



# NEWSLETTER IX:4

January 1991

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## SSILA BUSINESS

### Results of the 1990 Elections

The Secretary-Treasurer received 103 ballots by the announced deadline. Elected were: *William H. Jacobsen, Jr.*, Vice President (1991) and President-Elect for 1992; *Ofelia Zepeda*, Member at Large of the Executive Committee (1991-93); *Victor Golla*, Secretary-Treasurer (1991); and *Eloise Jelinek*, Member of the Nominating Committee (1991-93).

### Minutes of the Annual Meeting, New Orleans, November 30, 1990

The meeting was called to order at 12:00 noon by President Catherine Callaghan, in Grand Salon 7 of the New Orleans Hilton. Approximately

60 members were in attendance.

The President announced the results of the 1990 elections and congratulated the newly-elected officers, William Jacobsen and Ofelia Zepeda, and the newly-elected member of the Nominating Committee, Eloise Jelinek. She then turned the floor over to the Secretary-Treasurer, Victor Golla, for his annual financial report (*summarized below*).

### Financial Summary: 11/15/89-11/15/90

Actual Balance as of Nov. 15, 1989 .....	\$1,373.12
Income for 1990:	
Membership dues:	5,501.71
Institutional subscriptions to Newsletter:	306.50
Contributions and other income:	1,677.29
<hr/>	
Total Income .....	7,485.50
Expenses for 1990:	
Printing & mailing, 4 issues SSILA Newsletter and 1990 Membership Directory:	5,598.33
Printing & mailing CAIL announcement	329.10
Fee for space, annual business meeting	100.00
SSILA Travel Award	1,100.00
Miscellaneous expenses:	
Wages (typesetting, mailing)	315.00
Bank service charges	54.62
Special mailings (Sept. 1990)	99.94
<hr/>	
Total Expenses .....	7,596.99
Surplus/Deficit: .....	(-111.49)
Balance as of Nov. 15, 1990: .....	1,261.63
DISPOSITION OF ASSETS (11/15/90):	
Commercial account #213-324-5, Madison National Bank, Washington, DC:	1,236.02
Cash on hand, Secretary-Treasurer:	25.61
<hr/>	
Total assets:	1,261.63

The President then introduced Colette Craig, Immediate Past President of SSILA and Chair of the 1989-90 SSILA Book Award Committee.

Dr. Craig announced that the winner of the 1989-90 competition was *Willem De Reuse*, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, for his manuscript, "Studies in Siberian Yup'ik Eskimo." Prof. De Reuse's work skillfully combines a descriptive grammar with an ethnohistorical study, and in its balance of theory and data achieves, in the Committee's judgment, a very high standard of scholarship. Two other submissions were judged by the committee to be very strong contenders, according to Dr. Craig, and the committee wishes to award these Honorable Mention. They are: *Marie-Lucie Tarpent*, "A Grammar of the Nisgha Language" and *Thomas W. Larsen*, "Manifestations of Ergativity in Quiché Grammar." These will be forwarded to the University of Utah Press together with Prof. De Reuse's prize-winning manuscript, with the Society's recommendation that all three be published.

The 1991 Book Award competition will close on March 1, 1991. Submissions should be sent to Prof. Catherine Callaghan, Linguistics, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210. [See *announcement below*.]

The President then announced the winners of the 1990 SSILA Travel Awards:

- *Andrej Kibrik*, Academy of Sciences, Moscow, USSR, for attendance at the SSILA Summer Meeting and associated regional meetings in Vancouver, BC, in August. Dr. Kibrik presented two papers: "Navajo Grammatical Terminology from a Typological Perspective" (delivered at the Athabaskan Languages Conference) and "Relativization in Polysynthetic Languages" (at the SSILA Summer Meeting).
- *Lucia Golluscio*, CICE (Instituto Di Tella) & Consejo Nacional de Investigaciones Científicas y Técnicas, Argentina, for attendance at the Conference on American Indian Languages in New Orleans. Dr. Golluscio presented a paper on "Frustration and Non-Reality: The Suffix -fi-. An approach to the Araucanian Verbal System." Her presentation was in Spanish, with an English version of the paper available for distribution.

The President stated that the deadline for applications or nominations for 1991 Travel Awards will be, as in the previous year, in mid-March, simultaneous with the deadline for submissions to the 1991 Conference on American Indian Languages. Applications received after this date will be held over for consideration in 1992. [See *announcement below*.]

