



NEWSLETTER VIII:4

January 1990

Published quarterly by the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas. Editor: Victor Golla, Department of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521. Design & Layout: Linda McRae. ISSN 1046-4476. Copyright © 1990, The Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas.

Volume 8, Number 4

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SSILA BUSINESS

Results of the SSILA Elections

98 ballots were received by the announced deadline. Elected were: *Michael Krauss*, Vice President (1990) and President-Elect for 1991; *Laura Martin*, Member at Large of the Executive Committee (1990-92); *Victor Golla*, Secretary-Treasurer (1990); and *Amy Dahlstrom*, Member of the Nominating Committee (1990-92).

Dues to Rise to \$10 in 1990

The Executive Committee has accepted a recommendation from the Secretary-Treasurer that the Society's annual dues be raised to \$10 (US) beginning in 1990. This increase has been made necessary in part by rises in postage and other costs associated

with printing and distribution of the *SSILA Newsletter*. The Executive Committee, however, agreed with the Secretary-Treasurer that the Society should move to enhance its revenues at this time, if it is to consider a significant expansion of its activities in the 1990s.

While voting to increase dues, the Executive Committee reaffirmed its commitment to a single world-wide rate. (Canadian members may, however, continue to remit their dues in Canadian dollars at the current rate of exchange.)

Minutes of the Annual Meeting, Washington, November 17, 1989

The meeting was called to order by the President, Colette Craig, at 5:40 pm, in the Hemishpere Room of the Washington Hilton. Approximately 85 members were present.

The President announced the disposition of the Society's awards for 1989. The *Travel Award* (\$500 in 1989, for travel to the annual meeting) has been given to Thomas Smith-Stark, El Colegio de Mexico. The *SSILA Award* for the unpublished work most significantly contributing to our knowledge of indigenous American languages will be held back until the Spring to allow further manuscripts to be submitted. A new deadline of March 1, 1990, has been set.

The President then invited Executive Committee Member Wick Miller to report on the 1989 SSILA Summer Meeting and to describe summer plans for 1990 and 1991.

The 1989 Summer Meeting of the Society, held in Tucson on July 1-2, was, Miller reported, a "delightful experience" despite the record-breaking heat. Situating the SSILA sessions in the middle of a week of American Indianist meetings insured a significant turnout (approximately 75 people) and the 1/2-hour per paper format allowed for plentiful discussion.

The Executive Committee has accepted the invitation of the organizers of the International Conference of Salish and Neighboring languages to host the 1990 SSILA Summer Meeting in Vancouver, BC, at the time of the Salish Conference in August. The tentative date for the SSILA meeting will be August 14-15. [See announcement below.]

For 1991, the Society has two summer meeting possibilities. We have been invited to hold a meeting in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute at UC-Santa Cruz. Plans are also being made for a substantial SSILA presence at the International Congress of Americanists (ICA), July 1-4, in New Orleans.

There then followed a discussion of a proposal from Sally McLendon that SSILA serve as an "umbrella" organization, comparable to the ACLS, to facilitate access to the 1991 ICA for foreign, particularly Latin American, scholars. Some voices cautioned against the Society promising more than it can deliver. It was suggested by the President that the Society could be especially useful in helping with small-scale practical arrangements (places to stay, meals, etc.) and that we should consider focusing on these rather than on large travel subsidies. A committee, consisting of Sally McLendon and Wick Miller, was appointed to look into these matters, and it was suggested that they be in contact with the Committee on Travel Awards chaired by Doris Payne.

Several short announcements were then made: Akira Yamamoto called the Society's attention to the Native American Language Act currently before the U.S. Congress [see *News and Announcements* below]. Allan Taylor announced that a conference on *Language and Prehistory in the Americas* will be held at the Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, March 22-25, 1990 [see *News and Announcements* below]. Finally, Marie-Louise Liebe-Harkort (Mouton de Gruyter Publishers) announced that the first volume of *The Collected Works of Edward Sapir* will be available before the end of December, and that several more volumes will appear shortly. Series discounts are still available, but orders should be placed by March.

A few minutes were then devoted to remembering recently deceased members of our scholarly community. A moment of silence was observed for *Florence M. Voegelin*, followed by vigorous applause for her life's work. It was proposed from the floor that we dedicate a session to Flo at next year's Conference on American Indian Languages. Following this, Ken Hale spoke about *Josie White Eagle*, who passed away in July, and Wick Miller briefly recalled *James Crawford*, *Edward Kennard*, and *Madison Beeler*.

The Secretary-Treasurer then presented his annual report on the Society's treasury for the period Nov. 18, 1988 to Nov. 17, 1989:

Balance as of Nov. 18, 1988	\$1,319.33
Income for 1988-89:	
Membership dues.....	3,815.00
Contributions.....	1,039.00
Subscriptions, sales of back issues, etc.....	552.51
<hr/>	
Total income.....	5,406.51
Expenditures for 1988-89:	
Printing of Newsletter.....	2,168.53
Other printing costs.....	327.55
Postage.....	2,118.40
Stationery/supplies.....	379.50
Fec for annual meeting room..	100.00
SSILA Travel Award.....	500.00
Miscellaneous expenses.....	44.80
<hr/>	
Total expenditures.....	5,582.58
Surplus/(Deficit) for 1988-89.....	(176.07)
Balance as of Nov. 17, 1989.....	1,143.26

The Secretary-Treasurer also reported that the current membership of the Society is 545, an increase of 24 since November 1988. Approximately 600 copies of the latest (October 1988) *Newsletter* were mailed.

The President then called for New Business. Eric Hamp rose to commend the Secretary-Treasurer for his work on the *Newsletter* and called for a round of applause. Richard Rhodes announced that this year's meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society (BLS), February 16-17, 1990, will be preceded by a special 1-day American Indian Languages Conference. Abstracts will be due on Nov. 30. Nick Hopkins spoke about the Chol Database Project, which plans to gather together all pre-20th century data on the language [see *News from Regional Groups: Mayan News* below].

There being no further business, the President begged the indulgence of the meeting to deliver some remarks, inaugurating, she hoped, a tradition of an annual Presidential Address. She spoke about the notion of "Responsible Linguistics"—the obligation that we academic scholars have to the Indian people who allow us to make our careers, including training them to carry out meaningful linguistic work on their own. As part of her remarks, she invited Nora England to share the lectern with her and to describe recent events regarding the role of foreign linguists in Guatemala.

There being no further business, President Craig turned over the gavel to the incoming President, Catherine Callaghan. Callaghan spoke briefly, endorsing the views expressed by President Craig in her address, and then adjourned the meeting at 7:05 pm.

1990 SSILA Meetings: Vancouver and New Orleans

- The 29th Conference on American Indian Languages will be held as part of the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in New Orleans, LA, Nov. 28-Dec. 2, 1990. The Conference will include the annual Business Meeting of the Society on Friday, Nov. 30. A call for papers will go out in a separate mailing in mid-February.

- SSILA will also organize a 2-day meeting on general American Indian linguistics in Vancouver, BC, August 14-15, 1990, in conjunction with the 25th International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages (August 16-18) and the Athabaskan Languages Conference (August 12-13). At this time the Program Committee invites proposals for organized sessions, on any topic in American Indian linguistics. As with last year's summer meeting, 30 minutes will be allowed for each presentation, and sessions of up to 3 hours will be accepted. A call for individual papers will go out with the April *Newsletter*. For further information on the program contact: Catherine Callaghan, SSILA, 204 Dieter Cunz Hall, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210. For information on local arrangements in Vancouver, contact: M. Dale Kinkade, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5 CAN-ADA.

New Membership Directory to Appear

The 3rd edition of the *SSILA Membership Directory* will be mailed in mid-February. Members who wish to correct or amend their address listing or their language specialty listing should indicate the appropriate changes on the 1990 dues form that is being distributed with this *Newsletter*. The 1990 *Member-*

ship Directory will reflect the data in the Secretary-Treasurer's files as of Feb. 1, 1990.

SSILA Award: Further Submissions Requested

Announcement of the 1989 *SSILA Award* for an unpublished manuscript from a junior scholar that "most significantly contributes to our knowledge of the indigenous languages of the Americas" has been postponed until the Spring, due to the small number of manuscripts before the Executive Committee as of November. The Committee will continue to seek further eligible manuscripts until *March 1, 1990*. The work may be a monograph (dissertations are especially welcome), long article, or other substantial effort. 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 cover letter explaining the circumstances of the work. The awardee will be selected by the Executive Committee of the Society under the chairmanship of the immediate Past President. Although the award carries no monetary stipend, the Society hopes to make arrangements for publication of the winning manuscript under its auspices. Negotiations with a major University press are currently in progress for an *SSILA Award Series*. Address all submissions to: *Prof. Colette G. Craig, SSILA, Award, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403*.

SSILA Travel Award for 1990

SSILA will award at least \$500 to one or more scholars from countries with currency exchange problems, or students from North America, to enable them to attend the 1990 Conference on American Indian Languages (New Orleans, Nov. 28-Dec. 2). The Travel Award Committee for 1990, chaired by Doris Payne (Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon), has announced the following criteria for selection:

1. The SSILA Travel Award may be given to one, or more than one, individual. (Use of the singular in the following should be interpreted as also applying to multiple awardees.)
2. While the Travel Award eventually may be given for attendance at any SSILA meeting, the Committee anticipates awarding it in 1990 to facilitate attendance at the Conference on American Indian Languages (CAIL) that will form part of the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association (AAA) in New Orleans, LA, Nov. 28-Dec. 2, 1990.
3. The awardee should be a member of SSILA (or may apply for SSILA membership concurrently with applying for the Travel Award), but need not be a member of the American Anthropological Association. Applicants should indicate whether they are or are not current members of the AAA. If necessary, SSILA will apply for Honorary membership in the AAA on behalf of an awardee.
4. The awardee should be an individual who will profit from and contribute to the SSILA meetings, via reporting on research that they have done.

5. The awardee should ideally deliver a paper in English, and/or have an English version of a paper available in written form at the time of the meeting. If a written English version is distributed, the paper may be presented orally in Spanish, Portuguese, or French.

Applicants for the Travel Award should submit an abstract for the 1990 CAIL (the Call For Papers and accompanying forms will be sent to all SSILA members in a separate mailing in February), *including with it* the following special materials: (1) curriculum vitae; (2) a short letter of a persuasive nature, explaining why the applicant seeks a Travel Award and what benefit he/she will derive from attendance at the SSILA meetings; (3) an indication of the amount of money the applicant needs to cover airfare and other travel costs; and (4) the names of two references, with addresses and telephone numbers. For further information on the Travel Award, contact: Prof. Doris Payne, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 USA.

