, P.O. Box 5134, Pasadena, CA 91117; e-mail: marksherman@isfa.org), and there is apparently a similar newsletter produced in Venezuela. Many American Indian groups know and use string figures, so I thought this information might be of interest to *Newsletter* readers.

Mary Ritchie Key
Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Irvine
3151 Social Science Plaza, Irvine, CA 92697

Working on Xinca

January 17, 1998

I am doing work on a colonial manuscript of the Xinca language of Guatemala at the moment and I wonder whether I could get information on other current or recent work undertaken in the field of Xincan studies?

Frauke Sachse
University of Bonn
(uzs5yh@ibm.rhrz.uni-bonn.de)

OBITUARIES

William W. Elmendorf (1912-1997)

William W. Elmendorf, an anthropologist who published extensively on the languages and cultures of the native peoples of the West Coast, died October 13 at his home in Davis, California, after several years of ill health. Born on September 10, 1912 in Victoria, BC, of American parents, he was raised in Seattle and attended the University of Washington, where he received a B.A. in 1934 and a Master's degree a year later. In 1938 he began graduate work in anthropology at the University of California, Berkeley, where he earned his Ph.D. in 1949 under A. L. Kroeber. During World War II he served in the U. S. Army as an intelligence officer, Japanese Language Division, and also served during the Korean conflict. He taught at the University of Washington, Northwestern University, Washington State University, and the University of Wisconsin, Madison, from which he retired in 1981. Returning to California, he taught for several more years at the University of California, Davis. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, and two sons, William and Anthony.

Bill Elmendorf was a linguistic anthropologist of a tradition now nearly extinct, for whom the collection and analysis of language data was an integral part of a larger commitment to ethnography and culture history. In this he reflected, perhaps more than any American anthropologist of his generation, the influence of his mentor, Alfred Kroeber. His principal research—begun while he was still an undergraduate at the University of Washington—focused on the Skokomish, one of the nine Twana (Coast Salish) communities of the Hood Canal region of western Washington. In addition to his dissertation, the definitive ethnography of the Twana (Elmendorf 1960), Bill published a number of papers on linguistic aspects of Skokomish culture and more generally on Salishan and other Northwest languages and cultures.

Bill had a longstanding (and healthily critical) interest in deep genetic relationship and the methods by which it might be demonstrated, particularly the use and abuse of glottochronology. In addition to his work with the languages of the Northwest, he devoted many years to the study of the Yukian languages of California (Yuki and Wappo), compiling Yukian cognate sets (Elmendorf 1988) and exploring some possible relationships of Yukian to other American Indian stocks, most notably to Siouan (Elmendorf 1963, 1964). Before his final illness brought his scholarly activity to a halt he had been writing a paper contesting Jesse Sawyer's view that the similarities between Yuki and Wappo are largely due to borrowing instead of genetic relationship. Plans are being made to publish this study posthumously (Elmendorf & Shepherd, forthcoming).

— V.G.

PUBLICATIONS ON AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES

1946. Twana Kinship Terminology. *SW J. of Anthropology* 2:420-432.
1951. Word Taboo and Lexical Change in Coast Salish. *IJAL* 17:205-208.
1960. *The Structure of Twana Culture, with Comparative Notes on the Structure of Yurok Culture* by A. L. Kroeber. Washington State University, Research Studies, Monograph Supplement 2.
- 1961a. *Skokomish and Other Coast Salish Tales*. 3 parts. Washington State University, Research Studies 29(1):1-37; (2):84-117; (3):119-150.
- 1961b. System Change in Salish Kinship Terminologies. *SW J. of Anthropology* 17:365-82.
- 1962a. Lexical Relation Models as a Possible Check on Lexicostatistic Inferences. *American Anthropologist* 64:760-770.
- 1962b. Lexical Innovation and Persistence in Four Salish Dialects. *IJAL* 28:85-96.
- 1962c. Relations of Oregon Salish as Evidenced in Numerical Stems. *Anthropological Linguistics* 4(2):1-16.
1963. Yukian-Siouan Lexical Similarities. *IJAL* 29:300-309.
1964. Item and Set Comparison in Yuchi, Siouan, and Yukian. *IJAL* 30:328-340.
- 1965a. Linguistic and Geographic Relations in the Northern Plateau Area. *SW J. of Anthropology* 21:63-78.
- 1965b. Some Problems in the Regrouping of Powell Units. *Canadian Journal of Linguistics* 10:93-104.
1968. Lexical and Cultural Change in Yukian. *Anthropological Linguistics* 10(7):1-41.
1969. Geographic Ordering, Subgrouping, and Olympic Salish. *IJAL* 35:220-225.
1970. Word Tabu and Change Rates: Tests of a Hypothesis. In Earl H. Swanson, Jr. (ed.), *Languages and Cultures of Western North America: Essays in Honor of Sven S. Liljeblad*, pp. 74-85. Pocatello: Idaho State U Press.
1973. Lexical Determination of Subgrouping. In Isadore Dyen (ed.), *Lexicostatistics in Genetic Linguistics*, pp. 108-117. The Hague: Mouton.
- 1981a. Last Speakers and Language Change: Two Californian Cases. *Anthropological Linguistics* 23(1):36-49.
- 1981b. Features of Yukian Pronominal Structure. *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology, Papers in Linguistics* 3:3-16.
1984. Coast Salish Concept of Power, Verbal and Functional Categories. In Jay Miller & Carol Eastman (eds.), *The Tsimshian and their Neighbors of the North Pacific Coast*, pp. 281-291. Seattle: U of Washington Press.
1988. Wappo Agreements with Northern Yukian—Summary. Unpublished manuscript.
1990. Chemakum. In Wayne Suttles (ed.), *Northwest Coast*, vol. 7 of the Handbook of North American Indians, pp. 438-440. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
1991. Notes. Pp. 74-84 and 104-111 in: Jesse O. Sawyer, *Wappo Studies* (ed. by Alice Shepherd). Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, Report #7. Berkeley: Department of Linguistics, UC Berkeley.
1993. *Twana Narratives: Native Accounts of a Coast Salish Culture*. Seattle: U of Washington Press.
1997. A Preliminary Analysis of Yukian Root Structure. *Anthropological Linguistics* 39:74-91.
- With Robert F. Heizer:
1942. Francis Drake's California Anchorage in the Light of the Indian Language Spoken There. *Pacific Historical Review* 11:213-217. [Reprinted in R. F. Heizer (ed.), *Elizabethan California*, 1974.]
- With Wayne Suttles:
1960. Pattern and Change in Halkomelem Salish Dialects. *Anthropological Linguistics* 2(7):1-32.
1963. Linguistic Evidence for Salish Prehistory. In Viola Garfield (ed.), *Symposium on Language and Culture*. Proceedings of the 1962 Annual Spring Meeting of the American Ethnological Society, pp. 41-52.
- With Alice Shepherd:
- Forthcoming. A Genetic Interpretation of Supposed Wappo-Yuki Loans.

Carol M. Eastman (1941-1997)

Carol Eastman, a linguistic anthropologist who worked on Haida for many years, died in Hawaii on October 15, 1997, after a year-long battle with lung cancer. At the time of her death she was Senior Vice President and Executive Vice Chancellor of the University of Hawaii, Manoa, a position she had held since 1994. Previous to that she had been Chair of the Department of Anthropology, Dean of the Graduate School, and Vice Provost for International Programs at the University of Washington.

Eastman received her doctorate in linguistics from the University of Wisconsin in 1967 and joined the faculty of the University of Washington the same year. An Africanist by training, she began work on Haida in the 1970s. Much of her research on this language was done in collaboration with her students, most notably Betty Edwards, who completed a dissertation (*The Importance of Pragmatic Factors in Haida Syntax*) under Eastman's supervision in 1982.

—based in part on an obituary in the *Anthropology Newsletter*,
December 1997

PUBLICATIONS ON HAIDA LINGUISTICS

1979a. Word Order in Haida. *IJAL* 45:141-48.

1979b. Spatial and Temporal Boundedness in Haida. *Anthropological Linguistics* 21:224-31.

With P. K. Aoki:

1978. Phonetic Segments in Haida (Hydaburg dialect). In *Linguistic and Literary Studies in Honor of Archibald A. Hill*, II, pp. 237-49. The Hague: Mouton.

With Elizabeth A. Edwards:

1979. New Information and Contrastiveness in Haida. *Papers in Linguistics* 12:31-56.

1980. S-marking and Subordination in Kaigani Haida. *Papers in Linguistics* 13:475-99

1982. Aspects of Conjunction in Kaigani Haida. In *Working Papers of the 17th International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages*, pp. 48-66. Portland: Portland State University.

1983. qaao qaao: A Haida Traditional Narrative, or Quoth the Raven "Nevermore". In *Working Papers of the 18th International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages*, pp. 64-79. Seattle: U of Washington.

1992. *Gyaehlingaay: Traditions, Tales, and Images of the Kaigani Haida*. Seattle: Burke Museum/U of Washington Press.

1995. Fried Bread: A Recipe for the Structure of Haida Oral Narrative. In Michael Dürr, Egon Renner, & Wolfgang Oleschinsky (eds.), *Language and Culture in Native North America: Studies in Honor of Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow*, pp. 253-64. LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 3.

With Robert Welsch & Daniel T. Vaughan:

1975. On Tense and Aspects of Aspect in Haida. *LEKTOS* 1975, 96-117.

Emerson Miles (1911-1997)

Emerson Miles (*thawin q'ayi*), Wintu elder and interpreter, passed away at the age of 86 on July 25, 1997, in Redding, California. He was born on May 27, 1911, in Antler, Shasta County, on the

Sacramento River. He is survived by his cousin, Flora Jones, doctor and spiritual leader of the Wintu, and by Grace Margarette Charles, with whom he lived for over 35 years. An entire community of children and adults are honored to call him uncle, brother, cousin, dad, and grandfather.

Emerson was one of the last two fluent speakers of the Wintu language, the other being his cousin Flora, for whom he served as interpreter during her doctoring. "My grandmother raised me," he once related, "and she never spoke English at all. Until I was about five or six I never spoke English." He prided himself on knowing the old slang and on being able to use the anatomically accurate phrases that earned Wintu the epithet "dirty" from some early writers.

Emerson was always patient and helpful, and his sense of humor was catching. He was always ready with a joke. He was an excellent storyteller (he especially enjoyed telling of the time he escaped from the train taking him to Sherman Indian School), and was a living repository of Wintu traditions, songs, and oral history. In his last years he played an important role in the language revitalization efforts of Flora Jones and her granddaughter, Caleen Sisk-Franco, who formed a "master-apprentice" team under the sponsorship of the Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival. Emerson felt very happy about these efforts, and helped in any way he could.

In 1994 I had the chance to meet Emerson and to work with him—although for far too short a time—on a questionnaire designed to fill gaps in the previous documentation of Wintu. Our plan was to produce a "user-friendly" dictionary to aid language revival. Last summer I was finally able to travel to California again to resume work with Emerson, but it was too late. He passed away the day after my arrival. His death was a great loss to the Wintu community, to all who knew him, and to all who care about the survival of Native American languages.

Emerson will leave a very large void, and will always be remembered. *Boy chiyamenada*, I owe him a lot.

— Stefan Liedtke

After this issue was ready for the printer we received news of the recent death of **Viola Waterhouse**. An obituary will appear in the next issue.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Exhibit Focuses on Melville and Elizabeth Jacobs

In celebration of the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the Melville and Elizabeth Jacobs Research Fund, the Whatcom Museum of History and Art, in Bellingham, Washington, is mounting a special exhibition in its first floor galleries from February 14 to April 26, 1998. The exhibition will explore the Jacobs family, their interest in American Indian research, and their contributions to the field of anthropology.

Melville Jacobs (1902-1971) received his doctorate in anthropology at Columbia University under Franz Boas and in the late 1920s joined the faculty of the University of Washington, where he remained for the rest of his life. Much of Jacobs' extensive ethnographic research was focused on the languages of the Pacific Northwest, particularly on the collection and analysis of narrative texts. His documentation of such languages as Northern Sahaptin, Chinook, Kalapuya, and Coos—which includes a large number of pioneering sound recordings—continues to attract the attention of scholars. Together with his wife, Elizabeth D. Jacobs (1903-1983), he also had an enduring interest in psychiatry and in the psychological analysis of cultural forms. The Jacobs had no children, and they provided in their wills that most of their estate should be used to support further anthropological work among Native Americans, especially in the Northwest.

The Jacobs Research Fund has been administered by the Whatcom Museum since 1973 to “promote and advance scientific research in the field of social and cultural anthropology among living native American people” by small grants that enable scholars to carry out fieldwork primarily focusing on cultural expressive systems such as music, language, and art. An important part of the Whatcom's exhibit will describe how the Fund evolved and show examples of funded projects.