The President then turned to the main item of business: a discussion of the status of the Conference on American Indian Languages in light of this year's difficulties with the AAA. The Secretary-Treasurer was first asked to read a statement that he had prepared on the history of the CAIL-AAA relationship. [See *Correspondence: CAIL Forum below*.]

The President then invited Jane Buikstra, President of the American Anthropological Association, to address the meeting.

Dr. Buikstra said that the 1990 Program Chairs, Antoinette Brown and William Partridge, had "spoken only for themselves" in their dismissive attitude toward CAIL and linguistic anthropology generally. The officers of the AAA were unaware at the time of the actions Brown and Partridge were taking with respect to CAIL. The AAA is now "very sorry" for what happened, and Brown and Partridge have resigned as Program Chairs for 1991.

She indicated that the relationship between the AAA and the CAIL—particularly in light of the historical background just presented—needs to be reevaluated. The matter is "still unfolding," but clearly the relationship is a special one. Meanwhile, the AAA will "reaffirm" the status quo for two years (through the 1992 AAA Annual Meeting). During this period, the AAA will gather data and engage in negotiations with SSILA to devise a mutually agreeable structure formally linking the CAIL to the AAA Annual Meeting.

The President then recognized Judith Irvine, President of the Society for Linguistic Anthropology, who reaffirmed the intellectual and historical connections between American Indian linguistics and anthropology. If the CAIL were moved to another venue, the AAA Annual Meeting "would be greatly diminished."

Following this, Ben Blount, Editor of the AAA's new *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology*, was recognized. He spoke about plans for the journal (the first issue of which will appear in April, 1991) emphasizing the importance of participation by scholars working on American Indian languages. [See *News & Announcements, below*.]

The meeting was then opened for general discussion. A number of members expressed their relief that the relationship with the AAA had been stabilized, if only temporarily. There was also some consideration given to the most likely alternative to the present situation, namely holding the CAIL as part of the annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. The pros and cons of this possibility were debated in a lively fashion, some suggesting that an SSILA presence at the annual meetings of *both* societies might be desirable. After about 15 minutes of discussion, a straw vote was called for. It showed that an overwhelming number of those present favored continuing the present CAIL arrangement with the AAA; a second vote showed that a much smaller number favored exploring any relationship with the LSA. Several members voiced the opinion that an issue of this importance should not be decided by so small—and possibly unrepresentative—a group. Colette Craig called for a debate on the future of CAIL in a special meeting next year, following a thorough discussion of the issues and possibly a polling of the entire membership by mail. A motion was made formalizing this suggestion and directing the Secretary-Treasurer to make the *SSILA Newsletter* a forum for debate on this issue during 1991. An amendment was offered by Sally McLendon, further directing the Secretary-Treasurer to publish his history of the CAIL/AAA relationship to give background to this debate. This amendment was adopted, and the original motion, as amended, carried unanimously.

The President then delivered her Presidential Address, "Climbing a Low Mountain." In her remarks, Prof. Callaghan contrasted the all-encompassing classifications of Swadesh and Greenberg with the more modest, but absolutely essential, work of lower-level reconstruction.

At the conclusion of her address, Prof. Callaghan turned the gavel over to the incoming President of the Society, Michael Krauss. Prof. Krauss, after thanking Prof. Callaghan, made some brief remarks about the Society and its activities. SSILA should, he feels, have larger goals than merely organizing CAIL. For his part, he intends to work during his presidency to raise, world-wide, the level of public and professional awareness of endangered languages. In this context and others Prof. Krauss hopes to forge links between SSILA and the LSA, NALII, and the International Congress of Linguists.

President Krauss adjourned the meeting at 1:45 pm.

### SSILA Book Award

SSILA solicits submissions from junior scholars for the 1991 *SSILA Book Award*. The award will be bestowed on the manuscript that "most significantly contributes to our knowledge of the indigenous languages of the Americas." Submissions should be monographs (dissertations are especially welcome) or other works reflecting substantial effort (such as dictionaries or collections of texts). Scholars with or without academic affiliation are encouraged to submit their work, but holders of tenured faculty positions are ineligible. A clean copy of the manuscript should be submitted, together with a short letter describing the circumstances of the work. The awardee will be selected by a subcommittee of the 1991 SSILA Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the immediate Past President. Although the award carries no stipend, the winning manuscript will be submitted by SSILA to the University of Utah Press for publication in the SSILA Award Series. Address all submissions or inquiries to: *Prof. Catherine A. Callaghan, SSILA Book Award, Dept. of Linguistics, Dieter Cunz Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43210*. To be eligible for the 1991 award, manuscripts must be received by March 1, 1991.

