



February 1985

Published quarterly (February, May, August/September, December) by the Society for the Study of Indigenous Languages of the Americas. Editor: Victor Golla, Department of Anthropology, George Washington University, Washington, DC 20052.

Volume 4, Number 1

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EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

With this issue the *SSILA Newsletter* adopts a new, photo-typeset format. Besides vastly improving the graphic quality of the *Newsletter*, this new format allows us to include considerably more material in 14 pages (our upper limit for postage purposes), and to experiment with reorganizing this material. Some reorganization will already be evident. The "Regional Networks" section—the directory of areal and language-family conferences, newsletters, and the like—has been moved to the end of the *Newsletter*, following "News From Regional Groups," where it will appear in full in each issue (rather than being limited to 'updates', as in the past). More significantly, beginning in the May issue, we will add a section entitled "Comment and Review," devoted to short review articles, reports on research projects, and perhaps, from time to time, a substantive paper of general interest. (Contributions to this new section are hereby solicited: the Editor will contribute his share, but it is hoped that others will join in and make this a real forum.) Other innovations may follow, as space and enthusiasm warrant. Sometime this year we hope to publish, either as part of the *Newsletter* or as a special supplement, a membership directory. (An information form is enclosed with this issue of the *Newsletter*.) As it begins its fourth year of publication, the *SSILA Newsletter* reaffirms and rededicates itself to its primary task: to provide an information service that helps knit together a notoriously diverse scholarly community. With new resources and new energies (those of Rich Rhodes, who is joining us as Associate Editor) we plan to do as good a job of this as we can. —V. G.

SSILA BUSINESS

Final Call for Abstracts for 1985 CAIL

Members who plan to give a paper in the 1985 Conference on American Indian Languages (to be held in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, in Washington, D. C., December 4-8) must submit an abstract to the Conference Organizer, Margaret Langdon, by March 8.

Abstract forms and registration information were distributed to the membership in a separate mailing earlier in February. These forms may also be found in the *Anthropology Newsletter* for January, 1985. Members needing further information should communicate directly with Margaret Langdon, Department of Linguistics, University of California-San Diego, La Jolla, California 92092. Telephone: (619) 452-3600.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cornelius Osgood (1905-1985)

Dr. Cornelius Osgood, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at Yale, died suddenly on January 4, 1985, at the age of 79. While not primarily a linguist, Osgood was a student of Edward Sapir's at Chicago in the 1920's and carried out pioneering ethnographic work among Athabaskan groups in the Canadian and Alaskan subarctic. In 1930 Osgood joined the Yale faculty, where he continued to work closely with Sapir. In later years Osgood turned to the study of Far Eastern societies. Among Osgood's important works on the Northern Athabaskans are *Contributions to the Ethnography of the Kutchin* (1936), *The Distribution of the Northern Athabaskan Indians* (1936), *The Ethnography of the Tanaina* (1937), *Ingalik Material Culture* (1940), *Ingalik Social Culture* (1958), and *Ingalik Mental Culture* (1959). He also wrote a novel, *Winter* (1953), based on his experiences on an early field trip to Great Bear Lake.

New Journals

Two new journals of potential interest to SSILA members have recently been announced:

Oral Tradition, a journal providing a comparative and interdisciplinary focus for studies in oral literature and related fields, will publish its inaugural issue in January, 1986. A joint venture of the University of Missouri-Columbia and Slavica Publishers, the journal will appear three times a year with occasional special issues. While concentrating on analytical essays and fieldwork studies, *OT* will also include investigations of the relationships between oral and written traditions, a Symposium section, review articles, occasional transcriptions and translations of oral texts, a digest of work in progress, and a regular column for notices of conferences and other matters of interest. In addition, the third number each year will include an annotated bibliography of research in the field and the annual Missouri Lectures in Oral Tradition. *OT* welcomes contributions on all oral literatures, on all literatures directly influenced by oral traditions, and on non-literary oral traditions. Submission must conform to the most recent MLA style sheet and be accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Inquiries and submissions may be sent to: John M. Foley, Department of English, University of Missouri-Columbia, 231 Arts and Science Building, Columbia, MO 65211. Subscription requests (\$20/year individual; \$30/year institutional) should be addressed to: Slavica Publishers, P. O. Box 14388, Columbus, OH 43214.

The Wicazo Sa Review is a new journal being published under the auspices of the Native American Studies Department of Eastern Washington University, Cheney, Washington, and is devoted to the development of Native American Studies as an academic discipline. Each issue will contain several articles, poems, a short story or narrative, short book reviews or critiques of texts, and a "profile" of a Native American scholar who has made a significant contribution to the discipline. The Editor also hopes to include in each issue something on curriculum design, and discussions of pedagogical techniques and teaching apparatuses. The first issue (February 1985) will largely be devoted to literature and will feature a discussion on the Creative Process by five Native American poets. Subscriptions are \$8/year (individuals), \$15/year (institutions). Checks should be made payable to "The Wicazo Sa Review" and sent to the Editor, Elizabeth Cook-Lynn, Indian Studies, Eastern Washington University, Cheney, WA 99004.

Muskogean/Southeast Newsletter

George A. Broadwell (Department of Linguistics, UCLA) writes us:

Several of my colleagues at UCLA and I have decided to revive the idea of a Muskogean/Southeastern Newsletter, first proposed a year or so ago by Bob Rankin. The newsletter will welcome contributions on any aspect of native American languages in the SE, including (but not limited to) Muskogean, Tunica, Natchez, Chitimacha, Atakapa, Yuchi, and Timucuan. We also welcome areal studies including Catawban, Ohio Valley Siouan, Shawnee, etc. Because the newsletter will necessarily be limited in size, we are primarily looking for contributions of the 1-2 page length. We hope that some of the things the newsletter will include are: notes on current work, questions, new (or troublesome) data, etymologies, and bibliographic notes. Of course, at this early stage we welcome anything whatsoever, but it is my hope that the newsletter will eventually include a fair amount of data.

The first issue is in preparation now, and will be mailed out around March 1st. This issue will be free—thanks to the generosity of Pam Munro—and will go to people who previously wrote Bob Rankin in response to his initial proposal for a newsletter of this sort. After the first issue a subscription will cost \$3/year for individuals, \$5/year for institutions. Additions to the mailing list and subscriptions can be sent to: George A. Broadwell, Muskogean/Southeast Newsletter, Department of Linguistics, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Session on Language and Prehistory Planned for 1985 AAA

Frank Southworth (University of Pennsylvania) is arranging a symposium on *Language and Prehistory* for the 1985 AAA meeting in Washington, D. C. Linguists and others interested in participating in such a symposium, dealing with various facets of "linguistic archaeology"—reconstructing prehistoric cultures, habitats, ethnic contacts, etc.; examining the methodology of such reconstructions; possible influences of social context on linguistic change—may contact Southworth at: South Asia Studies, 820 WMS/UCU, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Since the deadline for submitting symposium proposals to the

AAA is April 1, anyone interested in participating should write immediately.

Access to Smithsonian Anthropology Archives Temporarily Limited

Scholars visiting Washington during the next few months with the intention of doing research in the National Anthropological Archives at the Smithsonian should be aware that, due to a reorganization of the collection, access will be limited. To insure that the materials you wish to consult will be available at the time of your visit, it would be wise to call in advance: Paula Fleming (202) 357-1976. The reorganization, with its attendant disruptions, should be over by June.