Contributions to SSILA during 1989

88 members contributed a total of \$1,289.00 to the Society during the calendar year 1989. Of this amount, \$225.00 was donated specifically for the SSILA Travel Award. The Society is especially grateful to the members named below for contributions of \$20 or more:

Elizabeth Bowman	Sally Midgette
Catherine Callaghan	Keren Rice
Colette Craig	Leslie Saxon
†James Crawford	Michael Silverstein
Kay Fowler	David Tappan
Louanna Furbee	Larry & Terry Thompson
Ives Goddard	Rudy Troike & Muriel Saville-Troike
Terry Kaufman	Laurel Watkins
Jane McGary	Wolfram Wieser
Gunther Michelson	Tony Woodbury

OBITUARY

Josephine P. White Eagle (1923-1989)

Josie White Eagle, assistant professor in the multicultural teacher education program at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, died at her home in Belchertown on July 10, 1989. She was born in Friendship, Wisconsin, and attended public schools in Wisconsin and Minnesota. She received her bachelor's degree in 1961 from the University of Minnesota and subsequently served as a social worker, primarily with the Head Start Program, in Wisconsin and Minnesota. In the period prior to moving to Massachusetts, she served as director of Indian education programs in Wisconsin and South Dakota. She received her doctorate in education from Harvard in 1983.

Dr. White Eagle began to do linguistic work on her native language, Winnebago, in the context of her studies in education

at Harvard. Her doctoral essay developed the concept of using linguistic material from Winnebago as a data base for teaching the methods and principles of scientific inquiry at elementary and secondary levels. Her work on this project constituted an important part of her deep commitment to the idea that her language, and those of other Native American communities, should be given positions of dignity in the relevant local educational systems. The essay developed an experimental curriculum of ten lessons designed to exercise certain essential processes of scientific investigation, e.g., detailed and accurate observation, the discovery and formulation of generalizations and hypotheses, and the use of apparent and real counterexamples in testing hypotheses. An early version of some of this material appears in her paper "Teaching Scientific Inquiry and the Winnebago Language," *IJAL* 48: 306-319 (1982). After receiving her doctorate, she joined the Lexicon Project of the Center for Cognitive Science at MIT, where she worked on the lexicon of Winnebago until her appointment at the University of Massachusetts in 1988. She produced a selection of Winnebago dictionary entries, which appeared as Lexicon Working Papers 26, entitled *A Lexical Study of Winnebago*. This dictionary sample is distinguished in part by virtue of the fact that, in addition to the usual glossing provided in bilingual vocabularies, each entry is supplied not only with illustrative sentences but also with *definitions* in Winnebago. The work was done in close collaboration with a number of other native speakers, and for each of these a brief biography is included, in Winnebago with translation.

Although Dr. White Eagle was able to enjoy only a short period with her students at the University of Massachusetts, she had great impact on them. An Indian Cultural Center at the University has been named for her.

— Ken Hale, MIT

CORRESPONDENCE

Soviet Postal Delays

December 4, 1989

Dear Editor:

First of all, I would like to tell you that receiving issues of your Newsletter always gives me much pleasure. I am constantly impressed by its professional level, informativeness, and substance, as well as by the enormous labor of the enterprise.

But there is a troublesome matter that makes my participation in SSILA practically impossible. This is that all mail from America takes at least a month to reach an addressee in Moscow. For example, I received the December 1988 issue of the Newsletter (VII.4) only in early February. That issue contained the Call for Papers for the Summer meeting of SSILA, with a deadline for

abstracts of February 17! Things are changing now in the USSR (although not in respect to the work of the Soviet post office), and the idea of travelling to an SSILA meeting has become more realistic than ever before. But it will not be feasible if information is received too late.

I see two possible resolutions of this problem: either send Soviet SSILA members special messages regarding conferences, elections, awards, etc., in advance of other members, or delay the deadlines for us by at least a month. Are either of these feasible?

Andrej A. Kibrik
Tarusskaja ul., dom 4, kv. 114
Moscow 117588, USSR

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Native American Language Act

Legislation that would make it U.S. policy to preserve, protect and promote Native American languages, which made some progress in Congress last year before being tabled [see *SSILA Newsletter* VII:4, pp. 4-5, Dec. 1988], has been re-introduced in the current session of Congress. The *Native American Language Act* (S.1781) passed the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs in November and is expected to be debated and voted on in the full Senate in January. Sponsored by Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii) and nine other Senators, the bill has broad bipartisan support. [See *Review and Comment* below for statements by Senators Inouye and McCain.] Information on the current state of the legislation can be obtained from Akira Yamamoto (Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045; tel. 913-864-4103) or Shirley Brown (Native American Languages Issues Institute, P.O. Box 963, Choctaw, OK 73020; tel. 405-769-4650). The full text of the proposed legislation, as revised by the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, can be obtained from these contact people, or from the Editor of the *SSILA Newsletter*.

Colorado Conference to Focus on the Greenberg Classification

A conference on *Language and Prehistory in the Americas* is scheduled to be held in Boulder, Colorado, March 22-25, 1990. It is co-sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Center for the Study of the Native Languages of the Plains and Southwest, and has been organized by Allan Taylor of the Univ. of Colorado. Taylor describes the goals of the conference as follows:

It has two main purposes. One is to begin an assessment by linguists and others specializing in American Indian linguistics and prehistory of the recent classification by Joseph Greenberg of a¹¹ of the indigenous languages of the western hemisphere. The

conference will consider the entire Greenberg hypothesis. Thus, anthropologists, geneticists and archaeologists will also be part of the program. The other principal purpose of the meeting is to promote interdisciplinary discussion of long-range comparison and diachrony of the American languages. The Greenberg hypothesis has — not unexpectedly — proven controversial, and both supporting and opposing viewpoints will be represented among the papers. The proceedings will be published by Stanford University Press in time for the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America.

Participants and topics include: Dennis Stanford (Smithsonian), "The Peopling of the Americas: the Classic View"; Ruth Gruhn (Alberta), "The Pacific Coast as a Possible Route of Initial Entry into the Americas"; Johanna Nichols (UC-Berkeley), "Linguistic Diversity and its Implications for the Settlement of the New World"; Christy Turner (Arizona State), "Dental and Archaeological Evidence for the Peopling of the Americas: an Intercontinental Perspective"; Rebecca Cann (Hawaii), "Genetic Evidence from Mitochondrial DNA for the Peopling of the Americas"; Lyle Campbell (LSU), "The Classification of American Indian Languages and the Peopling of the Americas"; Sydney Lamb (Rice), "Reexamining the Family Tree Model of Linguistic Classification, with Special Reference to North America"; Victor Golla (Humboldt State), "Sapir's Linguistic Classification"; Sarah Thomason (Pittsburgh), "Hypothesis Generation vs. Hypothesis Testing: a Comparison between Greenberg's Classifications in Africa and in the Americas"; Paul Newman (Indiana), "On Being Right: Greenberg's African Linguistic Classification and the Methodological Principles which Underlie It"; Joseph Greenberg (Stanford), "Indo-European Practice and Americanist Theory on Language Classification"; Scott DeLancey (Oregon), "What Constitutes Grammatical Evidence and How do we Evaluate it?"; Merritt Ruhlen (Palo Alto), "The Amerind Family, an Overview"; Jürgen Pinnow (Sylt, FRG), "The Na-Déné Family"; William Jacobsen, Jr. (Nevada), "Towards a Uniform Evaluation of Proposed Genetic Relationships: Greenberg's North American Amerind"; Terrence Kaufman (Pittsburgh), "Tlapaneco-Subtiaba, Otomangue, and Hokan"; James Fox (Stanford), "Deep Genetic Relationship in America: the Case of Maya-Zoquean"; Michael Silverstein (Chicago), "Problems in Reconciling Internal Reconstruction and Lexical Comparison: Penutian"; and Daniel Everett (Pittsburgh), "Structural Comparison of Aruan and Txapacuran: Do these Languages Belong in the Same Subgroup?"

The conference will be held at the College Inn Conference Center of the University of Colorado. Room and board at the College Inn for the duration of the conference is \$212.21 for single occupancy, \$140.00 for double. Reservations should be made by March 8 (write The College Inn Conference Center, 1729 Athens, Boulder, CO 80302; or call 303-444-2676); no advance payment is necessary. For further information about the conference contact: Prof. Allan R. Taylor, Dept. of Linguistics, Campus Box 295, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0295 (303-492-2912).

Special Session on American Indian Languages at BLS-16

As an adjunct to the 16th annual meeting of the *Berkeley Linguistics Society*, Feb. 17-19, 1990, there will be a Special Session on *General Topics in American Indian Linguistics* on Friday, Feb. 16, the day preceding the general BLS sessions. Papers on all aspects of Native American linguistics will be included, and the session will feature two invited speakers: Judith Aissen (UC-Santa Cruz) and Ives Goddard (Smithsonian). For further information, contact: BLS c/o David Costa, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

NALI '90

The 10th annual *Native American Languages Issues Institute (NALI)* will be held on June 6-8, 1990, in Oklahoma City. The theme of the 1990 meeting will be "Protecting, Preservation, and Promotion of Native Languages: How Much Will We Leave for Our Children?" For registration information contact: NALI '90 Planning Committee, P.O. Box 963, Choctaw, OK 73020.

1990 American Indian Language Development Institute in Tucson

The Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, will host the *12th Annual American Indian Language Development Institute* during the first 1990 summer session, June 4-29. A program for teachers, teacher aides and parents of American Indian youth, AILDI provides training in American Indian linguistics, bilingual-bicultural teaching strategies, and culture-based materials development. The 1990 Institute faculty includes Ofelia Zepeda, Akira Yamamoto, Alice Neundorf, Teresa McCarty, and Ken & Yetta Goodman. Among the special guest speakers are: Margarita Calderón ("Cooperative Learning and Whole Language in Biliteracy Development"), Jim Cummins ("Critical Literacy and Indian Student Empowerment"), Joy Harjo ("The Creative Process in Poetry and Short Story Writing"), Leanne Hinton ("Teaching Connected Writing in Native Languages"), Stephen Krashen ("Reading, Writing and Second Language Acquisition"), Rosalida Manuel ("Issues in Tribal Language Education"), Felipe Molina & Larry Evers ("Native American Poetry and Song"), Luci Tapahonso ("Motivating Indian Student Writers"), and Lucille Watahomigie ("Developing Culture-Based Literacy Materials"). Also participating will be Indian educators from throughout the Southwest; tribal elders; and native poets, writers, linguists, and storytellers. The Institute will also feature special microcomputer workshops for curriculum development. For further information contact: Ofelia Zepeda, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (602-621-7108).