For further information on the exhibit or on the Jacobs Fund contact: Sarah Miller, Whatcom Museum, 121 Prospect Street, Bellingham, WA 98225 (tel: 360/676-6981).

Nahuatl Institute at Yale in Summer 1998

A *Nahuatl Summer Language Institute* will be held at Yale University from June 15 to August 7, 1998. It will offer intensive language training in modern Nahuatl and three one-week intensive seminars with world-renowned scholars in the field of Nahuatl language and culture.

The language training will include 3-hour per day language instruction supplemented by a 5-hour per week language laboratory. Sessions and language table with native speakers will be available.

The visiting scholars will include: **Una Canger** (Univ. of Copenhagen), an expert in Nahuatl dialectology and historical linguistics; **Karen Dakin** (UNAM, Mexico), an expert in Uto-Aztecan and historical linguistics, particularly Nahuatl phonology and morphology; and **Michel Launey** (CNRS, Paris), an expert in Classical Nahuatl and theoretical linguistics, particularly syntax and morphology. There will also be guest lectures by several authorities on New World cultures, including **Rolena Adorno** (Yale), **Louise Burkhart** (SUNY-Albany), **Dana Leibsohn** (Smith College), and **Mary Miller** (Yale).

The coordinator and language instructor for the Institute will be **Jonathan D. Amith**, an anthropologist who lived for 5 years in the Nahuatl-speaking communities of Ameyaltepec and San Agustin Oapan, Guerrero. He has taught Nahuatl in Mexico and is presently affiliated with Yale University.

Tuition is \$2,500. Students will receive 6 hours course credit from Yale University Summer Programs. The Institute is open to undergraduates, graduates, and other scholars, and is approved for FLAS summer language grants. Limited financial assistance is available to Yale students. Accommodations and meal plans are available. Space is limited.

For application materials and further information, contact: Nahuatl Summer Language Institut, Council on Latin American Studies, Yale University, P. O. Box 208206, New Haven, CT 06520-8206 (tel: 203/432-3422; e-mail: jonathan.amith@yale.edu).

19th AILDI to be Held in Arizona

This summer the Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, will again host the *American Indian Language Development Institute*, for its 19th session (June 1-26, 1998). AILDI brings together linguists, tribal elders, bilingual/ESL specialists, teachers, aides, and school administrators in an integrated, holistic learning experience focusing on American Indian languages and cultures.

The emphasis in 1998 will be on training in language immersion, and on developing personal, school, and community action plans for language stabilization. Course topics will include: Strategies for Reversing Language Shift; Language Immersion; Language Ethnicity and Identity; Bilingual Materials and Curriculum for Indian Classrooms; Linguistics for Native American Communities; Literacy and Literature; Technology and Language Maintenance; and Teaching Indigenous Languages as Second Languages.

Tuition is \$685 for six credit hours (all courses lead toward degree programs at Arizona, and toward bilingual and ESL endorsements). Books and supplies cost about \$150, and housing is available on-campus and in privately owned apartments (\$450-\$650 approximately).

To receive registration information, or for other queries, contact: AILDI, Dept. of Language, Reading & Culture, College of Education, Room 517, P.O. Box 210069, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (tel: 520/621-1068; fax: 520/621-8174; e-mail: kfbegay@u.arizona.edu).

Endangered Language Fund Accepting 1998 Proposals

The Endangered Language Fund, a US nonprofit corporation, invites native communities and linguists to submit proposals for the 1998 round of grants to work with endangered languages. These grants are made possible by the generosity of ELF's members.

The Endangered Language Fund provides grants for language maintenance and linguistic field work. The work most likely to be funded is that which serves the native community and the field of linguistics immediately. Work which has immediate applicability to one group and more distant application to the other will also be considered. Publishing subventions are a low priority, although they will be considered. The language involved must be in danger of disappearing within a generation or two. Endangerment is a continuum, and the location on the continuum is one factor in ELF's funding decisions.

Eligible expenses include travel, tapes, films, consultant fees, etc. Grants are normally for one year periods, though extensions may be applied for. ELF expect grants in this round to be less than \$2,000 in size. In 1997 the Endangered Language Fund made ten grants, totalling \$10,000, selected from a competitive field of more than 50 proposals:

Alice Anderton (Intertribal Wordpath Society), “Production of original television dramas in Choctaw and Creek”; **Mark Donohue** (U of Manchester), “Work on the Wasur languages of Indonesia”; **Gary Holton** (UC-Santa Barbara), “Han language documentation project”; **Andrej Kibrik** (U of Alaska), “Recording the last fluent speakers of Kuskokwim in Alaska”; **Mary Linn** (U of Kansas), “Preserving Yuchi, a Native American isolate”; **Rob Pensalfini** (MIT), “Preparing language materials for Jingulu of Australia”; **Ronald Red Elk** (Comanche Language and Cultural Preservation Committee), “Making a rediscovered manuscript useful to the Comanche community”; **Karen Somerville**, (Gakeemaneh/Gignamoane, New Brunswick), “Immersion programs in Micmac, Mal-

iseet and Passamaquoddy”; **Janne Underriner** (U of Oregon), “Recording the last two speakers of Klamath”; and **Ofelia Zepeda** (U of Arizona), “Further work on the Tohono O’odham (Papago) Dictionary Project.”

Before receiving any funds, university-based applicants must show that they have met with their university’s human subjects’ committee requirements. Tribal-based or other applicants must provide equivalent assurance that proper protocols are being used. If a grant is made and accepted, the recipient is required to provide the Endangered Language Fund with a short formal report of the project and to provide the Fund with copies of all publications resulting from materials obtained with the assistance of the grant.

There is no application form. For a statement of the information that should be submitted, write or e-mail: Endangered Language Fund, Inc., Department of Linguistics, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520 (e-mail: elf@haskins.yale.edu). Applications must be mailed in. No e-mail or fax applications will be accepted. Applications must be received by April 20th, 1998. Decisions will be delivered by the end of May, 1998. For further information on the Endangered Language Fund visit the ELF website (<http://sapir.ling.yale.edu/~elf/index.html>).

Kansas Working Papers Invites Submissions for 1998 Volume

The editors of *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* will produce two numbers of Volume 23, for 1998. They welcome submissions of papers on all topics in the field of linguistics and closely-related disciplines for Number 1. Papers dealing with native languages of the Americas will be selected for Number 2. Since KWPL is a working paper series, publication in KWPL does not preclude later publication elsewhere of revised versions of papers. Submissions should be in good readable form (double or 1.5 spaced), not necessarily final copies. If possible, please include a copy of the paper on a Macintosh-formatted disk, in Microsoft Word 5.1 (or earlier), with copies of fonts of symbols used. Student papers are encouraged.

Please include name, address, email address (if possible) when sending correspondence. Send papers or inquiries to: Editors, KWPL, Linguistics Department, 427 Blake Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas 66045 (e-mail: LGSA@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu). Questions can also be directed to the editors of KWPL: Jennifer Ludlow, (jludlow@ukans.edu) and John Kyle (jkyle@ukans.edu).

Other American Indian Language Papers at LSA Meetings

In addition to the record number of papers given in SSILA sessions at our joint meeting with the Linguistic Society of America, January 8-11, a scattering of other papers dealing with American Indian languages and linguistics were given in LSA sessions, in the sessions of the *North American Association for the History of the Linguistic Sciences* (NAAHoLS), and in the sessions of the 1998 meeting of the *Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics* (SPCL).

Twelve of the 195 papers in LSA sessions focused on American Indian languages. These included: **John Alderete** (U of Massachusetts), “Theoretical Implications of Tahltan Stress”; **Shanley Allen** (Max Planck Institute), “Discourse Effects in Early Null Argument Asymmetries” [Inuktitut data; poster session]; **David Beck & David Bennett** (U of

Toronto), “Arguments for the Phonological Paragraph: Evidence from Lushootseed Narrative”; **Megan Crowhurst** (U of North Carolina), “Chain Shifting and Hyper-Fronted Vowels in Sirionó”; **Christopher Culy** (U of Iowa), “Takelma Noun Incorporation Reconsidered”; **Dick Elzinga** (U of Arizona), “Fronting and Palatalization in Shoshoni”; **Terry Malone** (SIL), “Canonically Long and Geminate Vowels in Chimila (Chibchan)”; **Alissa Melinger** (SUNY-Buffalo), “Resolving Conflicting Syllabification in Seneca”; **David Parkinson** (Cornell U), “Knowledge of Verbal Projections in the Acquisition of Causatives in Inuktitut”; **Alice Taff & Jacob Wegelin** (U of Washington), “Intonation Contours in Unangan (Eastern Aleut): Phonetic Description”; **Rachel Walker** (UC-Santa Cruz), “A Comparison of Guaraní Voiceless Stops in Oral versus Nasal Contexts”; and **William F. Weigel** (UC-Berkeley), “Harbingers of Language Death: Yowlumne from 1930 to 1996” [Yawelmani Yokuts].

In addition, the LSA meeting featured a symposium on *Practical Fieldwork: Conflicting Constraints on the Ethical Researcher*, organized by **Sara Trechter** (CSU-Chico) & **Colleen Cotter** (Georgetown U). Three of the six presentations were from SSILA members: **Jonathan Bobaljik** (Harvard U), “The Political Consequences of ‘How Do You Say “salmon”’”; **Sara Trechter**, “Balancing Gender and Academic Roles in the Field”; and **Monica Macaulay** (U of Wisconsin-Madison), “Training Linguistics Students for the Realities of Fieldwork.” The discussant for the symposium was **Anthony Woodbury** (U of Texas-Austin).

Among the papers in the 1998 sessions of NAAHoLS (January 9) were: **Cristina Altman** (U of Sao Paulo, Brazil), “16th- and 17th-Century South American Missionaries and the Components of a Descriptive Grammar”; **Regna Darnell**, “Text, Discourse, and Life History in the American Tradition”; **Dominique Linchet** (Birmingham Southern College), “Histoire de la Floride: A Study of Language and Translation in the Age of Louis XIV”; **Michael Mackert** (U of West Virginia), “Franz Boas’ Early Northwest Coast Alphabet”; and **Karl V. Teeter** (Harvard U), “The Linguistic Research of Frank T. Siebert, Jr.”

Among the papers given at the 1998 meeting of SPCL (January 9-10) were: **Fred Field** (USC), “Revealing Contrasts: Function Words and Inflectional Categories in Modern Mexicano and Palenquero”; and **Evgeniy Golovko** (Inst. Linguistic Research, St. Petersburg), “Language Contact in the Bering Strait Area.”

Old UCPAAE Volumes Still Available from Hearst Museum

Limited numbers of some of the older publications in the *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* (UCPAAE) are still available from the Hearst Museum at UC Berkeley at original or close-to-original prices. In 1996 the Hearst decided to sell off its backstock of these publications to individual purchasers, and for over a year they have been offered for sale in a low-key way at the Museum’s on-campus store and by mail. Many of these publications date back to Kroeber’s pioneering work in the early years of the century and some are collector’s items. Not surprisingly a number of titles are now sold out, but these are mainly publications in archaeology and material culture, or having to do with Ishi. Many classics of California linguistics and linguistically-oriented ethnography are still available. A partial list follows.

- 3 P. E. Goddard, *The Morphology of the Hupa Language* (1905). \$11.
- 4.3 A. L. Kroeber, *Shoshonean Dialects of California* (1907). \$4.
- 4.5 A. L. Kroeber, *The Washo Language of East Central California and Nevada* (1907). \$5.
- 5.1 P. E. Goddard, *The Phonology of the Hupa Language: Part I, Individual Sounds* (1907). \$3.