Ninth Mayan Hieroglyphic Writing Workshop

The IX Workshop on Mayan Hieroglyphic Writing will be held at the University of Texas at Austin on the weekend of March 8-10, 1985. As were the eight previous Workshops, it will be conducted by Dr. Linda Schele. It will be preceded by an Introduction to the Workshop on the evening of March 8, which will be conducted by Dr. George E. Stuart. The Workshop is intended as an intensive introduction to the dramatic changes that have occurred during the past few years in the understanding of the Maya glyph system. To benefit, participants must have a understanding of Maya history and a thorough grasp of the Maya calendar system, although no prior knowledge of the glyphs themselves is required. There is a registration fee of \$30 (with an additional fee of \$5 for those wishing to attend Dr. Stuart's Introduction). Preregistration is urged. The registration fee includes the cost of a lengthy Notebook prepared for the Workshop by Dr. Schele and containing drawings of some of the glyph material that will be discussed. Copies of the 1985 Notebook are available for purchase by those unable to attend the Workshop (\$30, including postage and shipping). Dr. Schele will also conduct an Advanced Seminar on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing, composed of volunteered papers on glyph decipherment, during the day on Friday, March 8. For further information on all the above, write: Dr. Nancy P. Troike, IX Maya Workshop, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. Telephone: (512) 471-5551.

American Indian Linguistics at the LSA/TESOL 1985 Institute

The 1985 Linguistic Institute will be held on the campus of Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., June 24-August 2, jointly with the Summer Institute of TESOL (Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages). While American Indian linguistics is not one of the special focuses of the 1985 Institute, several faculty members have American Indian specialties, including Wallace Chafe, Marianne Mithun, Susan U. Philips, and Leonard Talmy. Mithun will conduct a Field Methods course with an American Indian language. The 1985 Georgetown Round Table on Languages and Linguistics will meet during the Institute (June 27-29), and will have as its theme "Linguistics and Language in Context: the Interdependence of Theory, Data, and Application." For further information write: Prof. Deborah Tannen, 1985 Institute, Department of Linguistics, Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., 20057. Telephone: (202) 625-8866.

Papers on American Indian Languages at BLS-11

The 11th Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society took place on the weekend of February 16-18, 1985, at the University of California, Berkeley. Several of the papers delivered dealt with American Indian languages or relied heavily on American Indian linguistic data. These included: Wallace Chafe, "Information Flow in Seneca;" Marianne Mithun, "When Speakers Write;" Don Frantz, "Syntactic Constraints on Noun Incorporation in Southern Tiwa;" Geoffrey Lindsey and Janine Scancarrelli, "Where Have All the Adjectives Come From?—The Case of Cherokee;" Martha Macri, "Formulaic Patterns in the Maya Script;" Jon Daley, "Why All Languages Aren't SOV or VOS, or How Competing Motivations Lead to NATURAL Inconsistency;" Diana Archangeli, "Yokuts Harmony: Evidence for Planes and Tiers in Non-linear Phonology;" and Dan Everett, "Syllable Weight, Sloppy Phonemes, and Channels in Pirahã Discourse." The Proceeding of BLS-11 will be available later this year. Write: BLS, Department of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

UCLA American Indian Policy Conference Features Humanities Session

A conference on "The American Indian in Contemporary Life: An Examination of Relationships between Cultural Values and American Indian Policy" was held on the UCLA campus, February 21-22, 1985, under the sponsorship of the UCLA American Indian Studies Center. One of the conference sessions was devoted to the topic, "Fostering Indian Knowledge and Learning: Is there Room for the Humanities?" and was chaired by Don Nakanishi (UCLA). Papers included: Paul Kroskrity (UCLA), "Native Languages and Cultures as a Means of Teaching;" Clara Due Kidwell (UC-Berkeley), "Educational Policy and Graduate Education for American Indian Students;" Steve Crow (Eastern Michigan University), "Contemporary American Indian Literature in the American Classroom;" and Laverne Jean, "To What degree are European Values Imposed on the Analysis of Indian Languages?" Discussant for the session was Evan Norris (CSU-Long Beach).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Babine and Carrier Phonology: A Historically Oriented Study. Gillian L. Story. Summer Institute of Linguistics, Publications in Linguistics 70. SIL/University of Texas at Arlington, 1984. 110 pp. \$12.50. [A synchronic and diachronic study of the stem phonology of two closely-related Athabaskan languages of central British Columbia. Babine (also sometimes known as Northern Carrier) is shown to be a distinct language from Carrier (Central Carrier and Southern Carrier), with a development of the vowel system (conditioned by a fortis-lenis classification of syllable initials unique in Athabaskan). Story is well acquainted with recent work in comparative Athabaskan phonology, and this meticulous study is an important addition to the scholarly literature. Order from: SIL Bookstore, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236.]

Croom Helm Descriptive Grammars. This series edited by Bernard Comrie (USC) and Norval Smith (University of Amsterdam), is designed to provide a wide variety of information about individual languages in a standard grammatical format. The coverage will be world-wide. To date, two descriptions of American Indian languages have appeared:

Hizkaryana. Desmond C. Derbyshire. 1979. 208 pp. \$40. [A Carib language, spoken by a small group in northern Brazil. Unusual OVS word order.]

West Greenlandic. Michael Fortesque. 1984. 250 pp. \$52.50. [The dialect of Eskimo with the largest number of speakers and the most extensive literate tradition. F's treatment focuses on the "intermeshing" of external syntax and internal morphology, and also devotes considerable space to word order and lexical fields.]

A grammar of Hopi is forthcoming. Orders for the above should be addressed to: Croom Helm Ltd, 51 Washington St, Dover, NH 03820. Telephone: 1-800-343-9444. No charge for postage or handling.

Actas Jornadas de Lengua y Literatura Mapuche, 29-31 de Agosto, 1984. Universidad de la Frontera/Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1984. 205 pp. \$6. [Proceedings of a conference on Mapuche studies, held last year in Temuco, Chile, under the joint sponsorship of the Universidad de la Frontera and the SIL. Contributions (all in Spanish, without English abstracts) include: David L. Payne, "Sobre el desarrollo histórico de los sufijos de referencia cruzada del mapudungun;" Eduardo Miranda H., "Hacia una tipología funcional de la lengua mapuche;" María Catrileo Ch., "Consideraciones lingüísticas en torno a un grafemario uniforme para el mapudungun;" Heinrich Puschmann W., "Sobre la enseñanza de gramática a estudiantes bilingües en Chile;" Robert A. Croese, "Tiempo verbal en mapudungun;" Iván Carrasco M., "Dos epeu de trabajo y matrimonio;" Yosule Kuramochi O., "Los donantes en 'El Viejo Latrapai,;" Lucía Goluscio de Garaño, "Algunos aspectos de la teoría literaria mapuche;" Hugo Carrasco M., "Notas sobre el ámbito temático del relato mítico mapuche;" Arturo Hernández S. y Nelly Ramos P., "Algunas características gramaticales del castellano hablado por mapuches;" Ana Fernández G., "El mapuche ranquelino en vías de extinción;" Carlos Ramírez, "El huital de Cautín y el quelgo de Chiloé: Estudio lingüístico-etnográfico;" Americo Gordon, "Consideraciones sobre el significado de la palabra 'Mapuche,;" Katherine Bragg, "Los conceptos lingüísticos de la división de espacio, tiempo y actividades en una comunidad pehuenche;" Mario Bernales L., "Toponimia mapuche." An appendix contains 3 Mapuche texts, with Spanish translations. Order from: Timothy Sandvig, Casilla 3-D, Temuco, Chile. Make check (in US dollars) payable to Timothy Sandvig. Price includes surface-mail postage.]

Estudios de Lingüística Chibcha, Tomo 3. Universidad de Costa Rica, San José, Costa Rica, 1984. 199 pp. \$7 US [Papers on the Chibchan languages of Costa Rica. Contains: Enrique Margry P., "Etnoornitología del cabécar de Ujarrás" (7-63); Aldofo Constenla U., "Los fonemas del muisca" (65-111); Margaret Dickman Datz, "Split Ergativity and Subject in Bribri" (113-134); Arnulfo Prestán, "Taxonomía de la literatura oral kuna" (135-141); Victor Sánchez C., "Análisis fonológico del guatuso" (143-178); Jack L. Wilson, "Relative Clauses in Bribri" (179-199). Order from: Dr. Adolfo Constenla Umaña, Coordinador, Sección de Lingüística, Escuela de Filología, Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria "Rodrigo Facio," San José, Costa Rica.