Kansas Series Solicits Papers

The editors of the *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* are requesting papers for a special number on American Indian

languages during 1990. This number (vol. 15, no. 2) will be the sixth in the *KWPL* series of *Studies in Native American Languages* (see *Recent Publications* below for a notice of the fifth). Papers may be submitted on any topic in American Indian linguistics. They should be in good readable form (double-spaced), but not necessarily final copies. Inquire of the editors before submitting a computer disk. The editors note that since *KWPL* is a working publication, revised versions of papers published here may be published elsewhere. Submission deadline is January 20, 1990. Send to: Editors, *KWPL*, Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

Phillips Fund Grants

The Phillips Fund of the American Philosophical Society has announced its small grant competition for 1990. Support is provided for work in North American Indian linguistics and ethnohistory. Because funds are limited, grants will not be made for projects in archaeology, ethnography, psycholinguistics, or for the preparation of pedagogical materials. The Committee prefers supporting the work of younger scholars, including graduate students. Grants are intended for such extra costs as travel, tapes, films, informants' fees, etc., but not as a rule for general maintenance. In recent years the average number of grants per year was 17 and the average award about \$1,200; grants have rarely exceeded \$1,500. The deadline for applications is *March 15*, and decisions are announced early in May. To request applications or further information, write: Dr. Edward C. Carter II, Librarian, American Philosophical Society Library, 105 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3386. For telephone inquiries, call 215-627-0706 and ask for David Rhees, Assistant Librarian for Research & Programs.

American Indian Languages in the News

- The *National Inquirer* for June 6, 1989, printed an attack on the US National Science Foundation for "blowing" \$103,566 to support work on a dictionary of Rama, a Macro-Chibchan language on the coast of Nicaragua. Under the headline, "There Are No Words to Describe this Govt. \$ Giveaway," writer Dick Milne suggested that "bureaucrats in Washington should look up the word 'squander' in the dictionary." He also quoted Florida Congressman Andy Ireland as saying: "I don't think Americans would support the spending of their hard-earned tax dollars on a nearly extinct language they'll probably never hear spoken." Milne, however, did not note (probably fortunately) that the Principal Investigator of the NSF grant was SSILA's 1989 President, Colette Craig.

- The *San Francisco Examiner*, Sunday, Oct. 22, 1989, carried a story on language death, written by Judy Foreman and reprinted from the *Boston Globe*. The linguists quoted were John Haviland, Wallace Chafe, Ken Hale, and Jane Hill. Hill's remarks were especially pithy: "In the last 150 years, we have

something we are not sure ever happened before — language death on a very large scale, especially in the Americas and Australia. Talk about endangered! We spend more on endangered species than on endangered languages. It's driving us [linguists] bananas. The University of Arizona spends \$60,000 to protect the Mt. Graham red squirrel (an endangered species threatened by construction of an international observatory) and very little on languages. We have lost hundreds of languages in the Americas, hundreds in Australia."

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Inuit Studies

- The 7th *Inuit Studies Conference* will be held in Fairbanks, Alaska, from August 19-23, 1990, at the Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks. The host for the conference is the Dept. of Anthropology, and the conference chair is Prof. Lydia Black. The Inuit Studies Conference operates under the auspices of the Association Inuusiitit Katimajit, Inc., of Canada. This is the first time that the meetings will be held in the United States. Five plenary sessions are planned for the first afternoon of the conference and each of the four mornings to follow. Two afternoon symposia will run simultaneously during each of the four full days of the conference. In addition, four separately organized symposia focusing on linguistic issues will run each afternoon from August 20th to 23rd. The tentative schedule for the linguistic sessions is: *Monday, Aug. 20*, papers on comparative Inuit and Inuit-Aleut; *Tuesday, Aug. 21*, roundtable on teaching of Inuit (Aleut) at college or secondary school level; *Wednesday, Aug. 22*, papers on individual topics; *Thursday, Aug. 23*, open discussion of Inuit (and Aleut) language maintenance and revival. Abstracts and general inquiries regarding the linguistic symposia should be addressed to: Steven Jacobson, ANLC, Box 90011, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775. For general information on the conference, contact: Dr. Lydia Black, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775. Tel: 907-474-6760/7288; FAX: 907-474-7720; BITNET: FFLTB@ALASKA.

Northwest Notes

- The 25th *International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages* (August 16-18, 1990) will be the culminating event in a week-long series of American Indianist meetings on the UBC campus in Vancouver. The week will begin with the 1990 Athabaskan Languages Conference (August 12-13), followed by the Summer Meeting of SSILA (August 14-15; see *SSILA Business* above). For information on the Salish Conference or for local arrangements for any of the Vancouver 1990 conferences, contact: M. Dale Kinkade, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5 CANADA.

Far Western Languages

- The Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History has received, and is now sorting and inventorying, the California Indian linguistic papers of the late Madison S. Beeler. Between 1954 and 1963 Beeler worked with Mary J. Yee, who was probably the last fluent speaker of any Chumash language. Beeler wrote several Chumash grammatical sketches based on his work with Mrs. Yee and developed extensive files for a Barbareño Chumash dictionary. Preparation of a volume of Beeler's translations of Mary Yee's Chumash stories is being undertaken as a collaborative effort by one of Mrs. Yee's daughters, Ernestine deSoto McGovran, Marianne Mithun of UCSB, and members of the Museum's anthropology staff. The Museum will also publish in the near future a definitive study of Cruzeño Chumash, co-authored by Beeler and Kathryn Klar. For further information, contact: John Johnson, Curator of Anthropology, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol Road, Santa Barbara, CA 93105.

- Lucille Watahomigie and Akira Yamamoto have recently published an assessment of their work on Hualapai, "Linguistics in Action: The Hualapai Bilingual/Bicultural Education Program," in *Collaborative Research and Social Change: Applied Anthropology in Action* (ed. by Donald D. Stull & Jean J. Shensul; Westview Press, 1989). "During a decade of association," they write, "this relationship between a linguist and a native Hualapai speaker has developed into a fully collaborative effort in which university-based linguists and native professionals work together on all aspects of program development, curriculum, and evaluation." One of the true success stories in Indian language education, the program "has grown continuously both in scale and content during a time when bilingual programs on the whole have faced reduction in federal funding."

Southwest/Mexico

- The 1990 meeting of the *Friends of Uto-Aztecan* will be held at UNAM, Mexico City, on June 28-29. Yolanda Lastra and Karen Dakin are the organizers. Announcements will go out in January to Friends on the mailing list. To be added, write: Yolanda Lastra, Inst. de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM, 04510 México, D.F.

- The Mixes of Oaxaca have recently opened a center of investigation, called CINAJUJI, which stands for *Center of Investigation of the Wisdom of Mixe Life*. It is staffed by five Mixe ethnolinguists trained by the Center for Investigation and Advanced Studies in Social Anthropology. They are currently engaged in a study of interethnic relations in the Mixe region. CINAJUJI is an independent agency and does not depend on the Mexican government for support. While a grant from Wenner-Gren provided equipment to set up their center, including an Apple II and IBM computers, they are trying to build a library of works on the region, and would greatly appreciate any relevant books or articles. Donations of such materials may be sent to

Marcelino Dominguez Dominguez, CINAJUJI, A.C. Domicilio Conocido, Ayutla Mixe, Oaxaca, Mexico. [From the Nov. 1989 *Anthropology Newsletter*.]

- The *Foundation for Mixtec Studies, Inc.* is a recently-formed non-profit educational foundation dedicated to furthering all aspects of knowledge concerning the life, language, culture, and geographic region of the Mixtec people of Oaxaca, Mexico. The Foundation, which is still establishing goals, invites comments, inquiries, and suggestions from all those interested in the Mixtec either professionally or avocationally. As of now, the Foundation has plans for publications and for organizing symposia. It will publish a bilingual (English/Spanish) newsletter that will report on Mixtec papers, books, grants, and meetings all around the world. Also contemplated is a trilingual (English/Spanish/Mixtec) publication series. Symposia on various Mixtec topics are planned for scholarly meetings in the US and elsewhere; the first, on Mixtec codices, was held at the 1989 annual meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory. To be informed of the Foundation's purposes and projects, write: Dr. Nancy P. Troike, Foundation for Mixtec Studies, Inc., 5800 Lookout Mountain, Austin, TX 78731.

Mayan News

- Kathryn Josserand and Nicholas Hopkins have prepared a *Chol (Mayan) Dictionary Database* (1988). Bound in 3 volumes, this report documents the lexicon of Chol, a Mayan language critical for research in Maya hieroglyphic writing, for well over a 200-year period, with extensive lexical data from 1789 to 1988. It represents the final performance report on a project funded by NEH and NSF (1985-88), and is intended to bring together the known corpus of pre-20th century Chol along with Josserand & Hopkins' field data from modern Chol. Volume 1 outlines the project and the materials treated, and appends a series of research papers on the antecedent of Chol represented in Maya hieroglyphic texts. Volume 2 collects and analyzes Chol data published prior to the 20th century, source by source, with critical treatment of orthographies and printer's errors, and proposes corrections based on modern data. Volume 3 presents lexical data from the application of two extensive elicitation instruments. Lexical data in volumes 2 & 3 are cross-referenced and coded for later integration into a larger Cholan database. Anyone wishing a copy of the report should place a pre-paid order with Josserand & Hopkins before *March 1, 1990*. The cost per set is \$49 (US) (\$52.15 to residents of Texas, \$53 for overseas orders). Price includes shipping (surface mail). Orders should be addressed (and checks made payable) to: Jaguar Tours, 1202 Citation Circle, Del Valle, TX 78617. For further information call (512)-247-4435.

- The *Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing* and the other Texas Maya meetings are continuing, although Nancy Troike is no longer serving as Director. The 1990 meetings will be held March 8-17. For further information call and leave a message at: 512-471-6292.

REVIEW & COMMENT

U. S. Senators Reflect on American Indian Languages

[Remarks by Senators Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) and James McCain (R-Arizona) on introducing the Native American Language Act (S.1781) in the U.S. Senate, Oct. 23, 1989. From the *Congressional Record*, p. S 13851-2.]