- 5.2 W. Matthews (P. E. Goddard, ed.), *Navaho Myths, Prayers and Songs, with Texts and Translations* (1907). \$13.
- 5.3 P. E. Goddard, *Kato Texts* (1909). \$6
- 5.5 R. B. Dixon, *The Chimariko Indians and Language* (1910). \$5.
- 6.1 S. A. Barrett, *The Ethno-Geography of the Pomo and Neighboring Indians* (1908). \$36.
- 6.2-3 S. A. Barrett, *The Geography and Dialects of the Miwok Indians*; A. L. Kroeber, *On the Evidences of the Occupation of Certain Regions by the Miwok Indians* (1908). \$12.
- 8.2 A. L. Kroeber, *Ethnography of the Cahuilla Indians* (1908). \$15.
- 8.5 A. L. Kroeber, *Notes on the Shoshonean Dialects of Southern California* (1909). \$3.
- 9.2 A. L. Kroeber, *The Chumash and Costanoan Languages* (1910). \$10.
- 9.3 A. L. Kroeber, *The Languages of the Coast of California North of San Francisco* (1911). \$16
- 10.1 A. L. Kroeber, *Phonetic Constituents of the Native Languages of California* (1911). \$3.
- 10.2 T. T. Waterman, *The Phonetic Elements of the Northern Paiute Language* (1911). \$4.
- 10.3 A. L. Kroeber, *Phonetic Elements of the Mohave Language* (1911). \$4.
- 10.4 J. A. Mason, *The Ethnology of the Salinan Indians* (1912). \$23.
- 10.5 J. Dolores, *Papago Verb Stems* (1913). \$3.
- 10.6 P. E. Goddard, *Notes on the Chilula Indians of Northwestern California* (1914). \$8.
- 10.7 P. E. Goddard, *Chilula Texts* (1914). \$12
- 11.1 P. E. Goddard, *Elements of the Kato Language* (1912). \$6.
- 11.2 A. L. Kroeber, & J. P. Harrington, *Phonetic Elements of the Diegueño Language* (1914). \$2.
- 11.3 P. E. Goddard, *Sarsi Texts* (1915). \$3.
- 11.4 A. L. Kroeber, *Serian, Tequitlatecan, and Hokan* (1915). \$2.
- 11.7 J. A. Mason, *The Mutsun Dialect of Costanoan Based on the Vocabulary of De La Cuesta* (1916). \$4.
- 12.3 A. L. Kroeber, *Arappaho Dialects* (1916). \$4.
- 12.6 E. W. Gifford, *Tübatulabal and Kawaiisu Kinship Terms* (1917). \$3.
- 12.9 A. L. Kroeber, *California Kinship Systems* (1917). \$9.
- 13.1 E. Sapir, *The Position of Yana in the Hokan Stock* (1917). \$27.
- 13.4 E. Sapir, *Yana Terms of Relationship* (1918). \$25.
- 13.6 E. Sapir, *The Fundamental Elements of Northern Yana* (1922). \$25.
- 14.1 J. A. Mason, *The Language of the Salinan Indians* (1918). \$6.
- 14.3 L. L. Loud, *Ethnogeography and Archaeology of the Wiyot Territory* (1918). \$35.
- 14.5 P. Radin, *The Genetic Relationship of N. Am. Indian Languages* (1919). \$4.
- 16.3 R. B. Dixon & A. L. Kroeber, *Linguistic Families of California* (1919). \$17.
- 16.5 T. T. Waterman, *Yurok Geography* (1920). \$40.
- 16.7 P. Radin, *Autobiography of a Winnebago Indian* (1920). \$14.
- 16.8 A. L. Kroeber, *Yuman Tribes of the Lower Colorado* (1920). \$8.
- 17.2 A. L. Kroeber, *California Culture Provinces* (1920). \$10.
- 17.4 P. E. Goddard, *Habitat of the Pitch Indians, A Wailaki Division* (1924). \$4.
- 18.1 E. W. Gifford, *California Kinship Terminologies* (1922). \$20.
- 19.1 P. Radin, *Wappo Texts (First Series)* (1924). \$16.
- 22.1 G. Reichard, *Wiyot Grammar and Texts* (1925). \$24.
- 22.3 G. Danberg, *Washo Texts* (1927). \$12.
- 23.5 F. Kniffen, *Achomawi Geography* (1928). \$10.
- 23.6 P. E. Goddard, *Pitch Accent in Hupa* (1928). \$3.
- 23.7 E. W. Gifford & R. H. Lowie, *Notes on the Akwa'ala Indians of Lower California* (1928). \$8.
- 24.4 A. L. Kroeber, *The Valley Nisenan* (1929). \$15.
- 24.5 P. E. Goddard, *The Bear River Dialect of Athabaskan* (1929). \$10.
- 27 P. Radin, *A Grammar of the Wappo Language* (1929). \$14.
- 28.5 C. DuBois & D. Demetrapoulou, *Wintu Myths* (1931). \$23.
- 29.2 R. H. Lowie, *A Crow Text, with Grammatical Notes* (1930). \$5.
- 29.4 A. L. Kroeber, *The Patwin and their Neighbors* (1932). \$23.
- 31.1 P. Radin, *Mexican Kinship Terms* (1931). \$5.
- 34.2 C. F. Voegelin, *Tübatulabal Grammar* (1935). \$10.
- 34.3 C. F. Voegelin, *Tübatulabal Texts* (1935). \$10.
- 34.5 J. H. Steward, *Myths of the Owens Valley Paiute* (1936). \$15.
- 35.1-2 T. T. Waterman & A. L. Kroeber, *Yurok Marriages*; A. L. Kroeber, *Yurok and Neighboring Kin Term Systems* (1934). \$20.
- 35.3-5 P. Drucker, *A Karuk World-Renewal Ceremony*; A. L. Kroeber, *Karok Towns*; G. A. Nomland & A. L. Kroeber, *Wiyot Towns* (1936). \$18.
- 35.7 P. Drucker, *Contributions to Alsea Ethnography* (1939). \$12.
- 35.9 R. Spott & A. L. Kroeber, *Yurok Narratives* (1942). \$35.
- 36.1 C. DuBois, *Wintu Ethnography* (1935). \$22.
- 36.2 G. A. Nomland, *Sinkyone Notes* (1935). \$14.

- 36.3 H. E. Driver, *Wappo Ethnography* (1936). \$17.
- 36.4 P. Drucker, *The Tolowa and Their Southwest Oregon Kin* (1937). \$15.
- 39.1 R. H. Lowie, *The Crow Language - Grammatical Sketch and Analyzed Text* (1941). \$7.
- 40.1 R. H. Lowie, *Studies in Plains Indian Folklore* (1942). \$15.
- 40.2 O. C. Stewart, *Notes on Pomo Ethnography* (1943). \$12.
- 47.2 A. L. Kroeber, *Ethnographic Interpretations 1-6* (1957). \$20.

Various numbers of *UC Anthropological Records* are also available. For further information, or to order, contact: Hearst Museum Publications, 103 Kroeber Hall #3712, Berkeley, CA 94720-3712 (tel: 510/643-7648, ext. 2; fax: 510/642-6271). Payment by credit card (Visa/MC/Diners Club) only. Shipping & handling (\$3 for the first book, \$1 each for books 2-10, \$5.00 each thereafter), and California sales tax (8.25%), are extra.

Oral Literature Conference in Vancouver

A conference on *First Nations Oral Literatures* will be held at Green College, University of British Columbia, March 5 to 8, 1998, in collaboration with the First Nations House of Learning.

The aim of the conference is to bring storytellers, writers, scholars and graduate students from different disciplines together and invite them to present and talk about their work, as well as give people who are not familiar with First Nations oral texts the opportunity to come into contact with the oldest literature that has developed on the North American continent. Among the keynote speakers, writers and storytellers who will be attending are: Judith Berman; Robert Bringhurst; Wallace Chafe; Julie Cruikshank; Nora Dauenhauer; Richard Dauenhauer; Marilyn Dumont; Victor Golla; Vi Hilbert; Dell Hymes; Sean Kane; Michael Krauss; David Lertzman; Dawn Maracle; Charles Menzies; Duane Niatum; Robin Ridington; William Shipley; Gerald M. Sider; Shirley Sterling; Marie-Lucie Tarpent; Drew Hayden Taylor; and Dennis Tedlock.

Registration for the conference is possible by mail, e-mail, or over the web. For further information contact: First Nations Oral Literature Conference, Department of English, UBC, #397 - 1873 East Mall, Vancouver, B.C. V6T 1Z1, CANADA (fax: 604/822-6906; e-mail: gudrund@unixg.ubc.ca). There is also a conference website at: <http://www.library.ubc.ca/xwi7xwa/>

Workshop on Structure and Constituency

A *Workshop on Structure and Constituency in the Languages of the Americas* will be held at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, University of Regina, March 27-29, 1998, organized by Jan van Eijk.

Papers on any of the four core areas of linguistics (phonetics & phonology, morphology, syntax, and semantics) are welcome, as are papers that explore the interfaces between these disciplines. The Workshop is entirely open-minded as to which theoretical framework a presenter uses, but linguists who work in a theory of very recent origin should be prepared to give a brief synopsis of their chosen framework. A section on the analysis of texts is also planned, and participants who wish to take part in this should submit a brief text with morpheme-by-morpheme analysis and running translation. (The presentation should address aspects of structure and constituency on the text level, e.g. discourse particles, focus devices, etc.) Depending on the number of participants it may or may not be possible to present both a text and a theoretical paper.

Abstracts should be no longer than a page, and submitted in 4 copies with the author's name and affiliation. They may also be

submitted by e-mail. The deadline for submissions is February 6, 1998. Address all correspondence to: Structure & Constituency Workshop, c/o Jan van Eijk, Dept. of Indian Languages, Literatures & Linguistics, Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, 118 College West, Univ. of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2, CANADA (e-mail: wscla@hotmail.com).

Other Upcoming Conferences

(See also "News From Regional Groups")

• *Chicago Linguistic Society (Chicago, April 17-19, 1998)*

The 34th Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society will take place April 17-19, 1998, at the University of Chicago. Original, unpublished work is invited which addresses one of the following panel topics: The Status of Constraints in Linguistic Theory ; CHIPHON '98: The Acquisition of Spoken Language; and Language Acquisition and the Lexicon. The deadline for receipt of abstracts is Jan. 31, 1998. Send abstracts to: Chicago Linguistic Society, 1050 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637. Abstracts may also be submitted by e-mail, provided they conform to guidelines. Further information may be obtained by visiting the CLS website (<http://humanities.uchicago.edu/humanities/cls/cls.html>), by writing to the above address, or by e-mail from <cls@tuna.uchicago.edu>.

• *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages (Louisville, KY, May 14-16, 1998).*

"Strategies for Language Renewal and Revitalization," the 5th Annual Symposium on Stabilizing Indigenous Languages, will be held May 14-16, 1998 at The Galt House East, Louisville, Kentucky. Co-chairs for the symposium are Robert N. St. Clair (U of Louisville) and Evangeline Parsons-Yazzie (U of Northern Arizona). This active group had some 500 participants at previous meetings, many of them native speakers of Indian languages who are developing their own language renewal materials. Abstracts deadline: January 12, 1998. For further information contact: Dr. Robert N. St. Clair, Dept. of English, Univ. of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292 (tel: 502/852-6801; fax: 502/852-4182; e-mail: RNSTCL01@ulkyvm.louisville.edu.com, or rnstclr@earthlink.net).

• *Discourse Across Languages & Cultures (Milwaukee, Sept. 10-12, 1998)*

"Discourse Across Languages & Cultures" (the 24th *University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee Linguistics Symposium*) will be held September 10-12, 1998. Papers are sought that discuss written, spoken, or signed discourse from a cross-linguistic and/or cross-cultural perspective. It is part of the purpose of this symposium to initiate a dialogue among the various disciplines and sub-disciplines that are involved in this study and abstracts are welcome from scholars representing any of the following fields of study where the focus of the paper is on cross-linguistics and/or cross-cultural comparison: discourse analysis text linguistics, contrastive rhetoric, rhetorical typology, translation studies, genre studies. Abstracts should be sent to: '98 UWM Symposium Committee, Dept. of English, U. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201-0413. The deadline for receipt is February 2, 1998. For further information visit the Conference website (<http://www.uwm.edu:80/Dept/English/98Symp.html>), or contact Michael Darnell at the address above (tel: 414/962-1943; fax: 414/229-2643; messages: 414/229-4511; e-mail: darnell@csd.uwm.edu).

• *WECOL (Tempe, Arizona, October 9-11, 1998)*

WECOL (the Western Conference on Linguistics) will be held from 9-11 October, 1998, at Arizona State University (Tempe, AZ). The deadline for abstracts is June 1 and they should be sent to: Elly van Gelderen, Chair Abstracts Committee, ASU, English Department, Tempe, AZ 85287-0302.

• *ICHOLS VIII (Paris, September 14-19, 1999)*

The 8th *International Conference on the History of Language Sciences (ICHOLS VIII)* will be held at the Ecole Normale Supérieure de Fontenay-Saint-Cloud, Tuesday through Sunday, September 14 to 19, 1999. All aspects of the history of the language sciences will be dealt with, in both plenary and parallel sessions. Abstracts must reach the organizing committee no later than April 30, 1998. Address inquiries to: Mme. Claudette Soum, ENS de Fontenay/Saint-Cloud, 2 avenue Pozzo-di-Borgo, 92211 Saint-Cloud Cédex (fax: 01 41 12 85 07; e-mail: soum@ens-fcl.fr).