Edward Sapir: Appraisals of his Life and Work. Edited with an Introduction by Konrad Koerner. Studies in the History of Linguistics 36. John Benjamins B. V., 1984. xxviii + 224 pp. \$30

(cloth)/\$18 (paper). [Reprintings of obituaries and biographical sketches of Sapir, comment on his work, and appraisals of his life and work. Also reprinted are the bibliographies of Sapir's scientific work, with addenda by Koerner. Among the many pieces included here are obituaries of Sapir by Boas, Ruth Benedict, and Harry Stack Sullivan; Bloomfield's, Kroeber's and Lowie's reviews of *Language*; Newman's, Greenberg's, and Zelig Harris' reviews of *Selected Writings of Edward Sapir*; personal reflections on Sapir's work and personality by Lowie and Kroeber; McCawley's paper on Sapir's phonological theory; and much more. A number of photographs, and an index of names further enhance this very interesting book. Order from: John Benjamins, N. A., 1 Buttonwood Square, Philadelphia, PA 19130.]

Papers From the Parasession on Lexical Semantics, Chicago, 27-28 April, 1984. Chicago Linguistic Society, 1984. 356 pp. \$8 (\$10 to institutions). [Several papers deal with data from American Indian languages, including: Madelyn Anne Iris, "A Lexical/Semantic Analysis of Navaho Children's Lexicons;" Alana Johns, "Dative 'Movement' in Eskimo;" Thomas Payne, "Split S-Marking and Fluid S-Marking Revisited" (data from Guaymi, a Chibchan language of Costa Rica and Panama, and Yagua, an isolate of northern Peru); Michael Silverstein, "Wasco-Wishram Lexical Derivational Processes vs. Word-Internal Syntax." Order from: CLS, 1050 East 59th Street, University of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637.]

Order, Concord, and Consistency. Edited by Gerald Gazdar, Ewan Klein, and Geoffrey K. Pullum. Foris Publications, 1983. 220 pp. [Comparative and typological studies in "concrete" syntax, typified by a broad data base and "with no neglect of supposedly 'exotic' languages." One paper deals extensively with data from Hopi: Michael Flynn, "A Categorical Theory of Structure Building" (139-174). Order from: Foris, USA, Box C-50, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077.]

Maya Glyph Poster. Drawn by Linda Schele. 23" x 35". \$20. [Based on the "Tablet of the 96 Glyphs" at Palenque. Printed in black ink on heavyweight white poster stock, with the caption: "The Workshops on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing at Texas." Price includes postage and mailing tube. Order from: Dr. Nancy P. Troike, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. Checks should be made payable to: "Institute of Latin American Studies."]

Errata Sheet for Foley & Van Valin (1984). An errata sheet is available for *Functional Syntax and Universal Grammar*, by William A. Foley and Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. (Cambridge University Press, 1984; see the announcement in SSILA III: 4, pg. 6). There are, Van Valin says, "an unfortunately large number of errors, some affecting the intelligibility of the text." For a copy of the errata sheet, write Van Valin at: Linguistics Program, University of California, Davis, CA 95616.

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

American Anthropologist. [American Anthropological Association, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, D. C. 20009]

86.3 (September 1984):

Allyn MacLean Stearman, "The Yuquí Connection: Another Look at Sirionó Deculturation" (631-650) [The Yuquí of the Chimoré River of Eastern Bolivia are shown to be closely linked to the Sirionó of Holmberg's classic ethnography. Both

groups show "deculturation"—i. e., loss of former cultural complexity. Some linguistic data.]

American Ethnologist. [American Ethnological Society, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, D. C. 20009]

10.4 (November 1983):

Richard J. Perry, "Proto-Athapaskan Culture: the Use of Ethnographic Reconstruction" (715-733) [Elements of the ideology of the PA Ur-culture are reconstructed from comparative ethnographic evidence: concepts of supernatural power; the association of femaleness with danger; eschatology. Apparent correspondences in native Siberian cultures are noted.]

11.3 (August 1984):

Michael F. Brown, "The Role of Words in Aguaruna Hunting Magic" (545-558) [Jivaroan group, Amazonian Peru. Analysis of magical hunting songs and their expressive imagery.]

Cecil H. Brown, "Life-Forms from the Perspective of *Language and Living Things*: Some Doubts about the Doubts" (589-593) [Reply to Randall and Hunn's review of Brown's general book on ethnobiological taxonomies. Sahaptin and Tzeltal data discussed.]

American Speech. [University of Alabama Press, 315 University Boulevard East, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401]

59.4 (Winter 1984)

Sarah Grey Thomason, "Do You Remember Your Previous Life's Language in Your Present Incarnation?" (340-350) [Examination of glossalalic words and texts from people claiming to recall a language from a previous life; purported "Apache," among others.]

Anthropological Linguistics. [Department of Anthropology, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405]

26.2 (Summer 1984):

Clifford Abbott, "Two Feminine Genders in Oneida" (125-137) [Two of Oneida's four genders have been called "feminine." these can be distinguished from one another on the basis of six semantic components.]

Paul R. Sullivan, "Noun Incorporation in Yucatec Maya" (138-160) [Semantic description. Incorporation "intends a 'usual situation' . . . between agents and the things they act with or upon," and is probably favored "only for certain fields, modes, and tenors of discourse."]

Willard Walker, "The Design of Native Literacy Programs and How Literacy Came to the Cherokees" (161-169) [A historical review of the events surrounding the beginnings of Cherokee literacy in the 1820's. The factors that contributed to the success of the Cherokee literacy movement are analyzed, and the question is raised how modern Indian literacy programs could learn from the Cherokee experience.]

Arctic Anthropology. [University of Wisconsin Press, 114 North Murray Street, Madison, WI 53715]

20.1 (1983)

Janice R. Sheppard, "The Dog Husband: Structural Identity and Emotional Specificity in northern Athabaskan oral narrative" (89-101) [Variants of a story, showing culturally specific elaborations of a shared narrative structure. Taahltan, Tsetsaut, Carrier, and Dogrib.]

20.2 (1983)

Sergei Kan, "Words That Heal the Soul: Analysis of the Tlingit Potlatch Oratory" (47-60) [Parallels between Tlingit speeches of condolence and gratitude, and other formal genres utilizing powerful cultural symbols and metaphors. Based on fieldwork data (1979-1980) and earlier sources.]

Journal of American Folklore. [American Folklore Society, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, D. C. 20009]

97.2 (April-June 1984):

William F. Hanks, "Sanctification, Structure, and Experience in a Yucatec Ritual Event" (131-166) [Analysis of the *saántiquar*, a type of ritual curative prayer performed by Yucatec Maya shamans. Prayers of this type are a highly specialized kind of discourse, marked by a number of linguistic and paralinguistic features, but they are nevertheless shaped by the concrete situations in which they are performed.]

Leonard N. Primiano, "A. Irving Hallowell: An Appreciation" (213-216) [The connections between Hallowell's work on Ojibwa oral literature and his total oeuvre.]

Journal of Child Language. [Cambridge University Press, 32 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022]

11.3 (October 1984):

Nan Bernstein Ratner and Clifton Pye, "Higher Pitch in BT is Not Universal: Acoustic Evidence from Quiche Mayan" (512-522) [Analysis of a sample of three Quiche Mayan-speaking mothers addressing their infant children indicates that their BT [= baby talk] register does not utilize the feature of higher pitch, thus contravening claims of the universality of this feature in BT registers.]