• Mr. INOUE. Mr. President, I am pleased to introduce legislation to establish that it is the policy of the United States to preserve, protect, and promote the rights of native Americans to use, practice, and develop native American languages.

Mr. President, as you know, traditional languages are an integral part of native American cultures, heritages, and identities. History, religion, literature, and traditional values are all transmitted through language. When a language is lost, the ability to express concepts in a certain way is also lost. For example, names for objects or events in nature reflect the way people understand those phenomena. When they no longer know the name for something in their own language, they no longer have the same relationship with it, and a part of their culture dies along with this communication loss.

As part of its termination policy, the U. S. Government sought to abolish native languages. Indigenous Americans, including American Indians, Alaska Natives and native Hawaiians were punished for speaking in their native tongues. The purpose of this policy was to mainstream native peoples so that they would no longer be different from nonnative Americans.

Fortunately, this policy has now been repudiated. The Federal Government's policy of self-determination has meant that native Americans can decide for themselves how to manage their own governmental affairs, educate their children, and live their lives. While some native languages had become virtually extinct before native people realized the magnitude of their loss, there are now strong efforts nationwide among native people to recover and perpetuate this part of their cultural heritage.

The bill I am introducing today is similar to the joint resolution which I introduced at the end of the 100th Congress and which passed the Senate. Instead of a joint resolution I am introducing this initiative as a bill to make clear the serious intent that Federal policy supports the use, practice, and development of native languages. This proposal is based on a resolution adopted by the Native American Languages Issues Institute. I believe that it is appropriate that native people and language practitioners participated in developing this proposal. It is consistent with my policy in dealing with native American issues to have the solutions come from native peoples. Clearly, the initiative for developing and implementing native language use will continue to come from the people who speak their native language. With the explicit support of the U.S. Government for these efforts, we will ensure that the self-determination policy of the Government is

carried out and that we in Congress and the Federal Government are continuing to fulfill our responsibility to the native people of this country.

• Mr. McCAIN. Mr. President, I rise in strong support of the Native American Language Act, a bill introduced this day by the chairman of the Select Committee on Indian Affairs my esteemed colleague from Hawaii Senator INOUE. This bill will establish as the policy of the United States the preservation, protection, and promotion of the rights of native Americans to speak, practice, and develop native American languages and to foster the use and practice of native American languages. This bill will provide a basis for the United States and the Bureau of Indian Affairs to begin to reverse the policies of the past which resulted in the erosion of native culture and language by forcibly preventing native American children from speaking their native languages in Bureau of Indian Affairs boarding schools. An entire generation of American Indian children were forcibly deprived of their native language, and in turn their culture, through the policies of the Federal Government.

It is now time for this Government to develop a uniform Federal policy that supports the use of native languages in schools. A policy that will ensure the continued survival of native American cultures, literatures, and histories through native American language. A policy that allows native American children to learn in their own language and a policy that encourages academic success and achievement among native American children. Mr. President, I would like to commend Senator INOUE for his initiative and fine work on this bill. I am pleased to be a cosponsor of this badly needed legislation.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Wintu Texts. Alice Shepherd. Univ. of California Publications in Linguistics 117, 1989. 497 pp., \$52. [89 texts, all with both interlinear and free translations, collected by S. between 1975 and 1982 mostly from Grace McKibbin, a Hayfork Wintu (*nore:lmaq*) who died in 1987 at the age of 92. (S. includes an affectionate biographical memoir of Mrs. McKibbin in her Introduction.) The collection is divided into topical sections: 62 "Tales," including a subsection of 17 Coyote narratives; 7 texts dealing with "The Supernatural"; 18 "Ethnographic Texts," mostly concerning foods and material culture; and two "Personal Narratives" from Mrs. McKibbin's life. The first text, "Chipmunk and Gopher," has a detailed morpheme-by-morpheme grammatical analysis. Mrs. McKibbin's *nore:lmaq* differs only idiolectally from the McCloud River Wintu speech described by Harvey Pitkin, Dorothy D. Lee, and others, so that this volume is a useful supplement to Pitkin's *Wintu Grammar* (1984) and *Wintu Dictionary* (1985), also available in the UCPL series. Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720. Add \$2 shipping. For Visa/MC orders call 800-822-6657.]

Cocopa Dictionary. James M. Crawford. Univ. of California Publications in Linguistics 114, 1989. 534 pp., \$55. [Completed shortly before his death last year, this dictionary was envisioned by C. primarily as a companion volume to his *Cocopa Texts* (UCPL 100, 1983). It was also to some extent a by-product of the comparative Yuman dictionary project, funded by NSF and directed by Margaret Langdon. Either as a humanistic document or as a contribution to Yuman lexicography, this is a major work. Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720. Add \$2 shipping. For Visa/MC orders call 800-822-6657.]

Tümpisa (Panamint) Shoshone Grammar. Jon P. Dayley. Univ. of California Publications in Linguistics 115, 1990. 536 pp., \$54. **Tümpisa (Panamint) Shoshone Dictionary.** Jon P. Dayley. Univ. of California Publications in Linguistics 116, 1990. 560 pp., \$56. [Descriptive grammar and bilingual dictionary of a Central Numic language. The grammar covers verbs, nouns, adjectives, adverbial phrases, simple sentence constructions, coordination and subordination, and phonology. Several analyzed texts are provided. The dictionary contains approximately 3,500 main entries, most with sentence examples. Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720. Add \$2 shipping for one book or \$2.50 for both. For Visa/MC orders call 800-822-6657.]

A Grammar of Huallaga (HuAnuco) Quechua. David John Weber. Univ. of California Publications in Linguistics 112, 1989. 520 pp., \$52. [A comprehensive, nonformal description of a Quechua language of Central Peru. Topics include: the demographic situation, an introduction to syntax, word & suffix classes, morphology, case relations, passives, substantive phrases, relative clauses, complements, adverbial clauses, reduplication, question formation, negation, conjunction, evidential suffixes, the topic marker, idioms & formulaic expressions, phonology, and loan processes. Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720. Add \$2 shipping. For Visa/MC orders call 800-822-6657.]

Studies in Native American Languages V. Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 14, no. 2. Linguistics Graduate Student Association, Univ. of Kansas, 1989. \$8.50. [The fifth KWPL volume since 1982 devoted to papers on American Indian linguistics. Included here are: James L. Armagost, "Comanche Consonant Mutation: Initial Association or Feature Spread"; Eugene Buckley, "The Alsea Noun Phrase"; E. Chavez, "Linguistic Borrowing in Chicano Literature"; Geoffrey Kimball, "Koasati Comparative Constructions"; Jack Martin, "Underlying Nasals in Crow, Hidatsa, and Proto-Missouri River (Siouan)"; Amy Miller, "A Special Word in Jamul Diegueño"; Clifton Pye, "The Focus Antipassive in K'iche"; R. Sprott, "An Annotated Bibliography of Kiowa-Tanoan." Order from: Linguistics Graduate Student Association, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. Postage is included for North American orders; add \$2 for overseas orders. Checks should be made payable to "Linguistics Graduate Student Assoc., Univ. of Kansas."]

Actes du vingtième congrès des algonquinistes. Edited by William Cowan. Carleton University, 1989. 363 pp., \$20 (CDN). [Proceedings of the 20th Algonquian Conference, held at Hull, Québec, October 28-30, 1988. Papers of linguistic interest include: George F. Aubin, "Some Verb Paradigms in Golden Lake Algonquin: II" (1-16); Anne-Marie Baraby, "Changement linguistique dans le dialecte montagnais de Natashquan" (17-30); Jo Anne Bennett & John W. Berry, "The Meaning and Value of the Syllabic Script for Native People" (31-42); Mark Campana, "Algonquian and the Absolutive Case Hypothesis" (70-78); David Cooter, "L'Apparat français-montagnais du Père Laure" (79-85); J. Peter Denny, "Algonquian Connections to Salishan and Northeastern Archaeology" (86-107); John Hewson, "Computer Analysis of Proto-Algonquian Word Formatives" (154-160); Terry J. Klokheid & Solomon Ratt, "Using Computer Adventures to Teach Cree" (161-178); Konrad Koerner, "Towards a History of Americanist Linguistics" (179-192); Robert M. Leavitt, "Passwords: Writing Native Studies Curriculum" (201-207); Dean Mellow, "A Syntactic Approach to Noun Incorporation in Cree" (250-261); Mildred Milliea, "Micmac Catholicism in My Community / Miigemcoei Alstomagan Nemetgig" (262-266) [personal memoir with Micmac terms cited]; Arden C. Ogg, "Ojibwa Tales of the Foolish Maidens" (279-291); Pierre Swiggers, "Edward Sapir in the Frank Speck Correspondence" (317-325); and H. C. Wolfart, "Cree Midwifery: Linguistic and Literary Observations" (326-342). Order from: Dept. of Linguistics, Carleton Univ., Ottawa, Ontario, K1S 5B6 CANADA.]

Der Irokesische Sprachtyp. Hans-Jürgen Sasse. Arbeitspapier 9 (Neue Folge), Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Univ. zu Köln, 1988. 40 pp. No price indicated. (Also published in *Zeitschrift für Sprachwissenschaft* 7:173-213, 1988.) [The author provides the following summary: The main hypothesis of this paper is that the syntax of Iroquoian languages lacks hierarchical phrase structure, sentences being built instead as chains of one-word predications by means of the principle of "elaboration" (specifying explication from left to right). There is no clear noun-verb distinction. Nevertheless the languages can be said to be "verbally oriented" in that what corresponds to a European noun is not expressed by an individual-denoting term but by a predication characterizing a referent in terms of a certain quality or state of affairs. Reference is established by means of a (basically 2-place) participant frame, expressed as a system of pronominal prefixes on the "verbs." These prefixes constitute a network of coreferential relations around which information is explicated step by step, beginning with general information about the state of affairs spoken about and then proceeding to specific information about the participants involved in it. *ahóhto: hotkwe'ta' ne:kyé hokweh* 'this man lost his wallet' would thus be interpreted somehow like 'it(*i*) was lost to him(*j*), it(*i*) wallets him(*j*), he(*j*) is a man.' Copies can be obtained from the author at: Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Univ. Köln, Meister-Ekkehart-Str. 7, D-5000 Köln 41, West Germany.]