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 Lyle Campbell, John O'Meara, and Merritt Ruhlen.*]

Canadian Publicity

• John O'Meara has called our attention to two recent pieces in the *Toronto Globe and Mail*.

The first, which appeared on October 16, 1997, was entitled "Native Languages Get with the Program." Written by science reporter Steven Strauss, the article dealt with the development of standardized keyboard positions (i.e., Unicode or ISO, the article didn't say which) for languages written with the *Cree syllabary* and its offshoots. Although Strauss got a little muddled on the origin of the syllabary (he also referred to it as an "alphabet" throughout, and in several places confused writing systems and languages) the article was reasonably accurate. It focused on the problems which arise from different fonts having different keyboard positions for the same syllabic characters. The article ended with a discussion of the standardization of written forms of aboriginal languages. It was illustrated with a chart of 20 Inuktitut words (the terminology of snow and ice, as you might have guessed), written in both the Inuktitut variant of the syllabary and a roman orthography. In addition, the URLs were given for the Universal Declaration of Linguistic Rights (www.indigo.ie/egt/udhr/udlr-en.html) and an Inuktitut language web site maintained by a school in Rankin Inlet (www.arctic.ca/LUS/Inuktitut.html). The article itself may still be available on the *Globe's* own web site (www.theglobeandmail.ca).

The second piece, by Conan Tobias, appeared on December 31, 1997, under the headline "Giving New Meaning to a Dying Tongue." It profiled SSILA member *Keren Rice's* North Slavey dictionary project, which is being supported by the NWT government. Although fewer than 200 people still speak North Slavey, Rice believes that the language remains valuable because of its importance to the identity and culture of its speakers, who live in two small communities, Fort Good Hope and Colville Lake. Her "search and rescue" mission, as the sub-headline puts it, will result in the most complete dictionary of any Canadian Athabaskan language. (Rice's preliminary version of a Fort Good Hope dictionary, compiled in 1978, currently holds that title).

Redskins

• A short report in the December/January 1998 issue of *Lingua Franca* ("Seeing Red," pp. 9-10) sent us to historian *Nancy Shoemaker's* fascinating article, "How Indians Got to Be Red," in the June 1997 issue of *The American Historical Review* (102:625-644). Shoemaker, a Cherokee historian who teaches at the University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire, argues that the racial category "Red," and the color metaphor behind it, was something created by Indians themselves, starting in the Southeast, and not something imposed on them by Europeans. The latter, of course, is the more common view, and some have traced the epithet "Red Indians" back to the Cabots and Cartier. It is not reliably attested until the 18th Century, however, and probably most scholars think that the likely origin of the term is the 1740 edition of Linnaeus' *Systema naturae*, where "red" (as well as "choleric") is used to characterize the American variety of *Homo sapiens*. But Shoemaker cites convincing evidence that Indians from Louisiana to the Carolinas were calling themselves "red men" in a variety of public contexts (including formal correspondence with British and French officials) at least two decades earlier. The ethnographic literature, of course, indicates that many Southeastern peoples had pre-contact identities as "red" (e.g., in the moiety symbolism "red" vs. "white"). The concept was thus readily available to Southeastern Indians when, as Shoemaker believes, they started to fit themselves into the racial categories defined by the Europeans. If Europeans were "white" and their African slaves "black", there was a certain logic to the third party calling itself "red." — Although some may understandably be wary of a paper that has "trendy" written all over it (race, color, metaphor, Otherness, hegemony, ...), this richly textured historical essay is nevertheless well worth a look.

Scientific American At It Again, This Time in French

• *Pour la Science*, the French edition of our old friend the *Scientific American*, put out a special thematic issue in October 1997 devoted to "Les Langues du Monde." Although the issue is introduced by Sylvain Auroux, the distinguished French historian of linguistics, most of the articles appear to be translations of pieces that appeared earlier in English in the parent journal, some going back to the 1970s. (For some reason, references to the original versions are not provided to the French readers.)

Given the predilections of the editors of *Scientific American* it is no surprise—although still a disappointment—to see so much of this issue given over to the speculations of *Joseph Greenberg*, *Colin Renfrew*, *Merritt Ruhlen* and the other usual suspects. The section on "La Naissance du Langage" features rereads of articles by Colin Renfrew ("La diversification linguistique", *SA* January 1994), Philip Ross ("L'histoire du langage", *SA* April 1991), and Luigi Cavalli-Sforza ("Des gènes, des peuples et des langues", *SA* November 1991). Alas, none of these seems to have been significantly revised in the light of criticism. So Renfrew still informs us (p.38) that the ancestors of the Navajo and Apaches (or at least "certains locateurs du proto-na-déné") migrated to Arizona and New Mexico around 8,000 BC when the subarctic tundra warmed up, although his earlier suggestion that they made the trek on horseback has been mercifully excised.

The section on "L'Histoire des Langues" similarly sports Renfrew's paper on "La dispersion des langues indo-européennes", Greenberg & Ruhlen's "L'origine linguistique des Amérindiens", and a newly-published paper

by Ruhlen, "Une nouvelle famille de langues: le déné-caucasien." Gamkrelidze and Ivanov are also given space, along with a few more conservative voices such as David Phillipson on Bantu. (The article on "Les langues créoles" is attributed to David Bickerton in the Table of Contents, is signed by Derrick Bickerton, and was certainly not proofread by Derek Bickerton.)

We found at least one interesting article, in the final section on "Informatique"—a short piece by Marc Thouvenot, a CNRS researcher, about constructing a digital database of the pre-conquest Nahuatl pictographic script as an aid in its decipherment.

Recreational Reading

• *Play With Fire*, by Dana Stabenow (1995, Berkeley Prime Crime) is "an enjoyable read", writes our correspondent, *Lyle Campbell*. "Stabenow's heroine, Kate Shugak, is a tough no-nonsense, common-sense, likeable Aleut woman, formerly of the Anchorage D.A.'s office. The mystery has good ingredients: a nameless body found in the wake of a forest fire, militant fundamentalists, a big wolf-dog named 'Mutt' with a significant role in the book, slight touches of romance, and tussles with female family members, and offers a compelling sense of life in Alaska together with witty digs at the tourists. SSILA readers will appreciate that Kate Shugak, who finds herself in a situation where she must speak French, is reportedly better designed for Aleut gutturals. — Dana Stabenow has also written four other Kate Shugak mysteries (*A Fatal Thaw*, *Dead in the Water*, *A Cold Day for Murder*, and *A Cold-Blooded Business* — the last of which won an Edgar Award). [SSILA VP Karl Teeter, who reviews murder mysteries for a Cambridge, Massachusetts, bookshop awarded the first three of these earlier books four black cats (on a one-to-five cat scale). See *SSILA Newsletter* 12:3, October 1993.]

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan

• The nearly firm time and place for the next *Athabaskan Languages Conference* is June 12-13, 1998, at the University of Calgary and the Tsuut'ina Nation lands. There will be many Native people coming and, hopefully, a feast with buffalo meat prepared in the old way. Co-organizers Gary Donovan and Bruce Starlight are hoping to have some of the older people tell stories and compare stories across the nations. They are hoping that several linguists will gear their presentations to the native people present, but provision will also be made for linguists to talk on theoretical issues. They are also toying with the idea of have the various papers vetted by peer assessment and then published, in part in paper and in part on computer diskettes. For further information contact Gary Donovan, 6315 Dalsby Rd. NW, Calgary, Alberta, Canada (e-mail: donovan@acs.ucalgary.ca).

Far West

• The 13th *California Indian Conference* will be held in the Seven Hills Conference Center, San Francisco State University, February 27-March 1, 1998. The CIC is an annual gathering for the exchange of views and information among academics, American Indians, students, and other

community members. Any topic reflecting humanistic, scientific, artistic, or social concern with California Indian people and their cultural heritage is welcome. The abstract deadline (January 5) has passed, but late abstracts will be considered if space is available on the program. Contact: Lee Davis, Anthropology, SF State U, San Francisco, CA 94132 (tel: 415/338-6583; e-mail: califia@sfsu.edu).

- The 1998 *Hokan-Penutian Languages Workshop* will be held at the University of Oregon in Eugene, June 26-28, 1998. Further details will be announced later this Winter. For information contact: Scott DeLancey, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 (tel: 541/346-3901; e-mail: delancey@darkwing.uoregon.edu).

Iroquoian

- **David Kanatawakhon Maracle** writes us about his work on a Mohawk CD-ROM and other Iroquois language materials:

A CD-ROM, designed to teach the Mohawk language at the introductory level, was recently developed by the Institute of Iroquoian Linguistic and Cultural Studies at the University of Western Ontario, and is being distributed by *Kanyen'keha Books*. This CD-ROM was designed to be used primarily as a self-teaching tool for Mohawk learners who are unable to attend language instruction classes. The content is based on the first part of an introductory Mohawk course presently taught at Western Ontario, as well as at Brock University in St. Catharines, Ontario. It includes lessons, drills and translation exercises, a lexicon of all occurring words, and an audio cassette pack of eight cassettes.

The CD-ROM sells for Cdn \$129 (US \$109) plus \$2.50 for shipping and handling. The materials package (textbook, workbook, answer book, cassettes) sells for Cdn \$149 (US \$129) plus \$10 shipping and handling. The complete package sells for Cdn \$249 (US \$229), and special rates are available for students and retailers. Proceeds will go to support production of further materials.

To order, or for information on other Mohawk language materials available, contact: Kanyen'keha Books, P. O. Box 1234, Brantford, Ontario N3T 5T3, Canada (tel: 519/661-3430; e-mail: maracle@sscl.uwo.ca).

Mayan Writing & Epigraphy

- The 1998 *Maya Meetings at Texas* will be held at the Univ. of Texas at Austin, March 12-21. They will have the theme "Tollan as Political Currency: Myth and Image in Mesoamerica."

The meetings will open with the *XVth Texas Symposium* (March 12-13). Papers will include: **Kenneth Brown**, "Of Myths and Humans: The Quiche, Chichen Itza, Toltecs, Tollan, and the Belief Systems of Anthropologists and Past Maya Cultures"; **David Carrasco**, "The Great Tollan: A Mesoamerican Emblem"; **Richard Diehl**, "Tula of the Toltecs: the Archaeological Reality"; **Rex Koontz**, "Constructing Tollan at El Tajín"; **Geoffrey McCafferty**, "Cholula and the Legacy of Legitimacy"; **Mary Miller**, "A Fresh Look at the Cenote of Chichen Itza"; **John Pohl**, "The Children of Quetzalcoatl: Post Classic Toltec Confederacies"; **Linda Schele & Julia Kappelman**, "Tollan in the Late Preclassic"; **Mari Carmen Serra Puhe**, "Similarities between Tula and Xochitecatl"; **David Stuart** [TBA]; **Michael Smith**, "The Toltec Empire Strikes Out: Archaeology and Imperialism in Central Mexico"; and **Karl Taube**, "The Toltecs of Tula: Teotihuacan Origins, and Aztec Continuity."

On the evening of March 13, **Peter Mathews** (U of Calgary) will give a public lecture on "Introducing Mayan Glyphs," which will provide an introduction to the *XXIInd Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing*, March 14-15. It will be conducted by **Nikolai Grube** (U of Bonn) and **Simon**

Martin, taking over from the ailing **Linda Schele** (U of Texas-Austin), and will consist of 12 hours of lectures and discussion divided into four sessions. No prior knowledge of the glyphs is required

The *XVIth Long Workshop* will be held during the week of March 16-21, conducted by 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 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. In addition, research groups will investigate the texts and history of Tikal and the Central Peten, the Petexbatun area, Calakmul, and the Caracol-Belize area. **Kathryn Josserand & Nicholas Hopkins** will offer a workshop on Classic Maya and Modern Chol Grammar. **Ruth Krochock** will head groups working on Chichen Itza and other Yucatecan sites. **Justin Kerr** will lead a group on Maya Ceramic Texts. **Richard Johnson** will head a group investigating the Dresden Codex. A workshop lead by **Barbara MacLeod** will continue research on verbs in the inscriptions. **John Justeson & Terry Kaufman** will lead groups on Zapotec Glyphs and the Epi-Olmec La Mojarra Script. The Southeast US Ceremonial Complex group will continue under the direction of **Kent Reilly**.

A *Mixtec Codex Workshop* will be directed by **John Pohl**, assisted by **Robert Williams**. This year the group will examine the Codex Selden. The workshop is open to all; no prior experience with Mixtec is required.

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: p.keeler@mail.utexas.edu or maya meet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu).