Journal of Latin American Lore. [UCLA Latin American Center, Los Angeles, CA 90024]

10.1 (Summer 1984):

James Dow, "Symbols, Soul, and Magical Healing among the Otomí Indians" (3-22) [Paper figures used in rituals by Otomí shamans; some linguistic material, including the text of a shaman's song.]

G. Reichel-Dolmatoff, "Some Kogi Models of the Beyond" (63-85) [Colombian group; numerous words and phrases relating to death and the afterlife.]

Alejandra Siffredi, "Los Niveles Semánticos de la Cosmovisión Chorote" (87-110) [Macro-Guaycuruan language of the Argentine Chaco; ethnosemantics of time and space.]

Language in Society. [Cambridge University Press, 32 East 57th Street, New York, NY 10022]

13.4 (December 1984):

Thomas Buckley, "Yurok Speech Registers and Ontology" (467-488) [Discussion of lexical and semantic shifts involved in switching from the 'ordinary' to the 'high' register of Yurok. A "holistic and integrative ontology" is seen to be implicit in the high register. Based on Kroeber's data, supplemented by recent fieldwork.]

Latin American Indian Literatures. [Department of Hispanic Languages and Literatures, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260]

8.2 (Fall 1984):

Berta Villanueva Alvarando, "Aymar Warmitwa, Aymará Woman" (83) [Aymará poem, with English translation.]

Neville Stiles, "The Man, the Stag, and the Transforming Women: the Nahua View of Animal Survival" (84-91) [Nahuatl folktale text, with interlinear and free translations into English.]

Jan-Åke Alvarsson, "How the Matacos Found their Fish" (92-98) [Text in Mataco-Noctenes (Panoan (?) language of the Bolivian Gran Chaco), with interlinear and free translations into English.]

Lucy T. Briggs, "On Bilingual Education" (194-110) [Review article on bilingual education among Latin American indigenous groups, focusing on a volume of papers published in *América Indígena* (volume 12, no. 2, April-June 1982).]

Eduardo Lozano, "Recent Books on Indian Languages (Mexico and Central America)" (119-127) [Continuation of the bibliography published in *LAIL* 2(1/2), 1978. Covers books published between 1977 and 1982.]

[This is the last issue of *LAIL*. The founding editor, Prof. Juan Adolfo Vázquez, is retiring from the University of Pittsburgh. A new journal, *Latin American Literatures Journal*, will begin publication in a similar format soon, under the editorship of Mary H. Preuss, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010.]

Linguistic Inquiry. [MIT Press, 28 Carleton Street, Cambridge, MA 02142]

16.1 (Winter 1985):

Daniel L. Finer, "The Syntax of Switch-Reference" (35-56) [Revision of a portion of F's recent dissertation (see *SSILA* III: 4). F attempts to show that "although it might be argued the SR has its ultimate explanation in functional terms . . . [many] SR patterns are inescapably syntactic." American Indian data from Yuman, Washo, Eastern Pomo, and Seri.]

Natural Language & Linguistic Theory. [D. Reidel Publishing Company, 190 Old Derby Street, Hingham, MA 02043]

2.1 (June 1984):

Eloise Jelinek, "Empty Categories, Case, and Configurationality" (36-76) [J takes issue with Kenneth Hale on the source of "non-configurationality" in Warlpiri, and proposes a re-analysis of Hale's data, with observations on other non-configurational languages, including Papago and Lummi.]

Studies in Language. [John Benjamins B. V., Amsteldijk 44, P. O. Box 52519, 1007 HA Amsterdam, The Netherlands]

8.2 (1984):

Scott DeLancey, "Notes on Agentivity and Causation" (181-213) [Data from two languages: Hare (Athabaskan) and Newari (Tibeto-Burman). D argues that agentivity, and case roles generally, must be defined in terms of event schemas; these, in turn, must be dealt with in "prototype" semantics, not in discrete conceptual categories.]

Note: An article by Otto J. Sadovsky, "The Discovery of California: Breaking the Silence of the Siberia-to-America Migrators," appeared in the popular-history magazine, *The Californians*, vol. 2, no. 2, November/December 1984, pp. 9-20 [Grizzly Bear Publishing Company, 163 Jules Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94112]. In this article S attempts to demonstrate

the validity of a "Cal-Ugrian" language group, genetically linking the California Penutian languages to the Uralic languages (specifically the Ob-Ugic family) of Eurasia. S's paper, together with other recent work by both American and Soviet scholars on possible linguistic connections across the Bering Strait, will be the subject of a review article in the May issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*. —V. G.

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 45(4) through 45(7), October 1984–January 1985.

Baca, Mario L. M. PhD (Education) New Mexico, 1983. *Language Use in Guamoto: Implications for Literacy in the Central Highlands of Ecuador*. 351 pp. [Investigation of the current status of language use in a Quichua-speaking community in Ecuador, and of the factors which influence language use and language education policy. Assymetrical diglossia is found, with deterioration of situations. DAI 45(6): 1668–A.] [Order no. DA 8416760]

Giarelli, Andrew L. PhD (Folklore) SUNY-Buffalo, 1984. *The Temporal Structure of Cheyenne Narrative*. 220 pp. [Cheyenne narratives retain a "deep temporal structure" that keeps alive traditional visionary tales (such as the myth of the culture hero, Sweet Medicine) and dictates the form of modern stories. "Explication of this temporal structure is one way for literary criticism to approach oral texts that have often resisted analysis." DAI 4(6): 1833–A.] [Order no. DA 8420670]

Knowles, Susan M. PhD Tulane, 1984. *A Descriptive Grammar of Chontal Maya (San Carlos Dialect)*. 521 pp. [Phonology, morphology, and sentence formation. Appendices include list of positional roots, as well as an analyzed text and a Chontal-English lexicon. DAI 45(6): 1738–A.] [Order no. DA 8420718]

Myhill, John M. PhD Pennsylvania, 1984. *A Study of Aspect, Word Order, and Voice*. 427 pp. [Aspect and the manner in which it is reflected in word order and voice alternations. Ergative case marking is also examined. some of the data is from Mayan languages. DAI 45(5): 1385–A.] [Order no. DA 8417341] White Eagle, Josephine P. EdD Harvard, 1983. *Teaching Scientific Inquiry and the Winnebago Indian Language*. 244 pp. [A proposed curriculum, with 10 illustrative lesson in the form of student-teacher dialogues, intended to provide a model both for (1) establishing the teaching of a local language "in a position of importance and dignity," and (2) using such teaching to give students experience in rational inquiry. The lessons are based on recent analytic work. DAI 45(4): 1108–A.] [Order no. DA 8416941]

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

—*"SmoothTalker": Speech Synthesizing Software for the Macintosh*. (excerpted from a software review by Erik Sandberg-Diment, *New York Times*, January 22, 1985):

SmoothTalker (available for the Macintosh at \$149.95 from First Byte, Long Beach, CA 90806, telephone 1-800-523-8070) is a rather unusual speech synthesizer in that it is purely a software product. No expensive speech-synthesizing chip or other hardware accessories need be added to the inarticulate computer.

The voice itself does not have the Swedish accent and lilt usually associated with voice synthesizers. Rather it has a Hindustani tonal quality accented by glottal stops. The male voice does,

at any rate. There is also a female voice, but First Byte uses a rather unique mail-order-bride approach to inducing buyers to register their purchase of SmoothTalker. When you mail in your registration card, you receive a backup disk complete with the voices of both genders.

Considering the complexity of the program, SmoothTalker is amazingly simple to use. Just slip in the disk and begin, following the six illustrated steps of the quick start instructions. A more detailed user's guide is available on screen only. Obtaining a printout is possible but only one page at a time.

These more extensive instructions include, besides those pertaining to text entry, sections on saving and recalling text, dealing with MacWrite documents, and so on. The on-screen material is worth having, though it would have been more handily presented in a manual. Computer-displayed instructions are great when they are interactive, but for plain reading nothing beats a book.