### Travel Awards

During 1991 SSILA intends to award at least \$500 to one or more individuals to enable them to attend the 1991 Conference on American Indian Languages in November. The Travel Award Committee for 1991 has laid down the following guidelines:

- The award is intended primarily to facilitate attendance at the Conference on American Indian Languages (CAIL) that will form part of the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in Chicago, IL, Nov. 20-24, 1991.
- The awardee should be an individual who will profit from and contribute to the CAIL, through reporting on research that they have done. Preference will be given to scholars who reside in countries with currency exchange problems, and to students in North America who lack access to travel funds from institutions.
- The awardee should be a member of SSILA (or may apply to SSILA concurrently with applying for the Travel Award), but need not be a member of the American Anthropological Association.
- The awardee preferably should deliver a paper in English. The paper may be presented in Spanish, Portuguese, or French if a written English version is available for distribution.

Applicants for a Travel Award should submit the following materials as soon as possible: (1) a 100-word abstract of their proposed paper; (2) curriculum vitae; (3) a short letter explaining why the applicant seeks a Travel Award and what benefit he/she will derive from attendance at the CAIL; (4) an indication of the amount of money the applicant needs to cover airfare and other travel costs; and (5) the names of two references, with addresses and telephone numbers. *These materials should be sent to the CAIL Organizer: Prof. Michael Krauss, ANLC, Box*

900111, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, Alaska 99775-0120 USA. Travel Award applications received after the CAIL deadline in late March will be held for consideration in the 1992 competition.

### 1990 Contributions

Seventy-eight individuals contributed a total of \$1,630 to the Society during 1990. Of this amount \$295 was specifically earmarked for the Travel Award; the remainder was donated without restriction. The following contributed at least \$20:

- |                        |                     |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Judith Aissen          | Paul L. Kirk        |
| Emmon Bach             | Karl Kroeber        |
| Elizabeth Bowman       | Floyd G. Lounsbury  |
| Jill Brody             | Laura Martin        |
| Catherine A. Callaghan | Sally Midgette      |
| Colette G. Craig       | Stephen O. Murray   |
| Amy Dahlstrom          | Robert L. Rankin    |
| John Dunn              | Keren Rice          |
| Catherine S. Fowler    | David S. Rood       |
| Louanna Furbee         | Leslie Saxon        |
| Victor Golla           | John N. Seaman      |
| Kenneth Hill           | David S. Tappan     |
| Eloise Jelinek         | Chad Thompson       |
| Allen & Cheryl Jensen  | Laurel Watkins      |
| Kathryn Josserand      | Wolfram Wieser      |
| Frances Karttunen      | Anthony C. Woodbury |

Akira Yamamoto

A generous donation was also made in memory of Carl and Flo Voegelin by Larry and Terry Thompson. Thanks to all!

## OBITUARIES

### Josephine Stands In Timber Glenmore (1920-1990)

On July 9, 1990, Josephine Stands In Timber Glenmore, of Busby, Montana, age 70, suddenly and unexpectedly passed away, peacefully, in her own home. Josephine was a talented Cheyenne language teacher, who carried on a family tradition of studying and preserving knowledge of Cheyenne culture and language. She was the daughter of the late tribal historian, John Stands In Timber, who co-authored his memoirs and tribal history in the best-selling book, *Cheyenne Memories* (1967). While employed as a dormitory matron at the tribal school, Josephine conducted classes to teach Cheyenne to non-Indian teachers at the school. After retirement she worked closely with linguist Wayne Leman. She was especially interested in, and gifted at, lexical research. She and Leman co-authored the *Cheyenne Topical Dictionary*, published in 1984.