- In June 1997, **Linda Schele**, one of the most influential scholars working with Mayan glyphs and the prime mover behind the Maya Meetings at Texas, told her friends and colleagues that she had been diagnosed with inoperable cancer and had been given a prognosis of ten to twelve months to live. In her remaining time, Linda has been devoting herself to establishing a Chair in Precolumbian Art and Writing at the University of Texas. Approximately \$500,000 has already been pledged toward the endowment, and it is hoped that gifts from the many people that Linda has influenced will help reach the goal of \$2 million. Anyone interested in donating funds to the "Linda Schele Chair" should contact: Karen S. Payne, Assistant Dean, Development Office, College of Fine Arts, University of Texas-Austin, Austin, TX 78712.

Cariban Languages

- A workshop on the Carib languages of Venezuela (*Taller Karibe '97*) was held at the Universidad de Oriente, in Sucre, Venezuela, on October 20-21, 1997. Organized by Andrés Romero-Figueroa, the workshop included the following presentations:

Marie Claude Mattei-Müller (Max Planck Institute), "Las Lenguas Karibes de Venezuela: Situación Histórica y Lingüística", "Morfología del Panare", and "Revisión de la Clasificación de las Lenguas Karibes"; **Andrés Romero-Figueroa** (U de Oriente), "Morfo-sintaxis Karíña"; **Carolina Iribarren** (USB) "*Government & Binding* en la Morfo-sintaxis Karibe"; **Maria Fernanda Pelayo** (U de Oriente), "La Estructura Argumental Preferida en *poro:ru e:marü*"; **Luis Oquendo** (U del Zulia), "Datos preliminares sobre el Japreira"; **José Alvarez** (U del Zulia), "Morfo-fonología del Pemón"; **Raimundo Medina** (U del Zulia), "Sintaxis del Yukpa."

Some of the materials (handouts, reprints, etc.) that were distributed or discussed at the workshop are available from the organizer on request. Contact: Prof. Andrés Romero-Figueroa, Villa Venezia, Edificio Pili-4C, Cumana 6101, Sucre, Venezuela (aromero@cumana.sucre.udo.edu.ve.)

Andean Languages

• **Clodoaldo Soto** writes: "We are currently preparing the copy for Issue 21 of the *Correo de Lingüística Andina*. I would like to ask all Andean linguists to send me any information or news they might have on Andean linguistics or related topics of interest. Responses may be sent either by mail or e-mail, hopefully by January 15, 1998. Anyone interested in subscribing should also get in touch with me." — Clodoaldo can be reached at: Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies, 201 International Studies Building, 910 S 5th St., Champaign, IL 61820 (e-mail: s-soto3@uiuc.edu).

• Two courses in *Southern Peruvian Quechua* will be offered at the University of Pennsylvania during the summer of 1998. These courses are open to graduate students, advanced undergraduates, professionals and other interested individuals. They will be taught by **Serafín Coronel-Molina**, a native speaker of Quechua, using a combination of traditional and multimedia texts, and were developed in consultation with **Nancy H. Hornberger** of the Graduate School of Education at the University of Pennsylvania. (Both Coronel-Molina and Hornberger are SSILA members.)

Elementary Quechua I (LING 140 for undergraduates; LING 508 for graduates) is intended for students with no previous study experience in Quechua. The variety taught will be from the Southern Quechua family spoken in Peru. The course will promote the development of the four language skills: speaking, listening, reading and writing, providing a good practical command of oral and written skills appropriate for everyday situations. In addition, classwork will include discussion of native Andean culture, as well as the changing face of Quechua culture in light of recent migration trends. The course will be offered in the first summer session (May 19 to June 26, 1998), and will meet five days a week from 10 am to 12 noon.

Elementary Quechua II (LING 141 for undergraduates; LING 509 for graduates) is a continuation of *Elementary Quechua I* for students who have taken the first session course or who have previously studied Southern Peruvian Quechua at the beginning level. The format will be the same as for *Elementary Quechua I*. Grammatical structures will be continually reviewed throughout this course, while a rich input of material in Quechua is provided with the goal of increasing the range of vocabulary and linguistic structures as well as knowledge of the culture. It will be offered in the second summer session (June 29 to August 7, 1998), and will also meet five days a week from 10 am to 12 noon.

For further information and registration, contact: Penn Language Center, 401 Lauder-Fischer Hall, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6330 (tel: 215/898-6039; fax: 215/573-2139; e-mail: vassilie@sas.upenn.edu).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

American Indian Languages: The Historical Linguistics of Native America. Lyle Campbell. Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics 4. Oxford University Press, 1997. 512 pp. \$75. [C.'s purpose in this volume to construct "a general survey of what is known about the history of Native American languages," as well as to examine the state of American Indian historical linguistics and to sum up the success and failure of its various methodologies.

The first substantive section (Chapter 2, "The History of American Indian (Historical) Linguistics") sets the tone of the book. The coverage is exhaustive, reflecting C.'s multifaceted interests and seemingly limitless

familiarity with the literature, in all major languages. (Thus, with refreshing hemispheric ecumenism, Gilij and Hervás y Panduro are given as much space as contemporary North Americans Duponceau and Pickering). C.'s basic message is that the historical study of American Indian languages has from its inception been an integral part of comparative linguistics, and that, far from being "backward" and "marginal" as Greenberg and some others have maintained, it has "often been in the forefront of major linguistic developments" (pp. 84-5).

C. confronts Greenberg's own hypotheses in Chapter 3, "The Origin of American Indian Languages," but puts the theoretical discussion in historical context. The need to account for the astounding linguistic diversity of the Western Hemisphere has led, C. argues, to two broadly contrasting approaches, which he labels the "inspectional" and "assessment" approaches, each characterized by "different claims and interpretations concerning the origin of New World languages and the peopling of the Americas" (93). The "inspectional" approach is frequently linked to biological and archaeological perspectives, since it more directly addresses questions of hemispheric interrelationships (but at the expense of scholarly authority, C. would argue). In C.'s "assessment" view, by contrast, the possibility that linguistic classification will contribute much to an understanding of the entry of humans to the New World is "slight."

In Chapters 4 through 6, C. catalogues the language families—in the narrowest "assessment" sense—of North, Central, and South America. For each family he provides a detailed classification (with full attribution of sources) down to the language level. If it has been reconstructed, the phonemic inventory of the proto-language is given, and interesting sound shifts discussed. The thoroughness of these descriptions depends, of course, on the amount of work that has been carried out, but C. goes to pains to show how extensive this work is for many families. A section with 27 detailed maps, taken from the standard sources, is included at the end of the volume. The detail matches or surpasses that of SIL's *Ethnologue*.

Chapters 7 and 8 are destined to be the most controversial of the book. Chapter 7 is an extraordinarily thorough survey of the methodological principles and procedures that have been used in genetic linguistic research in the Americas. While he describes all methods from superficial lexical comparison to grammatical typology, C. aligns himself with those who admit family relationships only when they are supported by regular sound correspondences in basic vocabulary, after careful attention to eliminating possible borrowing, onomatopoea, or accident.

Such methodological rigor leads C. to look askance, in Chapter 8, at many of the specific proposals for distant genetic relationships in the Americas (where "distant" can range from such linkages as Natchez-Muskogean or Sahaptian-Klamath, through Gulf or Penutian to far-fetched ideas like Mayan-Altaic). He rates the probability of genetic proposals on a scale from positive 100% (absolute certainty) to negative 100% (absolute rubbish), with 0% indicating that it could go either way. He further assigns a figure from 0 to 100% to his own confidence in the first rating, largely reflecting the extent and nature of the evidence. Thus Nahuatl-Greek is -100% probable with a confidence rating approaching 100%. Some other ratings (p=probability, c=confidence) are: Macro-Siouan (-20%p, 75%c); Aztec-Tanoan (0%p, 50%c); Quechua-Aymara (+50%p, 50%c); Na-Dene (including Haida) (0%p, 25%c); Na-Dene (excluding Haida) (+75%p, 40%c); Zuni-Penutian (-80%p, 50%c); Nostratic-Amerind (-90%p, 75%c). Except for the handful of hypotheses he has personally tested, C.'s ratings inevitably reflect his assessment of the (largely) published literature. They will probably get him into more trouble than they are worth, although they will stimulate much healthy discussion.*

* Marie-Lucie Tarpent & Daythal Kendall will certainly want to dispute C.'s rating of Takelma-Kalapuyan (+80p, 60%c). In a paper given at the New York meeting earlier this month they convincingly showed that most of the resemblances previously cited are much better explained as borrowings.

A final chapter discusses areas in the Americas within which typological similarities and patterns of borrowing indicate extensive diffusional contact. Again largely following the previous literature, C. identifies over 20 such linguistic areas, varying in size from all of Lowland South America to the Clear Lake basin in Northern California.

Both C. and his editor (the series is under the general editorship of William Bright) have worked hard to give this book the authority and accessibility of a major reference work. Tables and appendices abound, including a stunning synoptic Comparison of Major Classifications of North American Languages from Gallatin through Sapir (pp. 86-9). There are over 50 pages of notes, and the bibliography is all-inclusive. There are two indexes, one of authors mentioned or cited, the other of languages, language families, and proposed genetic relationships.

— Order from: Oxford Univ. 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).]

Salish Languages and Linguistics: Theoretical and Descriptive Perspectives. Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins & M. Dale Kinkade (editors). Trends in Linguistics: Studies and Monographs 107. Mouton de Gruyter, 1997. 575 pp. \$134 (\$55 to SSILA members). [A broad survey of the current state of Salish studies. Following an introductory article by the editors on “Salish Languages and Linguistics” the volume contains:

Part I: Phonetic and phonological studies. Bruce Bagemihl, “Maximality in Bella Coola”; Dawn Bates & Barry F. Carlson, “Spokane Syllable Structure and Reduplication”; Nicola J. Bessell, “Phonetic Aspects of Retraction in Interior Salish”; Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins, “The Morphological and Phonological Constituent Structure of Words in Moses-Columbia Salish”; and M. Dale Kinkade, “How much does a schwa weigh?” — *Part II: Morphological and syntactic studies.* Philip W. Davis & Ross Saunders, “The Place of Bella Coola in a Typology of the Relative Clause”; Steven M. Egesdal & M. Terry Thompson, “A Fresh Look at Tillamook Inflectional Morphology”; Dwight G. Gardiner, “Topic and Focus in Shuswap”; Donna B. Gerds, “Mapping Halkomelem Voice”; and Eloise Jelinek, “Prepositions in Northern Straits Salish and the Noun/verb Question.” — *Part III: Ethnosemantic studies.* Gary B. Palmer, “Foraging for Patterns in Interior Salish Semantic Domains”; and Nancy J. Turner, Marianne Boelscher Ignace, & Brian D. Compton, “Shuswap Tree Names: Key to the Past?” — *Part IV: Comparative and historical studies.* Paul D. Kroeber, “Prehistory of the Upper Chehalis Continuative Aspect”; and Jan van Eijk, “CVC Reduplication in Salish.”

An appendix lists all the papers given during the first 30 years of Salish Conferences, 1966-1995.

— SSILA members are offered a substantial discount. Use the form in the SSILA/Mouton de Gruyter brochure for 1998, and place the order through SSILA.]

The Lillooet Language: Phonology, Morphology, Syntax. Jan van Eijk. UBC Press, 1997. 312 pp. Cdn \$75. [A reworking of van Eijk’s 1985 doctoral dissertation, this is a full descriptive grammar of Lillooet, an Interior Salish language of south-central British Columbia. It takes its place as one of the most accessible grammars for any Salishan language.

Van Eijk divides his presentation into 40 short and well-labelled chapters, with clear subsections and abundant well-labelled charts and tables to

guide the neophyte through the maze of Salish morphosyntax. Understandably, the majority of chapters (8 through 34) fall into the Morphology section, although the Phonology section gives a succinct overview of a notoriously difficult system. Syntax, however, is a bit skimpy, and discourse-related topics such as Focus and Control are mentioned only in passing (Chapter 38, “Special Questions”). Chapter 39 has a short, fully analyzed text, and Chapter 40 provides a handy conversion table between E’s phonemic orthography and the practical orthography used by the Lillooet Tribal Council. There are several pages of notes and a thorough index.

This is the first publication in a new UBC Press series, *First Nations Languages*, under the general editorship of Patricia A. Shaw, with M. Dale Kinkade as co-editor. If this nicely edited and well-produced book indicates the standard aspired to, the series promises to be a major contribution to American Indian linguistics. (Incidentally, the cover artwork by Musqueam artist Susan Point is stunning.)

— Order from: UBC Press, Univ. of British Columbia, 6344 Memorial Road, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z2, Canada (tel: 604/822-5959; fax: 1-800-668-0821; web: www.ubcpres.ubc.ca.)]