Perusing the instructions, one soon discovers that SmoothTalker does more than read and repeat the things that have been entered by keyboard. It will vocalize anything that has been written and stored using the word-processing program MacWrite. What it can verbalize is text only, of course. The program will not describe a picture in the middle of prose. On the other hand, when it comes across, for example, "33," it will say "No. 33," while for a sum such as \$1,200 it will readjust its vocalization and say "One thousand two hundred dollars"—which gave me the disconcerting feeling that the program was a lot "smarter" than I had thought.

The user's guide also has a phonetics section. Employing the symbols of this branch of study rather than those of ordinary English spelling, a phonetician should be able to induce the computer to speak in various dialects, as well as, I suppose, other languages. Being no Henry Higgins myself, I was stymied by the hieroglyphics in this section, but someone with drive and motivation could use this phonetics tutorial to develop a basic grasp of the field. It is phonetics, of course, that makes SmoothTalker chatter. The software takes English text and converts it into 41 building-block phonemes. It also applies over 1,000 "rules" to the incoming text and automatically encodes things like stress, pitch, and "inflections caused by punctuation."

The value of SmoothTalker in any application boils down to how intelligible a computer outfitted with the chatty voice of the software is. When the Mac read the Gettysburg Address, included in the SmoothTalker package as an example of its rhetorical prowess, to a friend of mine sitting so as to be unable to read the screen, he could discern the "Four score and seven years ago." However, by the time the ersatz Lincoln had reached the less familiar words "It is for us the living," very few words were comprehensible to him without visual confirmation. As to totally unfamiliar text, such as the first paragraph of this column, barely a word was understandable. However, once the written word was also available, the speech of the machine seemed clearer. After one becomes accustomed to the software's voice, it proves to be comprehensible for the most part, though I question its suggested value in such tasks as proofreading.

SmoothTalker is a fascinating, if not yet quite completed, leap forward in personal computer programming. Given some polishing, it is capable of future uses that will no doubt be myriad, including expanding the world of the visually impaired. For now, like so many technological innovations—including the personal

computer itself a mere 10 years ago—it is a product in search of a purpose.

[Sandberg-Diment's column, "Personal Computers," appears in the *New York Times* "Science Times" section every Tuesday. Unlike most PC journalism, it is literate, witty, and opinionated. If you are not already one of Sandberg-Diment's readers, you're missing a good thing. —V. G.]

—*Custom Daisy Wheels from Camwil, Inc.* (Sharon Hargus, 1934 Stuart Street, Berkeley, CA 94703):

People who need custom daisy wheels—i. e., a few special characters on an otherwise normal daisy wheel—might like to know that Camwil, Inc. will "spot-change" characters on daisy wheels. I recently sent them a Courier 10 daisy wheel and had them replace the @ and \ characters with schwa and ι , respectively. In calling for information, I expressed concern that the new characters might not be the same size as those already on the daisy wheel. However, the person I spoke to on the phone assured me that they not only had the characters I needed, but could "match" them in size to the characters on my daisy wheel. The job was indeed nicely done.

Camwil, Inc., is located at 875 Waimanu Street, Suite 600, Honolulu, HI 96813. They can be reached on a toll-free number: 1-800-367-5675, or at (808) 533-6051, or via telex 743-0445, and they are open from 7:15 am to 3:45 pm. The cost for customizing a daisy wheel is \$45 for the first change, \$30 for the second change (per printwheel, not per order). The UPS express charge is \$4.53 (for up to 8 daisy wheels). Orders should be prepaid (and you, of course, send them the daisy wheel). Camwil guarantees their changes for 90 days. You should allow 3 to 4 weeks for delivery. (My order took 3 weeks.)

(Thanks to Alan Munro for telling me about Camwil!)

—*Request for Spanish Spelling Checker.* (Laura Martin, Program in Linguistics, Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH 44115):

Does anyone know if there exists a Spanish spelling checker that runs on an IBM-PC?

—*Hardware and Software for a Salish Dictionary Project.* (Brent Galloway, #21-7300 Ledway Road, Richmond, BC, Canada V7C 4N9):

I've just begun a project to do computerized dictionaries of Upriver Halkomelem and Nooksack (funded 1984-1987 by the National Endowment for the Humanities). I decided to buy a Terak 8510B personal computer to enter and edit my data. There were a number of persuasive reasons for this decision: 1) Terak 8510A's have been used for entering and editing Salish language dictionary materials with ease and durability by Larry and Terry Thompson at the University of Hawaii for nearly ten years (and more recently also on their Tillamook and Klallam files). 2) Bob Hsu and others at the University of Hawaii have used them even longer for various dictionary projects and have developed sophisticated dictionary-producing programs for mainframe computers to process data sent from the Terak. 3) 8510A's have also been used enthusiastically by other colleagues in Salishan linguistics (Dale Kinkade on Upper Chehalis, Cowlitz and Pentlatch, Tim Montler on Saanich, Steve Egesdal on Thompson, etc.). 4) An 8510B (a more recent model than the 8510A) is also being used on Lushootseed by Vi Hilbert, Pam Cahn, and others; when Nooksack and Halkomelem are added to this list this makes ten Salishan languages being processed

on Terak 8510's by at least eight Salishanists. The network of colleagues is persuasive and also very helpful. 5) the Terak graphics capabilities allow us to display any orthographies we design on the screen, to enter and edit data in them, and even in the early orthographies of Boas and others (see Dale Kinkade's work on Pentlatch), and also to have English available at the touch of a key (e. g. using the DC-1 key to toggle English and Salish keyboards).

The Terak software program for orthography design is called CHEDIT (character edit); it comes in two parts, "CHEDIT.CODE" and "CHEDIT.PROMPT." The Terak utility programs to file and edit the data use the UCSD PASCAL system, so one needs copies of SYSTEM.PASCAL, SYSTEM.FILTER, SYSTEM.EDITOR, SYSTEM.8519QB, QB.BOOT, BOOTER.CODE, CHLOAD.CODE, FORMAT.CODE, TABLEDIT.CODE, PRINTOUT.CODE, SYSTEM.CHARSET, and SALISH.CHARSET (or whatever character set one makes up). A floppy disk with these files is inserted into the disk drive, boot the disk, and one is ready to begin entering, editing, designing character sets, etc.

I purchased a used 8510A unit, which Terak upgraded to 8510B capability and function (with two quad-density disk drives) for \$6460 US (+ \$228 US shipping) + \$925 US for Canadian tax and duty (= \$7613 US total). There are less expensive PC's but not with such tested and accessible software and networks developed within the same language family. I think this helped convince NEH to fund my project.

The Lushootseed Dictionary Project bought a Terak 8510C in 1983 (the current model; 8510B's are no longer in Terak's stock). But they found it lacked the graphics to download the Salish character sets into their Santec printer for printout, I believe. So they sent it back and Terak changed circuit boards to downgrade it to an 8510B unit (which now does everything necessary).

Following Dale Kinkade's lead I also purchased an Epson FX-80 printer in Vancouver, for \$818.55 CDN (\$765 + tax) (= \$630 US). This machine however needs to have add a serial interface (\$150 CDN) and a custom-made cable (\$75 CDN) to connect with the Terak. the computer store orders a serial interface board from Epson and plugs it in inside the unit. Then the store technician makes up the cable with a standard Epson connector at one end and a non-standard RS232 port connector on the other (made by AMO, part #1-350242-9). The Terak manual gives the computer technician the information on which pins are connected together for which purposes. The cost then to buy the Epson and connect it to the Terak is \$1043.55 CDN (= \$802.49 US). It's worth it because the Epson FX-80 can be downloaded with whatever character sets one designs and will print them on 8½ × 11 paper. (The FX-100 prints out on wider computer paper.)