Wolverine Myths and Visions: Dene Traditions from Northern Alberta. Patrick J. Moore & Angela Wheelock. Illustrated by Dia Thurston. Studies in the Anthropology of North Ameri-

can Indians, Univ. of Nebraska Press, 1989. 225 pp., \$20. [A collection of Dene Dhaá (Slave) stories, with interlinear and free translations, focusing on helpful Wolf and trickster Wolverine. "Wolverine" was also the leader of the messianic "Tea Dance" that took hold in the early 20th century, and these texts demonstrate how old myths can be transfigured. Order from: Univ. of Nebraska Press, 901 N. 17th St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0520. Add \$2 postage. Orders from individuals must be prepaid.]

Signs, Songs, and Memory in the Andes: Translating Quechua Language and Culture. Regina Harrison. Univ. of Texas Press, 1989. 224 pp., \$12.95 (paper)/\$25 (cloth). [An interdisciplinary study of Ecuadorian Quechua songs and other expressive genres, focusing particularly on the egalitarian role of women, the power of hallucinogenic imagery, and the continuity of traditional culture. H. provides a detailed textual study of the songs, which are given both in Quechua and English, and explores the translation process. Order from: Marketing Dept., Univ. of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Add \$1.50 for shipping. Orders from individuals must be prepaid.]

Maya Glyphs. Stephen D. Houston. Univ. of California Press & The British Museum, 1989. 64 pp., \$8.95. [A semi-popular discussion of glyphs and glyph decipherment. Chapters include: "Discovery and Decipherment"; "Origin, Development and Media"; "Structure of Mayan Writing"; "Glyphs as History"; "A Sample Text" [Dos Pilas stela 14]; and "Where to See Glyphs." This booklet is one in a new British Museum/UC Press series on writing systems. Other titles are *Egyptian Hieroglyphs* (W. V. Davies), *Cuneiform* (C. B. F. Walker), *Runes* (R. I. Page), *Linear B* (John Chadwick), *Greek Inscriptions* (B. F. Cook), and *Mathematics and Measurement* (O. A. Dilke). Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720. Add \$2 shipping. For Visa/MC orders call 800-822-6657.]

New Publications from Colombian Languages Center

The *Centro Colombiano de Estudios en Lenguas Aborígenes* (CCELA) has recently issued four new titles in their series *Lenguas Aborígenes de Colombia*. They are:

Lingüística y Etnoeducación. CCELA Serie Memorias 1, 1989. 162 pp. [The proceedings of a round table seminar held on October 12-13, 1988. Major sections include: "Las lenguas en la comunidad"; "Las lenguas en la escuela"; and "El papel de la Lingüística en la Etnoeducación."]

Diccionario Sikuani-Español. Francisco Queixalós. CCELA Serie Diccionarios 1, 1989. 320 pp. [A preliminary lexicon (Sikuani-Spanish only) of Sikuani (also known as Guahibo), spoken in the Department of Meta in the Colombian-Venezuelan border area.]

Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta. CCELA Serie Descripciones 3, 1989. 272 pp. [Three substantial descriptive papers on lan-

guages of the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta, located on the north coast of Colombia. The papers are divided into 2 groups: *I. Lengua de los Wiwa:* María Trillos Amaya, "Aspecto, modo y tiempo en Danama"; and Geraldo Reichel-Dolmatoff, "Materiales lingüísticos de 1947: 'Contribuciones al conocimiento del idioma Sanka, Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta'". *II. Lengua Kogui:* Carolina Ortiz Ricaurte, "La composición nominal en la lengua Kogui."]

Orinoquia. CCELA Serie Descripciones 4, 1989. 134 pp. [Two papers on languages of Central Colombia: Miguel Angel Meléndez, "El nominal en Achagua"; and Nubia Tobar Ortiz, "El nominal en Guayabero."]

[To obtain copies of the above, or for further information about CCELA publications, write: Centro Colombiano de Estudios en Lenguas Aborígenes, Departamento de Antropología, Universidad de los Andes, A.A. 1976, Bogotá, Colombia.]

Recent Publications from SIL

Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages 1. Edited by C. Henry Bradley & Barbara E. Hollenbach. SIL/UT-Arlington Publications in Linguistics 83, 1988. 449 pp., \$26. [The first of several volumes from a 1978 SIL workshop. Contains syntactic sketches (following a standard outline) of Amaltepec (highland), Ocoatepec (lowland), and Silacayoapan (coastal), all of Oaxaca.]

Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages 2. Edited by C. Henry Bradley and Barbara E. Hollenbach. SIL/UT-Arlington Publications in Linguistics 90, 1989. 450 pp., \$31. [Follows the pattern of the preceding volume, with syntactic sketches of Ayutla de los Libres (Guerrero) and Coatzacoapan (Oaxaca).]

An Etymological Dictionary of the Chinantec Languages. Calvin R. Rensch. SIL/UT-Arlington Publications in Linguistics 87, 1989. 173 pp., \$13.50. [Originally assembled for Rensch's Proto Chinantec Phonology (1968). Comparative data on 14 Chinantec languages and dialects of Oaxaca.]

Comanche Dictionary and Grammar. Lila Wistrand Robinson & James Armagost. SIL/UT-Arlington Publications in Linguistics 92, 1990. 365 pp., \$26. [Comanche-English (with illustrative sentences) and English-Comanche. A brief Comanche grammar is appended.]

Lealao Chinantec Syntax. James E. Rupp. SIL/UT-Arlington Publications in Linguistics 88, 1989. 118 pp., \$9. [Lealao is the southernmost Chinantec community.]

Comaltepec Chinantec Syntax. Judi Lynn Anderson. SIL/UT-Arlington Publications in Linguistics 89, 1989. 120 pp., \$9. [Comaltepec is a highland (Juárez District, Oaxaca) Chinantec language, noted for its complex phonological system.]

A Spanish-English Glossary of Mexican Flora and Fauna. Louise Schoenhals. 1988. 647 pp., \$34. [Not a field guide, but a terminological index giving the colloquial Spanish names for

genera and species of plants, insects, fish, reptiles, birds, and mammals native to Mexico. Spanish terms are arranged alphabetically within each section. Multiple species known by the same name are enumerated, and the various Spanish names for one species are cross-referenced. There is an annotated bibliography.]

Workpapers Concerning Woarani Discourse Features. Edited by Evelyn G. Pike & Rachel Saint. 1988. 168 pp., \$15.50. [12 papers, most of them by students at UT-Arlington, giving tagmemic discourse analyses of Woarani (Auca) folktales from Saint's field collection.]

[Order from: International Academic Bookstore, SIL, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236. Phone: 214-709-2404. Send no money; an invoice will be sent along with the material. Libraries, bookstores, educational institutions, and members of SIL/WBT will be given a 20% discount. Residents of Texas will be charged 8% sales tax.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Annual Review of Anthropology [Annual Reviews, Inc., 4139 El Camino Way, P.O. Box 10139, Palo Alto, CA 94303-0897]

18 (1989):

Susan Steele, "The Relation of Morphology to Syntax" (157-175) [Summary of current theories of the interaction between morphology and syntax. Data from Luiseño used extensively.]

Canadian Journal of Linguistics/La revue canadienne de linguistique [Canadian Linguistic Association, D of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6 CANADA]

34.2 (June 1989):

Jean Mulder, "The Viability of the Notion of Subject in Coast Tsimshian" (129-144) [While S is a meaningful category in the vast majority of accusative syntax languages, as well as in some syntactically ergative languages (such as Dyirbal and Yup'ik), it plays no important part in Tsimshian.]

34.3 (September 1989):

Peter Bakker, "Relexification in Canada: The Case of Métif (French-Cree)" (339-350) [In Métif (a new language, consisting about equally of French and Cree lexical elements and grammatical rules) the VP is always Cree, the NP French or English. This interestingly contrasts with the situation in Media Lengua, a similar mixed language based on Quechua and Spanish.]

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

55.4 (October 1989):

Mary L. Clayton, "A Trilingual Spanish-Latin-Nahuatl Manu-

script Dictionary Sometimes Attributed to Fray Bernardino de Sahagún" (391-416) [Ayer ms. 1478 (in the Newberry Library) is widely believed to be a work of Sahagún's. This is almost certainly not the case. However, the manuscript remains valuable as a lexical source for Classical Nahuatl independent of Molina.]

Martin L. Levitt, "Linguistics as History: Preserving Linguistic Oral Records" (417-423) [The deteriorating audio archives in the APS Library are to be preserved by a digital remastering process called RDAT (Rotary Digital Audio Tape).]

James Kari, "Affix Positions and Zones in the Athapaskan Verb Complex: Ahtna and Navajo" (424-454) [An examination of the history, the methodological principles, and the theoretical status of position class analysis in the Athapaskan verb. K. believes that the relative rigidity of linear ordering in the Athapaskan verb complex makes a positional analysis inevitable, and proposes a new model.]

Scott Rushforth & Larry Gorbet, "Notes on Bearlake Athapaskan Relative Clauses" (455-467) [As in Navajo, relative clauses in Bearlake are best analyzed as headless in underlying representation (i.e., there is no NP coordinate with the embedded S).]

Robert Austerlitz, "F. K. Li (1902-1987)" (468-471) [Obituary of the distinguished Chinese scholar, with special reference to his work on Athapaskan and Eyak.]

Frank T. Siebert, Jr., "A Note on Quapaw" (471-476) [Data collected in 1940 and published "with great hesitation" for the benefit of Siouanists.]

Kenneth L. Miner, "A Note on Noun Stripping" (476-477) [What Davis & Hardy call "absence of noun marking" in Alabama, and what Mithun has called "composition by juxtaposition," are phenomena equivalent to the "noun stripping" described by Miner in Zuni and elsewhere.]

Language [Linguistic Society of America, 1325 18th St, NW, Suite 211, Washington, DC 20036]

65.3 (September 1989):

D. H. Whalen & Patrice S. Beddor, "Connections Between Nasality and Vowel Duration and Height: Elucidation of the Eastern Algonquian Intrusive Nasal" (457-486) [Although unusual, the development of a nasal vowel from /a:/ in certain E. Algonquian languages is phonetically understandable. If phonetic nasalization is present in a language, long vowels are more likely to be perceived as nasalized than short ones.]

Judith L. Aissen, "Agreement Controllers and Tzotzil Comitatives" (518-536) [Some comitative sentences in Tzotzil and other languages appear to be counterexamples to the claim that only superficial structures control agreement, and instead indicate that semantics has an important role in agreement. However, the Tzotzil data do not preclude a restrictive theory of agreement if a Plural Pronoun Construction is recognized.]