A Language of Our Own: The Genesis of Michif, the Mixed Cree-French Language of the Canadian Métis. Peter Bakker. Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics 10. Oxford University Press, 1997. 336 pp. \$45 (paper)/\$80 (cloth). [Michif, which is spoken in western Canada by a rapidly dwindling number of the Métis descendants of French Canadian fur traders and Cree Indians, is a “mixed” language in the most literal sense, using French for nouns and Cree for verbs, and incorporating two different sets of grammatical rules.

B. writes (p. 280) that Michif “is a unique language in many respects. It is unclassifiable genetically and therefore comparable with the duck-billed platypus or the panda in biology. Does it belong to the Algonquian or to the Indo-European (Romance) language family? Even as a mixed language it is unique. With its verb-noun dichotomy it looks completely different from the other mixed languages of the world.”

Blending historical research with his own fieldwork data, B. both provides a detailed analysis of the language and situates it in the social realities of the late-18th and early-19th century Canadian frontier. Chapters include: Introduction: The Problem of Michif; European-Amerindian Contact in the Fur Trade; The Métis Nation: Origin and Culture; Grammatical Sketch of Michif; Variation in Michif; Cree-French Language Mixture: Types and Origin; Ethnogenesis and Language Genesis: A Model; The Intertwining of French and Cree; The French, Cree and Ojibwe Components of Michif; and The Genesis of Michif.

— Order from: Oxford Univ. 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).]

Quebec’s Aboriginal Languages: History, Planning, Development. Edited by Jacques Maurais. Multilingual Matters #107, 1996. 334 pp. \$59 (US). [Translation of *Les langues autochtones de Québec*, 1992. (See *SSILA Newsletter* XII.1, April 1993, p.8-9.) Contents include:

Jacques Maurais, “The Situation of Aboriginal Languages in the Americas”; Louis-Jacques Dorais, “The Aboriginal Languages of Quebec: Past and Present”; François Trudel, “Aboriginal Language Policies of the

Canadian and Quebec Governments"; Lynn Drapeau, "The State of Art in Linguistic Research, Standardisation, and Modernisation in Quebec's Aboriginal Languages"; and Lynn Drapeau & Jean-Claude Corbeil, "Aboriginal Languages in the Perspective of Language Planning." Three grammatical sketches are also included — Mohawk (Marianne Mithun), Montagnais (Danielle Cyr), and Inuktitut (Ronald Lowe) — as well as a section on "The Future of Aboriginal Languages" with short statements from speakers of eight aboriginal languages (Algonquin, Atikamekw, Cree, Huron, Inuktitut, Micmac, Montagnais, and Naskapi).

— Order from: Taylor & Francis Inc., 1900 Frost Rd., Suite 101, Bristol, PA 19007; or OISE, Univ. of Toronto, 712 Gordon Baker Rd., Toronto, Ontario M2H 3R7, CANADA.]

Tales of an Endishodi: Father Berard Haile and the Navajos, 1900-1961. Transcribed and edited by Father Murray Bodo, O.F.M. Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1998. 296 pp. \$24.95 (paper)/\$45 (cloth). [Near the end of his long and productive life, Father Berard Haile recorded these informal reminiscences of his career as a Franciscan priest at St. Michael's Mission in Arizona.

Posted to St. Michael's soon after his ordination in 1900, Haile devoted most of his life to the study of the Navajo language and to the detailed documentation of Navajo traditional culture. He was the primary author of the Franciscan Fathers' *Ethnologic Dictionary of the Navaho Language* (1910) and later published *A Manual of Navaho Grammar* (1926). Between 1928 and 1939 Haile worked closely with Edward Sapir, who became his personal friend as well as a colleague in Navajo linguistics. Under Sapir's influence he published a detailed introduction to Navajo phonology and morphology (*Learning Navajo*, 1941-48) and an analytic lexicon (*A Stem Vocabulary of the Navaho Language*, 1950-51). Among Haile's many publications of Navajo texts were *Origin Legend of the Navaho Enemy Way* (1938), *Origin Legend of the Navajo Flintway* (1943), and *Legend of the Ghostway Ritual and Sucking Way* (1950).

In the anecdotal stories in the present volume, Haile recalls bear hunting, baseball, Navajo and Hopi ceremonies, the first automobile on the Navajo Reservation, St. Michael's Press, traders, and various people and places. Eight of Haile's rarer papers are reprinted as appendices, and Bodo's introduction discusses Haile's career as a missionary and anthropologist.

— Order from: Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Blvd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1591 (tel: 1-800-249-7737; fax: 1-800-622-8667).]

Diccionario Bilingüe Muiname-Español, Español-Muiname. James W. Walton, Janice P. Walton & Clementina Pakky de Buenaventura. Edited by Michael Maxwell. Editorial Alberto Lleras Camargo, SIL Columbia, 1997. 219 pp. \$13.80. [A moderately full dictionary (approximately 3,000 primary entries) in the exemplary SIL style, with a short grammatical sketch appended.

Muiname is one of the two languages of the Bora family (the other is Bora-Miraña) of lowland Colombia and Peru. Restricted to small areas on the Cahuinari and Caquetá rivers near the Colombian-Peruvian border, the Bora languages are distantly but clearly related to Witoto in adjacent NE Peru, and these two groups, together (probably) with Andoke, make up the genetically isolated Witotoan stock. Any information on Witotoan languages is valuable, and we are once again indebted to SIL-Colombia for making hard-to-find data so accessible. James and Janice Walton began working on Murinane in the early 1970s, and their earlier version of a

Murinane dictionary has been reworked and extended by Mrs. Pakky de Buenaventura, a Muriname speaker, with the help of SIL linguist Michael Maxwell.

— Order from: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, PubCo Office, Apartado Aéreo 120308, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia (e-mail: cob.pubco@sil.org.)]

A fala tukano dos Yépâ-Masa. Henri Ramirez. Tomo I: Gramática; Tomo II: Dicionário; Tomo III: Método de aprendizagem. Manaus: Inspeção Salesiana Missionária da Amazônia, 1997. 395 pp., 313 pp., and 347 pp. No price indicated. [A thorough description of the phonology (including tone) of a poorly known SE Tucanoan language, with a survey of the grammar and syntax, and a lexicon. (Recommended by Wolf Dietrich, U of Münster). — Order from: Inspeção Salesiana Missionária da Amazônia, Caixa Postal 427, 69011-970 Manaus, AM, Brazil (e-mail: isma@internext.com.br).]

Describing Morphosyntax: A Guide for Field Linguists. Thomas E. Payne. Cambridge University Press, 1997. 412 pp. \$19.95 (paper)/\$54.95 (cloth). [P. has written this very useful textbook as a guide for fieldworkers who want to prepare a descriptive grammar of one of the many "under-described" languages of the world.

His main purpose is to help grammar writers "bring the extensive knowledge that exists in the literature to bear on the complex and often confusing task of describing a language." To facilitate this P. has structured the book around ten key theoretical topics in morphology and syntax, including: Morphological typology; grammatical categories; constituent order typology; nouns and NP operations; predicate nominals and related constructions; grammatical relations; voice and valence adjusting operations; other verb and VP operations; pragmatically marked constructions; and clause combinations. An introductory chapter provides suggestions for dealing with demographic and ethnographic information, and a concluding chapter is devoted to language in use. Appendices provide (1) a discussion of the relative merits of elicited and textual data, and (2) a list of about 60 exemplary reference grammars (16 of them of American Indian languages).

— Order from: Cambridge Univ. Press, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011-4211 (tel: 1-800-673-7423).]

Endangered Languages: Current Issues and Future Prospects. Edited by Lenore A. Grenoble & Lindsay A. Whaley. Cambridge University Press, 1997. 350 pp. \$27.95 (paper)/\$69.95 (cloth). [Proceedings of a conference held at Dartmouth College in February 1995. Several of the contributions are from scholars who work with American Indian languages. Contents include:

I. *General Issues:* Nancy Dorian, "Western language Ideologies and Small-language Prospects"; and Lenore A. Grenoble & Lindsay A. Whaley, "Toward a Typology of Language Endangerment." — II. *Language Community Responses:* Nora & Richard Dauenhauer, "Technical, Emotional, and Ideological Issues in Reversing Language Shift: Examples from Southeast Alaska"; Nora England, "Mayan Efforts Toward Language Preservation"; Kaia'titahke Annette Jacobs, "A Chronology of Mohawk Language Instruction at Kahnaw'ke"; and Colette Grinevald, "Language Endangerment in South America: A programmatic approach." — III. *What is Lost: Language Diversity:* Marianne Mithun, "The

Significance of Diversity in Language Endangerment and Preservation"; Ken Hale, "On Endangered Languages and the Importance of Linguistic Diversity"; Christopher Jocks, "Living Words and Cartoon Translations: Longhouse 'Texts' and the Limitations of English"; Anthony Woodbury, "Documenting Rhetorical, Aesthetic, and Expressive Loss in Language Shift." — IV. *Mechanisms of Language Loss*: André Kapanga, "Impact of Language Variation and Accommodation Theory on Language Maintenance: An analysis of Shaba Swahili"; Carol Myers-Scotton, "A Way to Dusty Death: The matrix language turnover hypothesis"; and Nikolai Vakhtin, "Copper Island Aleut: A case of language 'resurrection'."

— Order from: Cambridge Univ. Press, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011-4211 (tel: 1-800-673-7423).]

Teaching Indigenous Languages. Edited by Jon Reyhner. Center for Excellence in Education, Northern Arizona University, 1997. 323 pp. \$6.95. [A selection of 25 papers from the 4th annual Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Symposium ("Sharing Effective Language Renewal Practices") held in May 1997 at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff. Contents include:

I. *Tribal and School Roles.* Gina P. Cantoni, "Keeping Minority Languages Alive: The School's Responsibility"; and Octaviana V. Trujillo, "A Tribal Approach to Language and Literacy Development in a Trilingual Setting." — II. *Teaching Students.* Steve Greymorning, "Going Beyond Words: The Arapaho Immersion Program"; Veronica Carpenter, "Teaching Children to 'Unlearn' the Sounds of English"; Alice Taff, "Learning Ancestral Languages by Telephone"; Armando Heredia & Norbert Francis, "Coyote as Reading Teacher: Oral Tradition in the Classroom"; by Tezozomoc, Danza Azteca Huehuetotl, & Danza Azteca Tenochtitlan, "Revernaclarizing Classical Nahuatl Through Danza (Dance) Azteca-Chichimeca"; and M. Trevor Shanklin, Carla Paciotto & Greg Prater, "The KinderApache Song and Dance Project." — III. *Teacher Education.* Teresa L. McCarty, Akira Y. Yamamoto, Lucille J. Watahomigie & Ofelia Zepeda, "School-Community-University Collaborations: The American Indian Language Development Institute"; and Joyce A. Silverthorne, "Language Preservation and Human Resources Development."

IV. *Curriculum and Materials Development.* Willem J. de Reuse, "Issues in Language Textbook Development: The Case of Western Apache"; Bernadette Adley-SantaMaria, "White Mountain Apache Language: Issues in Language Shift, Textbook Development, and Native Speaker-University Collaboration"; Dolores Jacobs, "Science Explorers Translation Project"; Makalapua Ka'awa & Emily Hawkins, "Incorporating Technology into a Hawaiian Language Curriculum"; and Ruth Bennett, "It Really Works: Cultural Communication Proficiency." — V. *Language Attitudes and Promotion.* Rangi Nicholson, "Marketing the Maori Language"; Leighton C. Peterson, "Tuning in to Navajo: The Role of Radio in Native Language Maintenance"; Alice Anderton, "The Wordpath Show"; Stacye Hathorn, "The Echota Cherokee Language: Current Use and Opinions about Revival"; and Ann Batchelder & Sherry Markel, "An Initial Exploration of Navajo Nation's Language and Culture Initiative."

VI. *Summing Up.* Dawn B. Stiles, "Four Successful Indigenous Language Programs"; Scott Palmer, "Language of Work: The Critical Link Between Economic Change and Language Shift"; Robert N. St. Clair, "The Invisible Doors Between Cultures"; Barbara Burnaby, "Personal Thoughts on Indigenous Language Stabilization"; and Mark Fettes, "Stabilizing What? An Ecological Approach to Language Renewal."

— Order from: Division of Educational Services, Center for Excellence in Education, P.O. Box 5774, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, Arizona, 86011-5774 (tel: 520/523-2127). The

proceedings of the 1st and 2nd Symposia on Stabilizing Indigenous Languages, edited by Dr. Gina Cantoni, are also available from the same source at the same price per copy.]