Josephine had the gift of hospitality. Her home was always open to Indian and non-Indian guests, alike. She taught Leman to "just open the door and walk in; don't knock at my house like a stranger." She was always young at heart and blessed others with

contagious laughter. She enjoyed beadwork, sewing, canning fruit and vegetables, and berry picking. She was noted for her skill in cutting and drying deer meat. She enjoyed attending powwows, and often danced at them with her friends and relatives. She was one of the few remaining members of the Northern Cheyenne Ladies Warbonnet Society of War Dancers.

Mrs. Glenmore's Cheyenne name was *Voestaa'e*, White Buffalo Woman, a common name but a culturally important one, due to the special status of albino buffalo to the Cheyennes.

In January 1990, Josephine celebrated fifty years of marriage to her husband, Douglas, himself an artisan of Cheyenne crafts, including flute making and hide painting. Besides her husband, Josephine is survived by her sister and brothers, children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. All of these and her many friends, near and far, miss her very much.

*Voestaa'e, nea'eshemeno tsehpevevovestomevemenoto* — White Buffalo Woman, thank you for teaching us well.

— Wayne Leman

### Stuart Berg Flexner (1928-1990)

Stuart Berg Flexner, an editor, author and lexicographer, and one of the founding members of this Society, died in Greenwich, Connecticut, December 3, 1990. He was 62. From 1980 until his retirement in 1989 Mr. Flexner was editor in chief of the reference department at Random House, and in that capacity was the editor of the second edition of the unabridged *Random House Dictionary of the English Language* (1987). He had been senior editor the first edition of this dictionary (1966), and was also the managing editor of the first edition of *The Random House College Dictionary* (1968) and the editor in chief of *The Random House School Dictionary* (1970). In addition, Mr. Flexner was co-author with Harold Wentworth of *The Dictionary of American Slang* (1960), the author of *I Hear America Talking* (1976) and *Listening to America* (1982) and the chief lexicographer of *The Oxford American Dictionary* (1980).

— *From The New York Times*

## CORRESPONDENCE

### CAIL FORUM

*[As the Minutes of the 1990 Business Meeting indicate, the future of the Conference on American Indian Languages, SSILA's most important function, is uncertain. The difficulty we had with the AAA Program Chairs in 1990 may well be an aberrance, but the experience has made us wary of continuing with the status quo. At the very least, we will have to negotiate a formal agreement with the AAA. Meanwhile, other possible venues for the CAIL*

*have been suggested, particularly the LSA. During 1991 the "Correspondence" columns of the Newsletter will be open to a wide-ranging exploration of the possibilities, setting the stage for a serious debate at a special session of the 1991 Business Meeting in Chicago. All members are invited to express their opinions. Especially welcome are the views of members who have not regularly attended CAIL meetings in the past. To start off the debate, I print below the short history of the CAIL that I prepared for the 1990 Business Meeting, followed by excerpts from several letters received this Fall in response to the program debacle. —V.G.]*

### The CAIL and the AAA: A Short Historical Survey

The first Conference on American Indian Languages was convened at the 1964 Linguistics Institute (at Indiana University, Bloomington) to discuss the classification of American Indian languages in general, and specifically to prepare a new version of the wall map of North American languages published by the American Ethnological Society in 1944.<sup>1</sup> Two follow-up meetings were apparently held during the next 18 months.<sup>2</sup> The fourth in the sequence took place at the 1965 Annual Meeting of the AAA, in Denver. Subsequent CAILs have been held as part of the AAA annual meeting every year without interruption. (The 1990 Conference is the 29th.)

In its first years, the AAA version of the CAIL was small by present standards. The 1965 CAIL consisted of two sessions with a total of 14 papers. By 1975, the CAIL (held that year in San Francisco) had expanded to five sessions with a total of 28 papers. The original focus on deep genetic relationship and classification was soon broadened. In 1965 all but two of the papers read dealt directly with historical linguistics (mainly genetic classification); by 1975, only eight of the 28 papers were on historical or classificatory topics (11 if three areal papers are counted), with the remainder (17) being purely descriptive studies of the phonology, morphology, or syntax of a specific language. Thus, by the 1970s the CAIL had become, in effect, the annual meeting of an as yet unorganized SSILA. Every February or March, the CAIL program chairs, Carl and Flo Voegelin, later aided by Eric Hamp, independently solicited abstracts from Americanist linguists (usually by postcard to a mailing list based on the previous year's participants). They organized the submissions into sessions and presented the result (on the appropriate AAA forms) to the AAA program committee by the program deadline in April.