Susan Steele, "Subject Values" (537-578) [The information syntactically identified as the grammatical relation 'Subject' can flow from a number of distinct sources. Languages differ as to how many of these sources are used. S. exemplifies this approach with data from Luiseño.]

Lingua [Elsevier Science Publishers BV, Journals Dept., PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS]

78.2/3 (July 1989):

Philip W. Davis & Ross Saunders, "Language and Intelligence: The Semantic Unity of *-m-* in Bella Coola" (113-158) [In *Bella Coola* (Salishan) *-m-* appears to have quite disparate functions (transitivizing element, detransitivizer, and medio-passive marker). These can be viewed as semantically coherent, however, if a cognitive dimension of ASYMMETRY-SYMMETRY is recognized.]

Monica Macaulay, "A Suffixal Analysis of the Karok 'Endoclititic'" (159-180) [Several Karok (NW California Hokan) morphemes analyzed by Bright (1957) as infixes—'promiscuous' phrasal affixes outside of inflection and derivation—are better analyzed as suffixes.]

Linguistic Inquiry [55 Hayward St., Cambridge, MA 02142]

20.1 (Winter 1989):

John J. McCarthy, "Linear Order in Phonological Representation" (71-99) [Elements on separate phonological planes have no inherent linear order relations to one another. Data (*inter alia*) from Yokuts, Mayan, Coeur d'Alene, Miwok, and Takelma.]

Natural Language & Linguistic Theory [Kluwer Academic Publishers, PO Box 322, 3300 AH Dordrecht, NETHERLANDS or PO Box 358, Accord Station, Hingham, MA 02018]

7.2 (May 1989):

Geoffrey K. Pullum, "Topic ... Comment: *The great Eskimo vocabulary hoax*" (275-281) [The "alleged lexical extravagance of the Eskimos" with regard to words for snow is "unredeemed piffle," as Laura Martin (1986) has shown. The prevalence of the Great Eskimo Snow Hoax is "testimony to falling standards in academia." Linguists should make a point of setting the record straight.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Compiled from Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), volume 50(4) through 50(6), October - December 1989.

Johnson, John R. Ph.D., UC-Santa Barbara, 1988. *Chumash Social Organization: An Ethnohistoric Perspective*. 344 pp. [Reconstruction of aspects of pre-contact Chumash social interaction, based on Mission registers and J. P. Harrington's ethnographic & linguistic notes. DAI 50(4): 985-A.] [Order # DA 8913319]

Krute, Laurence D. Ph.D., Columbia U., 1989. *Piaroa Nominal Morphosemantics*. 334 pp. [Descriptive grammar of a hitherto

undescribed language of Amazonas Territory, Venezuela. The focus is on the system of (ca. 105) obligatory nominal classifiers. Two approaches to classifier semantics (featural and prototype) are tested. DAI 50(5): 1294-A.] [Order # DA 8919164]

Larsen, Thomas W. Ph.D., UC-Berkeley, 1988. *Manifestations of Ergativity in Quiché Grammar*. 577 pp. [Examination of the morphology and syntax of Quiché ergativity, with a thorough account of the ergative/absolutive agreement system. L. argues that the patterning of lexical NP arguments of verbs in discourse reflects a universal ergative patterning of information flow. DAI 50(4): 937-A.] [Order # DA 8916750]

Laylin, Laura. Ph.D., American U., 1988. *The Prefix in Isletan Tiwa: A Functional Approach*. 327 pp. [Analysis of the verbal prefix in Isletan Tiwa in the functional framework of Role and Reference Grammar demonstrates that more is at issue than a simple subject-object relation. The prefix codes semantic, syntactic, and pragmatic information in such a fashion that three levels of transitivity are postulated. Certain "impossible" person combinations reflect nonlinguistic concerns. DAI 50(5): 1351-A.] [Order # DA 8915274]

Nabokov, Peter. Ph.D., UC-Berkeley, 1988. *Cultivating Themselves: The Inter-Play of Crow Indian Religion and History*. 472 pp. [The dialectic of ritual performance (esp. Tobacco Society ceremonialism) and folk history in the representation and reproduction of Crow identity. Based on fieldwork, folklore, archaeology, ethnohistory, museum research, and experimental ethnobotany. DAI 50(4): 990-A.] [Order # DA 8916810]

Oliver, José R. Ph.D., U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1989. *The Archaeological, Linguistic and Ethnohistorical Evidence for the Expansion of Arawakan into Northwestern Venezuela and Northeastern Colombia*. 781 pp. [O. argues, in this integrated prehistoric model, that an early Proto-Maipuran/Arawakan group expanded out of the Central Amazon into the Orinoco-Apure confluence by 3600 BC. This was followed by several divergences and subsequent expansions. DAI 50(5): 1346-A.] [Order # DA 8916291]

Popovich, Frances B. Ph.D., Fuller Theological Seminary, 1988. *Social Power and Ritual Power in Maxakali Society*. 284 pp. [Written "by a Bible translator for other Bible translators," this thesis draws on the author's 30-year association with the Maxakali as a linguist-missionary. P. recommends presenting Christianity in a way that is congruent with the communal perspective of tribal peoples. DAI 50(4): 991-A.] [Order # DA 8913604]

Thompson, Chad L. Ph.D., U. of Oregon, 1989. *Voice and Obviation in Athabaskan and Other Languages*. 338 pp. [A complete, quantified study (based on Navajo and Koyukon data) of the grammatical systems and constructions Athabaskan languages use to code a wide variety of agent and non-agent topicality. Special attention is given to inverse constructions, which promote a non-agent without demoting the agent, and comparisons are made with inverse systems in Tibeto-Burman and Algonquian. DAI 50(5): 1295-A.] [Order # DA 8918596]

Ward, Angela. Ph.D., U. of Victoria (Canada), 1989. *The Participation of Native Indian and Nonnative Children in Instructional Dialogue in a Cross-Cultural Kindergarten Class*. [In a year-long observation, Indian children had difficulty following the "rules of instructional dialogue." Furthermore, the differences between Indian and non-Native participation were greater at the end of the study than at the beginning. This exemplifies the general communicational inequality experienced by Indian people in mainstream society. DAI 50(5): 1236-A.] [Not available through UMI]

Watters, James K. Ph.D., UC-Berkeley, 1988. *Topics in Tepehua Grammar*. 560 pp. [Various issues in the grammar of Tepehua (Totonacan of E. Mexico), explored in the framework of Role & Reference Grammar and Frame Semantics. Discussion focuses on the verb and V-phrase, derivation and inflection in numerals and adjectives, nominalization processes, and prepositions and relational nouns. The major issues in Tepehua phonology are presented in an appendix. DAI 50(4): 941-A.] [Order # DA 8916940]

[Copies of most dissertations abstracted in *DAI* are available in microform or xerox format from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are \$20 each, xerox (paper-bound) copies are \$29.50 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Postage extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: (800)-521-3042 (most of US); (800)-343-5299 (Canada); from Michigan, Alaska, and Hawaii call collect: (313)-761-4700.]

LEARNING AIDS

A list of published and "semi-published" teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages was printed in the September 1988 SSILA Newsletter, and additions and updates in subsequent issues. Further contributions are most welcome. A booklet containing all Learning Aids information given in this column to date is available from the Editor for \$1.50.

Arawak

The Institute for General Linguistics of the Univ. of Amsterdam, together with the Surinam Amerindian Cultural Union Ikyoshie, has published a course in Surinamese Arowak called *Arhwaka Lokonong Djang - Arawakse taalkursus en woordenboek*. The book is written in Dutch. It consists of a 10-lesson course (pp. 1-139), songs and texts with Dutch translations (143-168), and an Arowak-Dutch and Dutch-Arowak glossary (169-268). The price is \$14 (US). It can be ordered from the Institute for General Linguistics, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, Netherlands.

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

Software Available from SIL

• During the last few years SIL Academic Computing, under the able and creative direction of Gary Simons, has produced some very interesting software for field linguists. Nearly all of this material is available to non-members of SIL. While some items have already been noted in the CUC (*WORDSURV* and *Laptop Publishing* in this issue), the full list, with current prices, may be of interest to readers and we print it below. Prices include both program disks and documentation. Formats available are indicated by letters: [a] 360K - 5 1/4"; [b] 720K - 3 1/2"; [c] Sharp - 3 1/2"; [d] Macintosh.

HowTo Use IT: a Guide to Interlinear Text Processing. Gary F. Simons & Larry Versaw. Revised Edition Version 1.1c, 1988. \$60. [a,b,c]

SHOEBOS: A Data Management Program for the Field Linguist. John S. Wimbish. Field Test Version 0.7, 1989. \$17.61. [a]

Affix Positions and Cooccurrences: The PARADIGM Program. Joseph E. Grimes. 1983. \$11. [a,b]

Powerful Ideas for Text Processing: An Introduction to Computer Programming with the PTP Language. Gary F. Simons. 1984. \$10. [a,b]

A User's Guide to the Manuscripter (PTP Version). Gary F. Simons & R. Craig Woods. 1985. \$3.50. [a,b]

A Programmer's Guide to the Manuscripter (PTP Version). Gary F. Simons. 1985. \$3.50.

A Word List Analysis in the Field with a Notebook Computer. Gary F. Simons. 1985. \$3.50. [a,b]

A Guide to Using KERMIT: Transferring Files Between Computers. Stephen R. McConnel. 1985. \$3.50. [a,d]

Document Preparation Aids for Non-Major Languages. Andy Black, David Weber, Fred Kuhl & Kathy Kuhl. 1987. \$3.50. [a,b]

User's Reference Manual for the C Quechua Adaptation Program. Robert Kasper & David Weber. 1986. \$3.50. [a,b]

Programmer's Reference Manual for the C Quechua Adaptation Program. Robert Kasper & David Weber. 1986. \$3.50.

The RAP Programming Language. Richard A. Strangfeld. Version 1.01, 1988. \$36. [a,b,c]

AMPLE: A Tool for Exploring Morphology. David J. Weber, H. Andrew Black & Stephen R. McConnel. Version 1.3i, 1988. \$26. [a,b,c]

WORDSURV: A Program for Analyzing Language Survey Word Lists. John S. Wimbish. Version 2.4, 1989. \$11.15. [a,b]

Laptop Publishing for the Field Linguist: an Approach Based on Microsoft Word. Priscilla M. Kew & Gary F. Simons, 1989. \$13. [a,b]

Orders should be addressed to: International Academic Bookstore, Summer Institute of Linguistics, 7500 West Camp Wis-

dom Road, Dallas, TX 75236. Phone: 214-709-2404. Send no money; an invoice will be sent along with the material. Libraries, bookstores, educational institutions, and members of SIL/WBT will be given a 20% discount. Residents of Texas will be charged sales tax.