Native American Verbal Art: Texts and Contexts. William M. Clements. Univ. of Arizona Press, 1996. 295 pp. \$19.95 (paper)/\$45 (cloth). [Six "case studies" of important "moments, individuals and movements" in the history of making written records of American Indian speech — what C. calls the "textualization" of Native American verbal art.

C. considers, among others: the Jesuits and the 17th and 18th century Algonquian and Iroquois; Henry Timberlake's 1765 translation of a Cherokee war song, the first printed English rendering of an Indian "poem"; early 19th century translators who saw in Native American verbal art a literature manqué that they could transform into a fully realized literature; and the "objective" investigators of the Boasian tradition who viewed Native American discourse as a source of data for historical, ethnographic, and linguistic analyses.

— Order from: Univ. of Arizona Press, 1230 N. Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719 (tel: 1-800-426-3797).]

BC Museum Republishes Classic Handbooks

The Royal British Columbia Museum (formerly the Provincial Museum of British Columbia) sponsored some important anthropological and ethnobotanical work in the 1960s and 1970s, much of it published in museum handbooks that have been allowed to go out of print. The Museum is now reissuing updated versions of some of these handbooks. Already published are:

The Indian History of British Columbia: The Impact of the White Man. Wilson Duff. New revised edition, Royal BC Museum, 1997. 160 pp. Cdn \$14.95. [A new-format printing of the text of Duff's 1965 classic, with additional photographs, a new foreword updating names now used for First Nations, a new list of recommended readings, and an index.]

Food Plants of Interior First Peoples. Nancy J. Turner. Revised edition, Royal BC Museum/UBC Press, 1997. 192 pp. Cdn. \$24.95. [Revised and redesigned for easier use, this handbook (originally published in 1975) describes more than 150 native food plants used by aboriginal groups of the BC interior.]

Food Plants of Coastal First Peoples. Nancy J. Turner. Revised edition, Royal BC Museum/UBC Press, 1995. 176 pp. Cdn \$24.95. [More than 100 native food plants used by aboriginal groups of the BC coast (originally published in 1975).]

In addition, an updated edition of Nancy Turner's *Plants in B.C. First People's Technology* (originally published in 1979) is scheduled for publication in the Spring of 1998.

— Order from: Royal Museum Shop, P.O. Box 9815 Stn Prov Govt, Victoria, BC V8W 9W2, CANADA (tel: 250/356-0505; fax: 250/356-8197).

BRIEF MENTION

Indians and Anthropologists: Vine Deloria, Jr., and the Critique of Anthropology. Edited by Thomas Biolsi & Larry Zimmerman. Univ. of Arizona Press, 1997. \$19.95 (paper)/\$45 (cloth). [Papers from a

symposium at the 1994 AAA meeting commemorating the 25th anniversary of Deloria's *Custer Died for Your Sins* (1969). Although the relationship between anthropologists and Indians has changed during the past quarter century much controversy remains. Papers are from: Marilyn Bentz, Thomas Biolsi, Elizabeth S. Grobsmith, Herbert T. Hoover, Cecil King, Gail Landsman, Randall H. McGuire, Murray L. Wax, Peter Whiteley, and Larry J. Zimmerman. Deloria contributes an epilogue. — Order from: Univ. of Arizona Press, 1230 N. Park Ave., Tucson, AZ 85719 (tel: 1-800-426-3797).]

Language and Politics in the United States and Canada: Myths and Realities. Edited by Thomas K. Ricento & Barbara Burnaby. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 1998. 256 pp. Price not yet announced. [Papers analyzing the effects of official language policies in both public and private sectors in the U.S. and Canada. Part II contains two papers on Native languages: Mark Fettes, "Life on the Edge: Canada's Aboriginal Languages under Official Bilingualism"; and James Crawford, "Endangered Native American Languages: What Is to be Done, and Why." — Order from: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, 10 Industrial Ave., Mahwah, NJ 07430-2262 (tel: 1-800-9-BOOKS-9).]

Essays on Language Function and Language Type Dedicated to T. Givón. Edited by Joan Bybee, John Haiman & Sandra Thompson. John Benjamins, 1997. 478 pp. \$99. [A festschrift for one of the most influential functionalist grammarians of his generation. A full list of Givón's publications from 1966 to the present (novels and all) is included, and in lieu of an introduction the editors have compiled a series of short personal tributes from Givón's many friends and colleagues. In their subject matter and theoretical orientation all the papers in the volume reflect Givón's powerful influence. Many are directly based on extensive fieldwork on local languages of the Americas, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific, while others are based on statistical analyses of extensive written and spoken corpora of texts. Three specifically focus on American Indian languages: Marianne Mithun, "Lexical Affixes and Morphological Typology" [Bella Coola]; Spike Gildea, "Introducing Ergative Word Order via Reanalysis: Word Order Change in the Cariban Family"; Ken Hale, "The Misumalpan Causative Construction." — Order from: John Benjamins NA, P. O. Box 27519, Philadelphia, PA 19118-0519 (fax: 215/836-1204).]

Linguistics in the Netherlands 1997. Edited by Jane Coerts & Helen de Hoop. John Benjamins Publishing Co., 1997. [Contains, *inter alia*: Eithne B. Carlin, "Nominal Possession in Trio" (Cariban of Surinam).]

Special Issue on Optimality Theory. Edited by Hangyoo Khym & Supath Kookiayyikoon. Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 22, number 3, 1997. 93 pp. \$5 (students)/\$10 (non-students). [Contains, *inter alia*: John Kyle, "Dakota Optimality: A Beginning".]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Annual Review of Anthropology [Annual Reviews Inc, 4139 El Camino Real, P.O. Box 10139, Palo Alto, CA 94303-0139]

26 (1997):

John A. Lucy, "Linguistic Relativity" (291-312) [Despite long-standing historical interest in the linguistic relativity hypothesis there is relatively little empirical research directly addressing it. Research generally takes one of three approaches: structure-centered (temporal marking, number marking); domain-centered (color, spatial orientation); and behavior-centered (observations of counterfactual reasoning, occupational accidents). L. surveys recent work in these areas, much of it focusing on American Indian languages.]

Johanna Nichols, "Modeling Ancient Population Structures and Movement in Linguistics" (359-384) [After decades of remarkable progress in the description and historical analysis of previously undescribed languages, it is time to review the principles of historical linguistics, classification, and linguistic prehistory. N. considers models of linguistic population structure (phylogeny, diversification, contact and convergence, genetic density); language movement and spread (family tree structure, geographical factors, economic and political factors); and linguistic population histories from selected continents (including the Americas).]

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

39.3 (Fall 1997):

Paul D. Kroeber, "Relativization in Thompson River Salish" (376-422) [The morphology and surface syntax of Thompson relative clauses is explored within the broader context of subordination and focusing.]

Keren Rice, "A Reexamination of Proto-Athabaskan *y" (423-436) [R. argues against Krauss & Leer's reconstruction of both a nonnasal sonorant *y and a series of voiced fricatives *ɣ, *ɣ̥, etc. in Proto-Athabaskan. With current assumptions of phonological theory, the conclusion that both are necessary cannot be upheld.]

Joseph L. Malone, "On Reduplication in Ojibwa" (437-458) [An analysis of 275 occurrences in over 400 pages of Ojibwa texts shows that the most prominent function of reduplication is to convey "expansiveness." There are also two less prominent functions ("handicaptives" and "inceptives") as well as some lexicalized uses.]

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

25.1 (Fall 1997):

Alan S. Kaye, "Editor's Note" (2) [Financial difficulties will make it difficult to continue publishing CLN.]

Joseph Salmons, "'Global Etymology' as Pre-Copernican Linguistics" (1, 5-7, 60) [Bengtson & Ruhlen, in their reply to a previous paper of S.'s, do not address the basic point that the methods of "global etymology" remove all controls on accidental similarity. Such proposals cannot be tested, and are thus not scientific.]

John D. Bengtson & Merritt Ruhlen, "In Defense of Multilateral Comparison" (3-4, 57) [Salmons "has not read" the published version of the article he attacks. Classification (which is what multilateral comparison results in) is different from, and methodologically prior to, reconstructive historical linguistics.]

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

63.3 (July 1997):

[*Honoring M. Dale Kinkade on the occasion of his 65th birthday. Issue edited by Barry Carlson*]

Timothy Montler, "On the Origins of *š* in the Straits Salishan Languages" (289-301) [With the exception of two unexplained forms, all occurrences of *š* in Klallam and N Straits Salish can be traced to one of four sources: loans, assimilation, diffusion, or sound symbolism.]

Eloise Jelinek & Richard Demers, "Reduplication as a Quantifier in Salish" (302-315) [J. & D. identify reduplication in Salishan languages as exemplifying adverbial-affixal "A-Quantification" as defined by Partee, Bach & Kratzer (1987). "D-Quantification" (Determiner Quantification) is entirely lacking in many Salishan languages.]

Dawn Bates, "Person Marking in Lushootseed Subordinate Clauses" (316-333) [An overview of semantic role mapping in Lushootseed nominalized and conjunctive clauses. In general, main, nominalized, and conjunctive clauses can each be identified by a subject-marking pattern unique to that clause type.]

Ivy Doak & Anthony Mattina, "Okanagan *-lx*, Coeur d'Alene *-iľs*, and Cognate Forms" (334-361) [A review of the occurring forms in Interior Salish languages suggests that Proto-IS had a plural particle in various constructions, and that this free particle evolved into a bound suffix in Okanagan, Coeur d'Alene and Thompson.]

Susan Fitzgerald, "Historical Aspects of Coeur d'Alene Harmony" (362-384) [The interaction of stressed vowels and faucal consonants in Coeur d'Alene can be better understood when comparative data are taken into account.]

Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins & Marie Louise Willett, "Simple Syllables in Nxaʔamxćín" (385-411) [C. & W. hypothesize that Nxaʔamxćín (Moses-Columbia Salish) maximal syllables take the form CVC, with no more than one onset C and one coda C. Other consonants in complex onsets and codas are unsyllabified.]

Toshihide Nakayama, "Functions of the Nootka (Nuu-chah-nulth) 'Passive' Suffix" (412-431) [N. argues that the Nootka suffix *-ʔat*, previously characterized as a "passive" or "inverse" marker, is not basically a device for manipulating participant structure. Instead, it frames the semantics of the predicate in terms of the effect of an action, event, or state.]

Barry Carlson, "Some Thoughts on the Cause of Nasal to Vowel Shifts in Spokane" (432-435) [The shift of nasals to vowels in Spokane, together with nasal deletion and fricative hardening, is a response to a single surface difficulty (the incompatibility of [+nasal +continuant]), and is consistent with the dynamic model of sound change developed by Labov and others.]

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

73.3 (September 1997):

Daniel Silverman, "Tone Sandhi in Comaltepec Chinantec" (473-492) [Tone sandhi in Comaltepec Chinantec, which consists of rightward high tone spreading from low-high syllables—counterintuitive if characterized within a standard generative model—is better explained (following Kiparsky) in terms of functional considerations such as contrast maintenance, economy of effort, and pattern coherence.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 58 (5-7), November 1997 -January 1998, and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 35 (5-6), September-December 1997.