The software program for printing on the Epson, EPICT, version 2.0 (Epson PrInter Control for the Terak), was developed in 1983 and is still being refined. One problem still being solved is a distortion on certain characters using bottom row 10 on the Terak 8 × 10 pixel grid for each character. The Epson has an 8 × 9 grid/matrix (and row 9 should also normally be left blank in most characters to provide space between lines). The characters that use row 10 are *g*, *j*, *p*, *q*, and *γ* on the system (English) keyboard (and variants of these on the phonetic keyboards, such as *q'*, *q''*, *j*), plus letters like Salish *ɣ* and *η*. Meanwhile it may be possible to redesign these in CHEDIT to at least avoid row 10.

The Epson printer will be useful for printouts to circulate for comments and to do some editing best done with hard copy. When I've entered all the data onto floppy disks (in Salish-to-English order for easiest use of the programs), I'll use Bob Hsu's LEXWARE programs in the mainframe to format and process the data. If each different type of information (a band) is given a distinct label (a band label), it can be sorted for, formatted distinctly, or omitted in printouts by the LEXWARE programs. LEXWARE includes programs named BANDAID, BANDINV, BANDPACK, DUMPPG, EDLIST, EDLISTB, LISTGEN, ONBANDS, BANDSORT, HANDSORT, INVERT, REBANDLE, and some others.

DUMPPG sends what's been entered to the printer as is. LISTGEN yields each band on its own line with various indents and line skips to make entries and subentries more readable. BANDAID allows one to set line lengths, number each line, omit specified bands, etc. BANDINV counts how many times each band occurs. BANDPACK prints all bands in entries or subentries in single paragraphs. EDLIST allows one to specify omissions or replacements of bands or parts of bands on a band-by-band basis and then prints the data in a LISTGEN format. EDLISTB prints only main headwords and any specified bands that satisfy a given pattern that one specifies (e.g. any morphological, syntactic, semantic, or sentence example bands containing 'causative'). Unlike EDLIST, ONBANDS list only entries that contain specified bands. These programs can format and extract data but do not reorder data (sort).

BANDSORT, HANDSORT, INVERT, and REBANDLE can sort the data. HANDSORT alphabetizes by headword, keeping all subentries in their entered order. INVERT produces an alphabetized finderlist of all words entered with a preceding asterisk; they are printed in LISTGEN format without band labels (unless specified). BANDSORT lists all band entries alphabetized by band label (and within that, by words in the body of the band); it also allows this to be done only for specified bands. REBANDLE reorders the bands in each entry according to a given order. These programs, in addition to producing a dictionary, are very useful for lining up comparable parts of the data to check for consistency and for organizing data for further analysis.

The data will be sent to the mainframe via a telephone modem link at the Lushootseed Dictionary Project (to whom I already owe thanks for their help and cooperation). The processed information will be returned the same way. A Santec printer also in Seattle will print out the first copy. This hard copy will be edited with corrections made into the computer, and then a final camera-ready copy can be done on the Santec printer. Codes can also be added so that a publisher with computer-driven presses can print a published version without further proofreading and galleys.

Finally, regarding documentation: Bob Hsu is continually updating his "LEXWARE Manual" (unpublished, University of Hawaii at Manoa, 1st ed. June 1983), which is well-written and tells just about everything one needs to know about his programs. The best guide I've found to learning to get around with the PASCAL p-system is Charles W. Grant and Jon Butah's *Introduction to the UCSD p-System* (Sybex, 1982, Berkeley, CA); written for the layman, it gives the abbreviations and decision paths the PASCAL programs yield and tells what they mean

and how to reply to them. The best guide to the Terak is not Terak's own manual (which is for technicians once you pass page 9); the best guides are papers by the Thompsons' students in Hawaii, i.e. Louise Pagotto: "Using Terak as a Word Processor" (June 1982), Joan Romick: "Playing with Character Sets" (December 1981), and Mariana Maduell: "Raising Data from the Dead—Terak" (December 1981). These papers are written with tasks in mind (how to move a whole line, etc.) and clear directions: what the Terak says and what you type next. The Epson FX-80 *User's Manual* by David A. Kater (Epson, 1983) is quite readable and thorough and can lead one into some sophisticated graphics in an entertaining way. More information on the Halkomelem and Nooksack dictionary project can be found in my paper for the 1984 Denver Conference on American Indian Languages ("Computerized Dictionaries of Upriver Halkomelem and Nooksack").

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

NORTHWEST NOTES (edited by Jean Mulder, 9655 87th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada T6C 1K5):

* Two projects of Brent Galloway (Richmond, BC) were just recently funded which should provide a wealth of information on three endangered Salish languages for both tribal members and linguists. One project, funded by the National Endowment of the Humanities (Washington, DC), will produce computerized dictionaries of Halkomelem (Upriver dialects) and Nooksack. The other project, funded by the National Museum of Man (Ottawa), will produce tapes, field notes, and a word list and linguistic analysis of a dialect of Straits (Samish) thought to be extinct 30 years ago. Galloway has done fieldwork on Upriver Halkomelem since 1970, on Nooksack since 1974 (more since 1979), and began fieldwork on Samish in 1984. All three languages were spoken in both Washington state and British Columbia.

In August 1984 Galloway was awarded a three-year research grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to compile first a computerized dictionary of Upriver Halkomelem, then second a computerized dictionary of Nooksack. (Halkomelem, Nooksack, and Straits are about as different from each other as are some Romance languages.) The dictionary of Halkomelem will be based on Galloway's linguistic fieldwork 1970-1980; he completed a grammar of the language in 1977. There are about 50 fluent speakers of the Upriver dialects of Halkomelem.

The dictionary of Nooksack will be based on all extant field notes, files, and tapes of (mostly) other linguists, since the last fluent speaker of Nooksack died in 1977 (only two elderly partial speakers survive). It will require careful comparison of differing attestations of linguists and last speakers and also of Upriver Halkomelem which has had a strong influence on the last speakers of Nooksack. Galloway analyzed the phonology and grammar of these Nooksack materials from February 1983 to February 1984 on a research grant from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada.

Galloway enters the data on a Terak 8510B personal computer in Richmond, BC and edits it. When enough data is entered it will be sorted on the large mainframe computer at the University of Washington in Seattle by programs developed by Bob Hsu (University of Hawaii at Manoa). Then the results will be printed out on a Santec printer of the Lushootseed Dictionary Project in Seattle (Vi Hilbert, University of Washington). the

hardware and software set-up was first developed by Bob Hsu and Larry Thompson and Terry Thompson at the University of Hawaii for the Thompson, Klallam, and Tillamook languages (all Salish). Similar configurations are also being used by Drs. Tony Mattina on Okanagan (University of Montana), Dale Kinkade on Upper Chehalis, Cowlitz and Pentlatch (University of British Columbia), Tim Montler on the Saanich dialect of Straits (North Texas State University), and Vi Hilbert, Pam Cahn, and others on Lushootseed (University of Washington) (all Salish languages).

In December 1983 Jay Powell (University of British Columbia) and Ken Hansen (chairman of the Samish tribe in Anacortes, Washington) contacted Galloway with news that a speaker of Straits was still alive. This dialect was thought to have become extinct 30 years ago. Only a few hundred words had been written down and nothing had been tape recorded. However it seems several families had moved to Vancouver Island in BC in the 1930's and a descendant there can still speak fluent Samish. Galloway applied for an Urgent Ethnography Contract with the National Museum of Man in Ottawa with the help of Powell and Hansen, and Hansen arranged for tribal funding from a grant. The Museum provided Galloway with funds and tapes for linguistic fieldwork which began in July of 1984. Galloway, early in this work, discovered another speaker, nearly monolingual in Samish, also on Vancouver Island, and has since been working with both together. 80 percent of the funded fieldwork is done (with field notes and 37 ninety-minute tapes); a write-up will follow including a sketch of the phonology, some morphology, and an extensive word list. More fieldwork will follow that as time and funding permit. Galloway will be a Visiting Scholar in the Linguistics Department of the University of Washington for 1985 but can be contacted at #21-7300 Ledway Road, Richmond, BC, Canada V7C 4N9. Telephone: (604) 272-2182.