New SIL Software

- *Laptop Publishing for the Field Linguist*, edited by Priscilla M. Kew and Gary F. Simons, is a how-to-do-it manual intended for SIL field linguists working with laptops. It assumes the reader is using the MS-DOS version of Microsoft Word and leads him/her through a package of supplementary software that will support multilingual character sets, help do layout, and allow documents to be exported to a different system without loss of formatting. The sections are: "Introduction" (Simons); "A Generic Style Sheet for Academic Publishing" (Simons); "Editing and Design" (Kew & Simons); "Interfacing with other Formatters: Word-SF and SF-Word" (Beth Reitz); "Setting Up a User-Defined Keyboard: KeySwap and KeyDef" (Allan Reitz); "Working with Special Characters" (Simons); and "Characters for Publication Quality Output" (James L. Wilderman). Probably of the widest interest to non-SIL linguists is Simons' *Font-Shop* software for designing special character sets.

- *WORDSURV: A Program for Analyzing Language Survey Word Lists*, by John S. Wimbish, is designed to aid linguists determine linguistic relationships through lexical comparison. It allows up to 90 word lists to be compared, with each list containing up to 999 words. WORDSURV provides a simple count of apparent cognates (as judged by the linguist) among the lists, provides a phonostatic analysis of these cognates, and performs D. Frantz's COMPASS analysis to measure the strength of proposed phoneme correspondences and to evaluate cognacy decisions. Output can be in a variety of formats. WORDSURV is based on a program written in the early 1970s for a mainframe, and is still a rough-and-ready tool, but it could well be useful in certain mass comparison situations.

[For ordering information, see the preceding section. The Editor welcomes user reports, and will ship his review copy (and disk) of either publication to the first reader requesting it, in return for a user report for the April *Newsletter*.]

AMPLE: A User Report

- AMPLE, a general morphological parser recently released by SIL Academic Computing, was briefly noted in the last CUC [*SSILA Newsletter* VIII:3, p. 11]. *Tony Mattina* (Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812) now provides us with the following report:

AMPLE is a program that given (1) an input text, (2) some lists of morphemes and their grammatical properties, and (3) some grammatical information about the language, will produce an analysis of the text: a segmentation into morphemes, with glosses, including an account of ambiguous cases — strings susceptible to two or more analyses.

This is what I did to learn about AMPLE. It might work for others users too. First, I read the entire manual. I skipped here and there, but I did go through the 250 pages of the book without trying to run the program; it took a total of about four hours. During three hours of an afternoon I then studied the program as follows. First, I printed the README.1ST file, a list of the programs (with a line about what each does) and data files (from four languages) that come in the two AMPLE disks. I ignored the implicit suggestion to run DISTTEST.BAT (which would have proved that the program works, and given me accounts of morphological analyses of the four texts), concentrating instead on the files needed to run the program on data from a single language (the manual gives an example of such a list in Figure 5.1). I picked Sambal because these were the shortest files. I returned to the manual, and on p. 44 I found that by typing

```
ample <sbtest.cmd
```

I would be running the analysis on the sb (Sambal) data, and the program would generate a file sbtest.ana, that is, the analysis. By typing

```
ample <sbtest.cmd >sbtest.log
```

I would be doing the same things, plus I would get the log of the run in a file. I typed the latter, then printed all the sbYYYY.XXX files to have a close look at them. These were:

1. SBAD01.CTL
2. SBANCD.TAB
3. SBPF01.DIC
SBIF01.DIC
SBSF01.DIC
SBRT01.DIC
4. SBINTX.CLT
5. SBTEST.TXT
6. SBTEST.ANA
7. SBTEST.CMD
8. SBTEST.LOG

File 1 is where one stores information about the grammar of the language, in this case Sambal. This is important and the most difficult part of the program. More about this later.

File 2 is trivial, in the sense that it is a search-and-replace tool. It tells the program what abbreviations the linguist has used in the root and affix dictionaries instead of the codes internal to AMPLE. For AMPLE such categories as Morph Name, Etymology, English Gloss, Spanish Gloss, represent (from the perspective of the processor) a single class, internally represented as "M." But a linguist will prefer labels that distinguish their referents. The SBANCD.TAB file has a series of lines, each with an instruction, the operator ">" and two arguments:

```
\ch "\g" > "M"
```

To be translated:

```
INSTR          ARG1  ARG2
change (or better, interpret) \g as M
```

The members of ARG1 in this file are the abbreviations used in the various dictionaries. The members of ARG2 are the internal codes, and if you look in Tables 11.3 and 11.5 in the manual you will see what these are.

Files 3 represent the linguist's work of morpheme identification. If you look at these Sambal files you'll appreciate what I just wrote, namely that the abbreviations (ARG1) of the .TAB file are the same ones the linguist has used in the dictionaries. Thus a partial dictionary entry will look like

```
\i om
\g VR3
```

where the infix (*i*) -*om*- has been glossed (*g*) as "VR3."

File 4, like file 2, is trivial, in the sense that what it does could be done outside of AMPLE. It gives AMPLE two kinds of instructions: (1) tells it to accept non-letter symbols as part of the text, and (2) directs it to reinterpret some character (sequences). Thus:

```
\wfc
```

means Accept “`” as a WFC (Word Formation Character); and

```
\ch “`a” > “aq”
```

means Interpret “`a” as “aq”, in fashion parallel to the instructions of the .TAB file.

File 5 is the (Sambal) text you want to process.

File 6 is the morphological analysis (of file 5) that AMPLE produces. I'll say something about how to read it below.

File 7 is the .CMD file with the names of all the files (and other responses to AMPLE questions) needed to run the analysis, in the proper order (files 1 through 6), and some responses (y or n) to other questions. The name of this .CMD file typed after

```
ample <
```

makes the program run.

Back to file 1, the grammatical directives that AMPLE will base its analysis on. The file is divided into several sections, as suggested in Figure 12.2 of the manual, each containing different kinds of information, in a format that has (1) a label in column one, and (2) some information following that label. Every label is an “Analysis Data File Field Code,” and a list of such codes is in Figure 12.1. The information to the right of the label matches information in the dictionary files. Thus

```
\mp Redup
```

means that Redup has been defined as one of the properties of morphemes. Redup should then match a line of the appropriate entries in the prefix dictionary, e.g.:

```
\p Durative aspect
```

```
\mp Redup
```

```
\a pi
```

```
\a pe
```

```
\a pa
```

```
...
```

```
\g DUR
```

Read: a prefix (\p) is identified as Durative aspect, with the morpheme property (\mp) Redup, and with allomorphs (\a) *pi-*, *pe-*, *pa-*, etc., and glossed (\g) DUR. (Incidentally, when I will have worked more with AMPLE I will know how to feel about having to enter all the reduplicative allomorphs in my dictionary — this Sambal entry includes 82 allomorphs.) Now, if you look at the input text, there is a word *kapapasyal* in it. If you look at the prefix dictionary, there is a prefix *ka-* glossed RECIP, a prefix *pa-* glossed CAUS, and a prefix *pa-* glossed DUR (the reduplicative allomorph of the Durative aspect prefix). The output of AMPLE reports the ambiguity of the form by offering two analyses, as follows:

```
\a %2%RECIP DUR < V1 pasyal >%RECIP CAUS < V1 pasyal >%
```

```
\d %2%ka=pa=pasyal%ka=pa=pasyal%
```

The first line says that there are two (%2) possible analyses (\a), one as RECIP DUR *pasyal* (this last identified in the root dictionary as a morpheme of the category V1), the other as RECIP CAUS *pasyal*, and that this is an unresolved ambiguity. Suppose now that RECIP CAUS is an impossible sequence in Sambal. You can tell AMPLE that such is the case by adding to the analysis data file the line

```
\pah RECIP CAUS
```

(Read: there is a restriction of occurrence on the (prefix ad hoc (\pah)) pair RECIP CAUS.) Now if you rerun the analysis you will get only

one analysis. The most difficult part of file 1 (the analysis data file) is figuring out the various tests. A line such as

```
\pt REDUP_ST
```

means that there is a prefix test (\pt) and that this is called REDUP_ST (ST = successor test). The lines that follow that definition spell out what the test is. This has to be studied (Chapter 13 of the manual is all about tests).

File 8 is the log file, a report on the run of the program, and it tells you indirectly what you have to fix in the analysis data file and in the dictionary files.

A word about reading the analysis (.ANA file). The format of the file is a label starting at column one, and data following. The labels are explained in Figure 3.4 of the manual (ex: \d = morpheme decomposition).

A final word. The style of the AMPLE manual reminds me of that of IT [see *SSILA Newsletter* VII:4, pp. 17-18]. The approach to studying AMPLE that I am suggesting here might work even for those who won't find the manual as friendly as the CUC Editor might. Recall, he found the IT manual “too friendly.”

NUM: Automatic Renumbering

• *David Denison* (Dept. of English Language & Literature, Univ. of Manchester, Manchester M13 9PL, UK) has developed an automatic renumbering program. He writes us:

This is a program designed for academics who word-process on a PC, but especially linguists. It provides a neat solution for a tedious task which most linguists need to do but few word processors — even the good ones — do properly. *NUM* (currently in version 2.2) is an add-on which renumbers any chosen numbers in any sequence, simply and fast. While doing so it also updates all cross-references, including inclusive numbers (e.g. 121-9). You can: use *NUM* for any number sequence (linguistic examples and rules, paragraphs, bibliographic entries, etc.); add, delete or move numbers; split or combine files; put arbitrary numbers in a first draft, then tidy up; renumber as manu files as you wish in one go; renumber integers or decimal-style numbers up to 6 levels deep. Set-up is fast and simple, with full on-screen Help. Most major word processors are supported: Word 4.0, WordPerfect 4.2-5.0, WordStar 3-5, Nota Bene, Volkswriter, PC-Write, XyWrite, Ascii files, etc. *NUM* works on all PC-compatibles running DOS. There is no Apple Macintosh version at present, but if there is sufficient demand Denison will develop one. [Mac users, let him know! -Ed.] There are now, Denison says, “a modest number” of *NUM* users in 9 countries, including the U.S.A. *NUM* costs £18 (US \$30) for individual, £95 (\$150) for an unlimited license for every member of a department. To this should be added £1.50 (\$3) for disk & p&p per order and \$10 for currency conversion if payment is made in dollars. Full support for Word 5.0 (just out in the U.K.) will be added as soon as Microsoft UK can send Denison its technical spec. Updates are free, apart from actual postage costs. Order directly from Denison at the address given above and specify 5.25" or 3.5" disk size.