Berge, Anna M. S. Ph.D., UC-Berkeley, 1997. *Topic and Discourse Structure in West Greenlandic Agreement Constructions*. 488 pp. [The distribution of antipassive constructions in West Greenlandic has traditionally been explained as depending in some way on discourse features such as definiteness or givenness, and switch-reference marking has been explained as a device for signaling the coreferentiality or noncoreferentiality of subjects of subordinate and superordinate clauses. B. proposes—based on a review of oral texts—that the relevant categories are at the discourse level ("topic" and "theme"). B. explores the theoretical implications to including discourse roles in syntactic descriptions and discourse

as a level of grammatical structure. DAI.58(7):2619-A.] [Order # DA 98-03124]

Bommelyn, Loren M. M.A., U. of Oregon, 1997. *The Prolegomena to the Tolowa Athabaskan Grammar*. 65 pp. [B.'s preliminary study of Tolowa (NW California) examines phonemes and phonological processes and describes the adverbial prefixes and tense aspect system of the verb. Tolowa also yields interesting comparative facts on the Athabaskan Y-/B-inverse system. MAI 35(6):1600] [Order # MM 1385761]

Campbell, Mark D. Ph.D., U. of Toronto, 1996. *Beyond the Succotz Tree: Ethnolinguistic Identity in a Maya Village and School in Belize*. 467 pp. [C. finds that ethnolinguistic identity in the Yucatec Maya village of Succotz operates along a Maya-Mestizo continuum that accommodates a variety of "old time" and "modern" lifestyles and lifeways. The village school is an important place to study the formation of ethnolinguistic identity. Children are faced with a variety of Mestizo, Creole and American cultural and linguistic forms of knowledge which are differentially valued and credentialized. Maya cultural and linguistic forms are neither present nor valued, and children are taught to embrace the cultural and linguistic forms of Belize and the U.S. DAI 58(6):2269-A.] [Order # NN18861]

Freed, Craig D. Ph.D., Arizona State U., 1997. *Increasing Local Control of Canadian and American Native Education Systems: Empowerment of an Emerging Generation?* 178 pp. [F. asks if the trend toward local educational control on U.S. and Canadian reservations/reserves—including the addition of traditional culture and language to the curriculum—results in the increasing empowerment of students. A multiple-case examination of school sites in both countries gives no indication of a positive correlation, as measured by normal indicators of academic achievement or changes in dropout rate. A case study in the SW U.S. indicates that community consensus about educational goals must be developed before progress can be made. There is also a critical need for more innovation in teaching strategies. DAI 58(5):1550-A.] [Order # DA 97-34865]

Kappelman, Julia G. Ph.D., U. of Texas at Austin, 1997. *Of Macaws and Men: Late Preclassic Cosmology and Political Ideology in Izapan-Style Monuments*. 565 pp. [K. explores the imagery of Izapan-style monuments of the Late Preclassic (300 BC-200 AD) of coastal Chiapas, and suggests that the "bird transformation" rituals that figure so prominently here reveal the shamanic foundations for rulership during this period. She argues that the Principal Bird Deity and its attendant iconography were central to the articulation of rulership during the Late Preclassic period in Mesoamerica, and that these symbols of rulership were shared across cultural and linguistic boundaries, from the Mixe-Zoque speaking regions of Izapa and La Mojarra, to the highlands and lowlands of the Late Preclassic Maya. DAI 58(7):2427-A.] [Order # DA 98-02915]

Lewis, Bonnie Sue. Ph.D., U. of Washington, 1997. *The Creation of Christian Indians: The Rise of Native Clergy and their Congregations in the Presbyterian Church*. 320 pp. [Although modern histories emphasize the often uncompromising attitude of Christian missionaries and their desire to change native behavior, L. argues that among the 19th-century Nez Perces and Dakotas "Christian Indians" were neither failures nor oxymorons. In becoming Presbyterians these Indians constructed institutions and practices that reflected both Indian and Christian identities. Educated and trained within their own communities, and often in their own languages, Nez Perce and Dakota ministers shaped Indian Presbyterianism even as native society legitimized their leadership. DAI 58(6):2362.] [Order # DA 97-36321]

Mattina, Nancy J. Ph.D., Simon Fraser U., 1996. *Aspect and Category in Okanagan Word Formation*. 275 pp. [M. describes the role of aspect and category in the word formation processes of Okanagan (Interior Salish), with the overall goal of articulating what it is that Okanagan

speakers know about lexical items that allows them to derive new words and inflect them properly. This is the first work wholly devoted to the organization of the lexicon of a Salish language. Lexeme-based morphology illuminates lexical patterns in Okanagan that morpheme-based morphology cannot, particularly in the area of derivation. Moreover, these patterns suggest a significant cross-linguistic relationship between cognition and grammar. *DAI* 58(5):1684-A. [Order # NN 17011]

McKay-Cody, Melanie R. M.A., U. of Arizona, 1996. *Plains Indian Sign Language: A Comparative Study of Alternate and Primary Signers*. 479 pp. [An extensive review of historical accounts indicates that while North American Indian sign language has mainly served hearing tribal members as an alternative to spoken language, it has also functioned as a primary, or first language for deaf tribal members. This distinction needs to be kept in mind in future research. *MAI* 35(5):1142.] [Order # MM 1384554]

McMillan, Alan D. Ph.D., Simon Fraser U., 1996. *Since Kwat'yaq Lived on Earth: An Examination of Nuu-Chah-Nulth Culture History*. 373 pp. [An assessment of the culture history of the related Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka), Ditidaht (Nitinaht), and Makah peoples of W Vancouver Island and the NW Olympic Peninsula, integrating data from archaeology, historical linguistics, and aboriginal oral traditions, along with ethnography and ethnohistory for later time periods. Archaeological and linguistic evidence suggests a southward movement of Nuu-chah-nulth peoples from N or NE Vancouver Island. The ancestors of the Ditidaht and Makah split off from the parent stock and settled in their historic territories in relatively recent times. *DAI* 58(5):1786-A.] [Order # NN 16995]

Quintero, Carolyn F. Ph.D., U. of Massachusetts, 1997. *Osage Phonology and Verbal Morphology*. 373 pp. [In this first modern linguistic study of Osage, a member of the Dhegiha branch of Siouan, Q. focuses on a discussion of the segmental phonology (Osage has a four-way contrast in stops) and a full analysis of the verbal complex. A brief treatment of the positional modifiers within the nominal system is also included. Of interest is the limited gender system marked by postnominal articles which also signal number (e.g., "singular, vertical, inanimate" or "singular, round/sitting"). *DAI* 58(6):2184-A.] [Order # DA 97-37573]

[Copies of most of the dissertations and theses abstracted in *DAI* and *MAI* can be purchased, in either microform or xerox format, from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346. The UMI order number is given at the end of the entry. Microform copies are \$32.50 each, xeroxed (paper-bound) copies are \$36 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Note that these prices are revised frequently, and postage is extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: 1-800-521-3042 (US); 1-800-343-5299 (Canada). Orders can also be placed at UMI's website: www.umi.com/hp/Support/DServices/.]

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's hardcopy *Membership Directory* is printed only once a year, in January, 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 Individual Members (October 1 to December 31, 1997)

- Altman**, Cristina — Av. Mascote 1475, 04363.001 São Paulo, BRAZIL
(altman@netcomp.com.br; altman@usp.br)
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- Boyle**, John P. — 5107 S. Blackstone Ave. #802, Chicago, IL 60615-4129 (jpboyle@midway.uchicago.edu)
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Hamrick, Robert P. — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637 (rphamric@midway.uchicago.edu)
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New Institutional Members

- American Indian Studies Center** — Duane Champagne, Director, 3220 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024 (kwade@ucla.edu)
Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social (CIESAS) — Biblioteca, Hidalgo y Matamoros S/N, Apdo. Postal 22-048, Tlalpan 14000, Mexico, D.F., MEXICO (ciechata@servidor.unam.mx)
Programa de Formación en Educación Intercultural Bilingüe para los Países Andinos, Universidad Mayor de San Simón (PROEIB-Andes) — c/o Luis Enrique Lopez, Casilla 6759, Cochabamba, BOLIVIA (proeib@llajta.nrc.bolnet.bo)

Changes of Address since October 1, 1997 (Changes of e-mail address are noted in the *SSILA Bulletin* distributed on the Internet.)

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- O'Neill, Sean** — P. O. Box 1391, Willow Creek, CA 95573 (sponell@ucdavis.edu)
- Pearson, Bruce L.** — 6248 Yorkshire Dr., Columbia, SC 29209 (blpears@vm.sc.edu)
- Radney, J. Randolph** — 2215 McMillan Road, Abbotsford, BC V2S 4Y4, CANADA (randy_radney@bc.sympatico.ca)
- Renfrey, George S.** — 29 Maplehurst Crescent, Barrie, Ontario L4M 4X1, CANADA (renorge@mcw.on.ca)
- Shoaps, Robin** — 2 Winfield St., San Francisco, CA 94110 (shoaps@humanitas.ucsb.edu)
- Steele, Susan** — Undergraduate Education & Instruction, Univ. of Connecticut, 348 Mansfield Rd., U-171, Storrs, CT 06269-2171

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: Scott Stevens, Dept. of English, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), see above.

J. P. Harrington Conference. Conference and newsletter, focusing on the linguistic and ethnographic notes of John P. Harrington (1884-1961). Next meeting: U of Oregon, June 26-28, 1998, as part of the 1998 Hokan-Penutian Conference. Contact: Scott DeLancey, D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 (e-mail: delancey@darkwing.uoregon.edu).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets annually at various locations. The 1998 meeting will be held June 12-13, 1998, at the U of Calgary and on the Tsuut'ina Nation lands (Sarcee Reserve). Contact: Gary Donovan, 6315 Dalsby Rd. NW, Calgary, Alberta T3A 1M6, Canada (donovan@acs.ucalgary.ca). [See "News From Regional Groups"]

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. More than 100 titles in print. Contact: Alaska Native Language Center, Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907/474-6586; e-mail: fyanlp@aurora.alaska.edu).

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 (djmc1@aol.com).

Inuit Studies Conference. The next conference (the 11th) will be held at the Katuaq Center for Performing Arts, Nuuk, Greenland, Sept. 23-27, 1998. Contact: ISC Organizing Committee, PO Box 1628, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland (tel: +299-24566; fax: +299-24711; e-mail: isc98@gs.gh.gl).

Études/Inuit/Studies. Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Eskimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. \$40 Can (in Canada) or \$40 US (elsewhere) for individuals; \$25 Can/US for students; \$65 Can/US for institutions. Address: Pavillon Jean-Durand, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4 (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023; e-mail: ant@ant.ulaval.ca).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1998 conference will meet at Harvard U, Cambridge, MA, Oct. 22-25. Contact: Karl V. Teeter (kvt@fas.harvard.edu).

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.

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

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). 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*. 1998 meeting: Sydney, NS, Nov. 6-7, at U College of Cape Breton. Contact: William Davey, D of Languages, UCCB, Sydney, NS, Canada B1P 6L2 (davey@sperc.uccb.ca).

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 1997 Conference was held at Peninsula Community College, Port Angeles, Washington, August 7-9. See the Conference website: www.cas.unt.edu/~montler/icsnl.htm.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Next meeting: Feb. 27-March 1, 1998, San Francisco State University, Seven Hills Guest Center. Contact: Lee Davis, Anthropology, SFSU, San Francisco, CA 94132 (e-mail: califia@sfsu.edu).

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on pre-history and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in June or early July. 1998 meeting: U of Oregon, June 26-28. Contact: Scott DeLancey, D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 (e-mail: delancey@darkwing.uoregon.edu).

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Five volumes in print: 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), 1993 (\$16), 1994-95 (\$14), and 1996 (\$15). Order 1988 and 1989 volumes from: Dept of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Order other 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: NCN, 1670 Bloomfield Rd, Sebastopol, CA 95472 (tel: 707/823-7553; e-mail: ncn@ap.net).

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Most recent meeting: May 1997, in Wayne, Nebraska.

Mid-America Linguistics Conference. General linguistics conference, held annually in the Plains states, usually with sessions devoted to American Indian languages. 1997 meeting: U of Missouri-Columbia, Oct. 24-25. Contact: Louanna Furbee, Linguistics, U of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211 (anthlhf@showme.missouri.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, 1996. Contact: AP 793, U 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 1997 meeting was held June 20-21 in Hermosillo, Sonora. Contact: José Luis Moctezuma (e-mail: vaquero@rtn.uson.mx).

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

Kiowa-Tanoan and Keresan Conference. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer, usually at the U of New Mexico. Contact: Laurel Watkins, Dept of Anthropology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80903 (lwatkins@cc.colorado.edu).

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

MAYAN

Congreso de Estudios Mayas. Annual meeting in Guatemala. The 1997 meeting took place at the U Rafael Landivar, Guatemala City, August 6-8. Contact: Lolmay, OKMA, a/c CIRMA, Apdo 336, La Antigua, Guatemala (e-mail: OKMA@guate.net; include "Lolmay" in the subject line).

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

Maya Meetings at Texas. An annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels (also on Mixtec writing). 1998 dates: March 12-21. Contact: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (tel: 512/471-6292; e-mail: mayameet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu). [See "News From Regional Groups".]

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

CENTRAL AMERICA

Linguists for Nicaragua. Supports documentation and education efforts for Nicaraguan indigenous languages. Write: Wayne O'Neil, LFN, 20D213, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139.

SOUTH AMERICA

Journal of Amazonian Languages. 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).

GT Línguas Indígenas. Working group on indigenous languages of Brazil. Meets with ANPOLL (the Brazilian MLA); circulates newsletter. Contact: Leopoldina Araújo, Rua Avertano Rocha 401, 66023-120 Belém-PA, Brazil (leomaria@supridad.com.br).

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 (soto3@uiuc.edu). [See "News From Regional Groups".]

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

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/ALILA). Newsletter; Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. For information: Mary H. Preuss, President, LAILA/ALILA, Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport, PA 15132-7698.

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 next (50th) ICA will be held in Warsaw, Poland, in July, 2000.

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.

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

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

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

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