* Many of us, as linguists and anthropologists, are involved in assisting native bands with native language and/or culture programs. In such a capacity I think it is always of benefit and encouragement to hear what Indian people today feel about their languages and what they want to do about the situation many of them find that their languages are in.

Last fall the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en students in University of Victoria's Native Teacher Training Program in Hazelton, BC conducted needs-assessment surveys in their home villages to identify the state of health of their languages, isolate factors leading to the languages' decline, and determine their villages' goals for the future of these languages. Following are a few brief quotes from their findings.

"I think 'dilemma' is a good descriptive word for the situation that Indian people find themselves in today We have been told for almost a century that our languages are irrelevant and doomed to death and now, when the languages are on the brink of death, we are told that they are all right again, that we should revive, restore or retain them. As always, we will rise to the occasion, not because someone has told us that we ought to, but because we *know* it is right for the future of our children."

"All persons interviewed felt that it was necessary that Gitanmaax speak their language. It was generally felt that the language was the distinguishing factor that defined the Gitksan as a group. It was echoed with all those interviewed from the

ages of 13 to 85 that to retain the language was to retain culture and identity."

"I feel quite strongly that the Wet'suwet'en language should be maintained/fortified because it is one of the prime vehicles for the transmission of the Wet'suwet'en culture. If the language is not maintained some of the elements of the culture which now exist will be lost. I feel that this culture has certain components which are not well-established in our surrounding non-Indian culture and that if the Wet'suwet'en culture loses these components they will not be replaced with components which are as valuable."

"All (persons interviewed) felt that the use of the language had changed The language did not keep up with the technology inherited. 'Just imagine,' the Grandmother said, 'if a space ship landed here today and came with many new conveniences, all would be in awe. All would be very curious to try out the new gifts. As the creatures from outer space gave you these gifts that the English language has no words for, chances are you would adopt the words that came with the gifts.' 'Your ancestors were overwhelmed, they did not have time to make new words.' . . . the language could not keep up the pace. Now our language is filled with adopted English wrds. Had the change come gradually our language would have adapted. We must examine our language and find new Gitksan words. A committee should be formed to take care of this. They could take root words from the Gitksan language and apply this to the new devices. The policy here should be to adapt rather than adopt."

"The Churches with their mission to convert the heathens are a guilty lot. They ignored the values and customs of the Gitksan. in their zest to win souls they almost suffed out the spirit of the Gitksan. The language loss here was tremendous. The Artist lost his expression, as the missionaries burned his totems and masks. The Shaman lost his healing words, when the missionaries convinced the tribes that he was evil. The Great Spirit was relabelled.

"History has been unkind to the language of the Gitksan. It is the hope in Gitanmaax that the future holds more promise."

"One day while I was waiting for a Church service to begin, I translated the song, 'He Leadth Me' to my niece. An Elder who was sitting behind us said, 'Oh, is *that* what the song says?' She felt that the song gave promise, but did not know the exact meaning until she heard it in Gitksan. What a tragedy that many of the miss the message. And what a tragedy that the children of Gitanmaax miss the message of the Elders. The Gitksan need not settle for the best in one world. They can have both."

"The children must be taught that the language is an intrinsic part of their being. Therefore it was felt that the Gitksan language should not be entrenched in the school system Making the Gitksan language a part of the school's curriculum does not stress enough importance and isolates the language from the culture This is not to free the school system entirely. After the Community completed an immersion course with the students, they wuld be required to continue their studies with the language in the school daily. Here they would also learn to read and write the language with dedicated well-trained Gitksan Instructors."

"We need to teach in the native language for our children just beginning school, as in a language immersion program, and then we need to teach in both languages for the children who are older, already past the stage of pre-school. Bilingual education is stated to be the most expensive route; I think that expense should be the least of any consideration since it is our culture that is at stake, not merely a material object."

"I very much like the idea of having the aide (Language teacher, in our case) and the teacher plan lessons together then have the aide teach them in the native language. This would incorporate other subjects into the native language; in Kispiox there is no reason why other subjects could not be taught in Gitksan."

"... the education facility/institution is and always will be secondary to the home in socializing the child. When the parents as 'role models' feel and demonstrate that the learning of their Native language is important and necessary for them and their children, then and only then can an effective language program be offered within the school to support the language learning taking place outside the school. The education system can and must help parents to examine the value of maintaining their Native language before a Native language program within the school can truly succeed."

"I regret that I did not have the common sense that I do today, I would have taught my children our language. Children have a very short time to learn and once they grasp it, they will always understand it. What we have raised are in-between people: not really an Indian nor a non-Indian."

"I would not want to see all subjects taught in the Indian language but taught at home first during a child's tender age then teach the children the culture along with the Gitksan just so that they will be able to communicate with their peers. English to be given as the second language as it was done in our time. I do not think I got short-ended because I did not know a word of English when I started school."

"A community cannot ever go back to a completely traditional way of life. However, it can and should strive to create better than average opportunities for its members. And what better footing than to provide their true identity."

(I would like to thank Doreen Angus, Sadie Harris, Jane Smith Mowatt, and Carmen Nikal for the use of the above quotes from their book reviews and needs-assessment projects.)

REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

—*Conference of Native American Studies*. Interdisciplinary conference, held annually in May at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma. The 1985 meeting will take place May 17–19, and will highlight three topics: Native American Languages and Literature (plenary speaker: Dennis Tedlock); U.S. Government-Indian Relations (plenary speaker: Francis Paul Prucha); and New Directions in Southwest Native Studies (plenary speaker: Alfonso Ortiz). Papers on other topics also welcome. Abstract deadline (150 words): March 1, 1985. Write: James S. Thayer, Conference Coordinator, 225 Hanner Hall, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma 74078.

CANADA

—*Networks*. Newsletter of the Special Interest Group on Language Development, TESL Canada. Articles and reviews of interest to teachers in Canadian Native language programs. \$10 (CAN) per year, checks made out to "TESL Canada." Write: Editor, Networks, Language Development in Native Education, TESL Canada, 408–1181 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 0T3.

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

—*Athabaskan Languages Conference*. Meets every other year, at various locations within Athabaskan territory. Next meeting: July 8–12, 1985, Yellowknife, NWT, Canada. Theme: "Dynamics of Athabaskan Language Education." Write: Darlene Mandeville, Keewatin Building, Yellowknife, NWT, Canada X1A 2L9. A session on linguistics is being organized by Keren Rice and Sharon Hargus. Write: Keren Rice, Department of Linguistics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada M5S 1A1.

—*Athabaskan News*. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. \$4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Jim Kari, ANLC, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701.

—*Research Papers, Alaska Native Language Center*. Deal with "advances and problems in linguistic research in Alaskan and related Native American languages: Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit, Eskimo-Aleut, Haida, and Tsishian." Prices vary. For list write: ANLC University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701.

—*Inuit Studies Conference*. (Linguistics and Anthropology). Most recent meeting Montréal, November 1984. Contact: Prof. Gail Valaskakis, Department of Communications, Loyola Campus, Concordia University, 7141 Sherbrooke W., Montréal, Canada H4B 1R6.

—*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. Editor: M. Vézinet. Two regular issues/year, sometimes supplements. Write: Département d'Anthropologie, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4.

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

—*Algonquian Conference*. (Interdisciplinary). Meets annually, the last weekend in October. Last meeting: Duluth, Minnesota, October 26–28, 1984. Next meeting: Montréal, October 25–27, 1985.