If any CUC reader is interested in trying out a demo copy of *NUM* for a user report, he/she should let the Editor know (specifying disk size).

Athabaskan Fontware

- A program to produce bit-mapped Dene fonts which conform to the standard roman alphabet symbols has been developed by *Microage* (Box 2785, Yellowknife, NWT, CANADA X1A 2R1). The fonts can be used with the Macintosh Plus or SE, and with the MacWrite, Microsoft File, and Microsoft Word word processors. The fonts retail for \$395 (CDN).

Computing in the Tropics?

- *Prof. Dr. Christian Lehmann* (Alter Münsterweg 29, D-4410 Warendorf 3, West Germany) writes us for advice:

I have a problem that I think may be shared by many linguists working on Amerindian languages. Electric appliances are often not adequate for use in (sub-)tropical climates. During my field work in Yucatan, my watch, camera, and cassette recorder all quit working because the climate led to corrosion of essential parts in a very short time. I would like to take a portable or laptop computer to the field, but before taking any risks I want to ask my colleagues what their experience has been. What precautions have to be taken? Could models be named that have proven resistant to tropical climates (or that failed in them)?

CUC readers who have recommendations for Dr. Lehmann should write him directly, with a copy to us. We'll do an item on this subject in the April column.

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[A new edition of the Society's *Membership Directory* (last published in February 1988) will appear in February 1990. In the interim, the *Newsletter* will list new members and changes of address every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue.]

New Members (Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1989)

- Axelrod, Melissa ANLC, P.O. Box 900111, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120
- Fay, George E. Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO 80639
- Groth, Christa Apartado Aereo 145, 494 Leticia, COLOMBIA
- Guice, Stephen A. 802 S. McFarland, Stillwater, OK 74074
- Hildebrandt, Hank Box 586, Burns Lake, BC V0J 1E0, CANADA
- Holloway, Robert L. 304 Whaley St., Columbia, SC 29201-4343
- Jones, Constance 69 Poppy Lane, Berkeley, CA 94708
- Jordan, Elizabeth 18 Pontiac St., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario P6A 5K9, CANADA
- Luthin, Herb 1632-D Francisco St., Berkeley, CA 94703
- Petoskey, John F. P.O. Box 17, Omena, MI 49674
- Staab, Rodney 1420 S. 78th St., Kansas City, KS 66111

New Addresses (since Oct. 1, 1989)

- Broadwell, Aaron Dept. of Anthropology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222
- Coon, Roger B. 5110 S. Kenwood Ave. #809, Chicago, IL 60615
- Croese, Robert A. 5106 - 26th Ave. W., Bradenton, FL 34209
- Fehderau, H. W. Canadian Bible Society, Box 366, Kitchener, Ontario N2G 3Y9, CANADA
- Foster, Michael K. 598 Wavell Ave., Ottawa, Ontario K2A 3A8, CANADA
- Gordon, Lynn 138 W. 42nd Ave., Vancouver, BC V5Y 2T1, CANADA
- Jackson, Deborah Davis 216 Murray Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48103
- Landaburu, Jon 46, rue Nationale, 75013 Paris, FRANCE
- Maia, Marcus 605 Venezia Ave., Apt. B, Venice, CA 90291
- Michailovsky, Boyd CNRS/LACITO, 44 rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 75014 Paris, FRANCE

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). Scholarly journal focusing on North American Indian literature, both traditional and contemporary. Studies of oral texts are encouraged. \$8/year (2 issues). Write: Helen Jaskoski, D of English, CSU-Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634.

ASAIL Notes. Newsletter of the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures. Write: John Purdy, D. of Language & Literature, Central Oregon Community College, Bend, OR 97701.

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. \$15 (Can)/year, checks made out to "TESL Canada." Write: Jim Frey, Editor, Networks, Native Education Branch- TESL Canada, 408-1181 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 0T3.

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets irregularly at various locations. Next meeting: August 1990, in conjunction with the Salish Conference in Vancouver, BC. Contact: Keren Rice, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA M5S 1A1.

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. \$4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, c/o General Delivery, Ross River, Yukon, Canada Y0B 1S0.

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. Write for list: Alaska Native Language Center, Box 900111, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775.

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, P.O. Box 159, Rock Point, AZ 86545.

Inuit Studies Conference. Linguistics and anthropology. Next meeting: Fairbanks, Alaska, August 19-23, 1990. Contact: Prof. Lydia Black, D of Anthropology, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775 (907-474-6760/7288).

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. Two issues/year, sometimes supplements. Editor: E. Therien, Dept d'anthropologie, U Laval, Quebec, Canada G1K 7P4.

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1989 meeting was held in St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 27-29. Contact: D of Linguistics, Memorial U, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 3X9.

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 all subsequent conferences have been published by Carleton U, Ottawa. Volumes 7-17 are available at \$15 each or \$100 for the complete set; volumes 18-20 (1986-88) are \$20 each. Write: William Cowan, D of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6.

Conference on Iroquoian Research. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the 2nd weekend of October, usually in Rensselaerville, NY (near Albany). Contact: Dean Snow, D of Anthropology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222.

Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics. Newsletter. Four issues/year. \$5/year (US dollars to US addresses). Editor: John Nichols, D of Native Studies, Argue 546, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada R3T 2N2.

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. Last meeting: Steilacoom, WA, August 16-19, 1989. Next meeting (25th anniversary): Vancouver, BC, August 16-18, 1990. Contact: M. Dale Kinkade, D of Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5 CANADA.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. 1990 meeting: UC-Riverside. Contact: Robert Griffin, D of Literatures & Languages, UC-Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521.

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in June. The 1990 meeting will be held on June 22-23, at UC-San Diego. Contact: Margaret Langdon, D of Linguistics, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Four volumes in print: 1977 (\$5), 1983-85 (\$8), 1987 (\$8), and 1988 (\$8). Order the first 3 from: Publications Committee, D of Linguistics, Southern Illinois U, Carbondale, IL 62901. Order 1988 volume from: D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Prices postpaid.

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology—Papers in Linguistics. Editor: Margaret Langdon, D of Linguistics, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093. One issue annually, 1977-81; irregularly after 1982. Publication suspended in 1989. Back issues available from: Coyote Press, PO Box 3377, Salinas, CA 93912.

News From Native California. Newsletter for and about California Indians. Carries articles and other features on anthropological and linguistic topics, among others. Six issues/year until Fall 1989, quarterly thereafter. \$15/year. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Linguistics. Last meeting: June 2-3, 1989, Nakoda Lodge, Morley, Alberta. Contact: David Rood, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

Siouan and Caddoan Linguistics. Occasional newsletter, free on request. Editors: David Rood and Allan Taylor, D of Linguistics, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Uto-Aztecan Working Conference (Friends of Uto-Aztecan). Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. Next meeting: June 28-29, 1990, UNAM, Mexico. Contact: Yolanda Lastra, Inst. de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM, 04510 México, DF.

Nahua Newsletter. Free. Editor: Brad Huber, D of Anthropology, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323.

Kiowa-Tanoan and Keresan Conference. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer, usually at the U of New Mexico. For information contact: Laurel Watkins, D of Anthropology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80903.

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

Foundation for Mixtec Studies, Inc. Non-profit educational foundation sponsoring publications, symposia, etc. Contact: Nancy P. Troike, FMS, 5800 Lookout Mt., Austin, TX 78731.

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in late June or early July in alternate years, sometimes annually. Last meeting (XI Taller): Guatemala, June 19-23, 1989. Contact: Nora England, Anthropology, U of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242 (Fall) or PLFM, Apartado 237, 03901 Antigua, Guatemala (Spring).

Journal of Mayan Linguistics. Editor: Jill Brody. Published at irregular intervals. \$6/volume (\$5 for students, \$10 for institutions). Contact: Jill Brody, D of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing/Texas Maya Meetings. An annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. 1990 meetings: March 8-17. For further information call and leave a message at: 512-471-6292.

Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. \$3/year (\$3.50 foreign, \$5.50 foreign airmail). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 9125-164th St. E., Puyallup, WA 98373. Make checks payable to the editor.

Winak: Boletín Intercultural. Journal of Guatemalan linguistics and anthropology. \$6 (US)/year (\$15 to institutions). Editor: Neville Stiles, U Mariano Gálvez, Finca El Zapote, #a Avenida 9-00, zona 2, Guatemala, Guatemala.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Linguists For Nicaragua. Ad-hoc organization providing technical and material aid to language-related programs in Nicaragua. For information: LFN, Wayne O'Neil, Room 20D-210, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139.

Estudios de Lingüística Chibcha. Papers on the Chibchan languages of Costa Rica and adjacent areas. Appears annually. Contact: Sección de Lingüística, Escuela de Filología, U de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, San José, Costa Rica.

SOUTH AMERICA

Correo de Lingüística Andina. Newsletter for Andeanist linguists. Free. Editor: Peter Cole, D of Linguistics, U of Illinois, 707 Mathews, Urbana, IL 61801.

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.

Boletín de Lingüística. Venezuelan journal, publishing papers on indigenous languages and on Spanish. \$5 (US)/year (2 issues). Contact: Jorge C. Mosonyi or Victor Rogo A., Apdo Postal 47.631, Caracas 1041-A, Caracas, Venezuela.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Indian Literatures Association (LAILA/ALILA). Annual symposium, newsletter, journal [see below]. For membership information contact: David Fleming, 333 Rector Place #10-J, New York, NY 10280.

Latin American Indian Literatures Journal. Texts and commentaries, other papers, on indigenous literatures. \$15/volume (2 issues) (\$25 to institutions). Editor: Mary H. Preuss, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010.

International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. Next meeting: New Orleans, LA, 1991. For information, contact: Secretariado ICA 1991, Stone Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane U, New Orleans, LA 70118-5698 USA.

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, BP 431, 75233 Paris, Cedex 05, FRANCE. North American representative: Guy Buchholtzer, 3755 W 6th Ave #337, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6R 1T9.

Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. German research institute concerned with the indigenous languages and cultures of Latin America; publishes a journal, *Indiana*. Contact: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut PK, Potsdamer Strasse 37, Postfach 1247, D-1000 Berlin 30, W GERMANY.

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

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