—*Papers of the Algonquian Conference*. The papers of the 6th Algonquian Conference (1974) were published by the National Museum of Man, Ottawa; papers of the 7th and subsequent Conferences have been published by Carleton University Press. For prices and availability: William Cowan, Department of Linguistics, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6.

—*Conference on Iroquoian Research*. Interdisciplinary conference, meets annually, 2nd week in October, usually in Rensselaerville, NY (near Albany). Contact: Marianne Mithun, Department of Linguistics, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

—*Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics*. Newsletter. Four issues per calendar year. \$3.50/year (US dollars to US addresses). Write: John Nichols, Native Studies, Argue 546, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 2N2.

NORTHWEST

—*International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages*. Linguistic conference, meets annually in August. Next meeting: August 15–17, 1985, University of British Columbia, Vancouver. Papers on native languages spoken in the NW and Plateau culture areas are welcome. For further information, write: M. Dale Kinkade, Department of Linguistics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1W5. Pre-registrants receive a copy of conference papers in advance of the meeting. Papers from the 1984 conference are available as a special issue of the University of Victoria Working Papers in Linguistics (vol 4, no 20, June 1984) for \$10. Order from: Thomas E. Hukari, Linguistics, Box 1700, University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 2Y2.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

—*Hokan/Penutian Workshop*. Linguistics conference, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. The 1985 meeting will be held at UC-San Diego, June 19–21. Papers on any aspect of Hokan, Penutian, and allied Californian linguistic topics are welcome. this year, in addition, a special session on Muskogean languages is planned. Contact: Margaret Langdon, Department of Linguistics, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093; or (for Muskogean papers) Pam Munro, Department of Linguistics, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

—*Proceedings of the Hokan/Penutian Workshop*. Five volumes available, with various prices: 1977 (\$5), 1978 (\$5), 1980 (\$7), 1981 (\$7), and 1982 (\$7). Order from: Publications Coordinator, Department of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbon-dale, IL 62901. Prices postpaid.

—*Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology—Papers in Linguistics*. Editor: Margaret Langdon, Department of Linguistics, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093. One issue annually (1971–1981); future issues at irregular intervals. For back issues write: JCGBA, Department of Anthropology, UC-Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521.

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

—*Siouan Conference*. Linguistics conference, held at irregular intervals. Most recent meeting: University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, July 6–7, 1984. For availability of papers, write: Paul Voorhis, Department of Native Studies, Brandon University, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada.

—*Siouan and Caddoan Linguistics*. Newsletter, free on request. Editors: David S. Rood or Allan R. Taylor, Department of Linguistics, Campus Box 295 University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

—*Muskogean/Southeastern Newsletter*. (See “News and Announcements,” this issue of *SSILA Newsletter*.) \$3/year (individuals), \$5/year (institutions). Write: George A. Broadwell, Department of Linguistics, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

—*Hokan-Penutian Workshop*. The 1985 meeting will have a session on Muskogean languages (see above under “CALIFORNIA/OREGON”).

SOUTHWEST/NORTHERN MEXICO

—*Uto-Aztecan Working Conference (Friends of Uto-Aztecan)*. Meets annually. 1985 meeting: Tucson, AZ, June 28–29. Program chair: Pam Bunte, Box 3BV, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

—*Uto-Aztecan Ethnolinguistics Conference*. Next meeting: April/May 1985, Hermosillo, Sonora. Write: Ofelia Zepeda, Department of Linguistics, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

—*Tanoan Conference*. Meets annually in the summer, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. For information on the 1985 meeting, write: Paul V. Kroskrity, Department of Anthropology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

—*Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology—Papers in Linguistics*. (See above under “CALIFORNIA/OREGON.”)

—*Tlalocan*. Journal, specializing in texts in Mexican indigenous languages. Contact: Karen Dakin, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, 04510 México, D. F.

MAYAN

—*Mayan Languages Conference/Taller de Lingüística Maya*. Meets in the summer in alternate years, sometimes annually. Last meeting: July 30–August 3, 1984, Mérida, Yucatan. A meeting is being arranged for the summer of 1985 in Guatemala. Write: T. S. Kaufman, Department of Linguistics, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

—*Journal of Mayan Linguistics*. Editors: Jill Brody and William F. Hanks. Published at irregular intervals, two issues per volume. \$8 per volume (\$11 foreign airmail). All correspondence to: Jill Brody, Department of Geography and Anthropology, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

—*Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing*. Meets annually, in February or March, at the University of Texas, Austin. 1985 meeting: March 8–10 (see “News and Announcements” in this issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*). Write: Dr. Nancy P. Troike, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

—*Recent Contributions to Maya Hieroglyphic Decipherment*. Each volume contains 15–20 papers on recent research. Order from: HRAF, P.O. Box 2015, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. Editorial correspondence to: Stephen Houston, Department of Anthropology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520.

CENTRAL AMERICA

—*Estudios de Lingüística Chibcha*. Papers on Chibchan languages of Costa Rica. Appears at irregular intervals (3 volumes so far in print). Write: Dr. Adolfo Constenla Umaña, Coordinador, Sección de Lingüística, Escuela de Filología, Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria “Rodrigo Facio,” San José, Costa Rica.

ANDEAN SOUTH AMERICA

—*Reunión Internacional sobre la Lingüística Andina (RILA)*. Linguistics conference for Andeanists, held at irregular intervals. RILA-6 will meet as part of the 1985 International Congress of Americanists, in Bogotá, Colombia, July 1–7 (see below). For information, contact: Garland Bills, Department of Linguistics, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, or Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino, Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada, Avenida Arequipa No. 2960, Lima 27, Peru.

—*Andean Linguistics Newsletter/Correo de Lingüística Andina*. Appears at irregular intervals. Free to interested scholars and institutions. Write: Garland Bills, Department of Linguistics, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

—*Andean Perspective Newsletter*. Interdisciplinary, mainly ethnology; short articles on recent research. Two issues per year. Order from: 108 West Florida, Urbana, IL 61801.

—*Boletín Indigenista Chile*. Articles and reports on recent research on native groups in Chile; some linguistics. \$12 (US) per year (three issues). Write: Manuel Romo Sanchez, Clasificador 182, Santiago, Chile.

—*The Aymara Foundation*. President: Lucy T. Briggs. Assists literacy programs in Peru and Bolivia Membership \$20/year (students \$10). Address: Box 12127, University Station, Gainesville, FL 32604.

—*Cornell Quechua Program*. Intensive summer program, offering 6 credits of language training in Cuzco Quechua. Eight weeks, late June to early August. Write: Donald F. Solá, Latin American Studies Program, 190 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

—*Latin American Indian Literature Association (LAILA/ALILA)*. Annual symposium; newsletter. Next meeting: San Antonio, TX, March 28-31, 1985. For information write: Dr. Mary H. Preuss, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010.

—*International Congress of Americanists*. Meets every three years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic or ethnolinguistic topics, usually focusing on Central and South American languages. Next meeting: Bogotá, Colombia, July 1-7, 1985. For information on the program, write: Executive Committee, 45th ICA, Universidad de los Andes, Rectoría, Calle 18^a Cra. 1-E, Apartado 4976, Bogotá, Colombia. (For a preliminary list of symposia dealing with American Indian linguistic topics, see *SSILA Newsletter* III: 3 (Sept. 1983), p. 4.)

—*SELAF Publications in Amerindian Ethnolinguistics*. French monograph series, mainly on South American languages; also a journal, *Amérindia*. for further information write: Association

d'Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne, B.P. 431, 75233 Paris, Cedex 05, France. North American representative: Guy Buchholtzer, 3755 West 6th Avenue, #337, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6R 1T9.

—*SIL Publications in Linguistics*. Grammars, dictionaries, and other materials on many American Indian languages, particularly Central and South American languages, prepared by members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. For a catalogue, write: SIL Bookstore, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236.

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