On several occasions during the first 15 years of the CAIL the propriety of this arrangement was questioned by certain non-linguist members of the AAA. Partly in response to such complaints, the AAA Program

1 The *Symposium on the Classification of American Indian Languages* met on August 10-11, 1964. There were 31 participants: L. Bridgeman, W. Chafe, P. Garvin, I. Goddard, M. Haas, K. Hale, E. Hamp, T. Kaufman, J. Krueger, S. Lamb, H. Landar, F.-K. Li, M. Mathiot, S. McLendon, N. McQuown, W. Miller, D. Olmsted, H. Pitkin, B. Rigsby, A. Rodríguez, D. Saxton, G. Schramm, W. Shipley, M. Swadesh, K. Teeter, C. Voegelin, F. Voegelin, V. Waterhouse, C. Watkins, O. Werner, and J. Yergelehner. See *LSA Bulletin* 38 [= *Language* 41(3), Part 2], pp. 31-32, 1965. The classificatory decisions of the conference are discussed in C. F. and F. M. Voegelin, "Classifications of American Indian Languages" [= § 1.6 of "Languages of the World: Native America Fascicle 2", *Anthropological Linguistics* 7(7), Oct. 1965, pp. 121-150.]

2 The author has been unable to find records of these meetings. He welcomes information from participants.

Committee sporadically exercised its right to reject specific CAIL papers, to restructure proposed sessions, or to depart (in mild ways) from the scheduling recommended by the CAIL organizers. The results of these interventions were seldom deleterious, and were counted by the organizers as the price they had to pay for inclusion in the AAA program. In 1980, however, a more serious challenge to the arrangement arose. In an attempt to bring a rapidly inflating Annual Meeting program under control, the 1980 Program Committee recommended that session submissions from individuals or unorganized groups be severely limited. Strictly interpreted, such a rule would have precluded the organizers from submitting the CAIL sessions as a package. In response to this threat, the CAIL participants decided, at the 1980 meeting in Washington, DC, to organize themselves as a formal society. During the following year, under the leadership of Wick Miller, an interim "Society for Native American Languages" was formed, with membership open to all scholars involved in work on American Indian Languages. The provisional constitution and by-laws of this entity were debated and approved by CAIL participants at the Los Angeles meeting in 1981, officers were elected, and the name "Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas" ("SSILA") was formally adopted.

Within a year of its founding, SSILA had over 250 members, a quarterly *Newsletter*, and an explicit relationship to the AAA as organizer of the Conference on American Indian Languages. The Executive Director of the AAA, Edward Lehman, was strongly supportive of SSILA and of its continuing sponsorship of CAIL sessions on the Annual Meeting program.

Meanwhile, the American Anthropological Association itself was undergoing considerable structural change. A decade or more of fissioning, most visible in the split between archaeologists and other anthropologists, had taken its toll. In the early 1980s the AAA—prompted by an IRS ruling that made it difficult for the Association to offer services such as publishing and organizing meetings for groups not formally affiliated with it—restructured itself as an "umbrella" organization composed of a number of constituent societies ("units") reflecting the intellectual diversity of the field. In this process the "Society for Linguistic Anthropology" ("SLA") was formed to represent linguistics within the Association, and this "unit" became the formal link between SSILA and the AAA Annual Meeting. Since 1984, the CAIL has technically formed part (usually the lion's share) of that portion of the Annual Meeting program organized by SLA. CAIL sessions, after having been solicited and assembled by the SSILA organizers and submitted to the AAA, are now passed on to the SLA program committee for review and possible restructuring, the SLA's decisions (both for CAIL sessions and for other program submissions) being subject to a final review by the overall AAA Program Chair.

The relationship between SSILA and SLA—like that between the CAIL organizers and the AAA in the 1960s and 1970s—remains informal. SSILA has no voice in SLA program decisions, nor does it seek one. There is a clear understanding that SLA will serve as the proposer of CAIL sessions in name only, with the actual organizing of the CAIL left almost entirely in the hands of the SSILA (the current year's President serving *ex officio* as Chair of the CAIL Organizing Committee).

Until the 1990 debacle, this gentleman's agreement seemed to be working adequately. It was, of course, aided by the fact that for five of the past six AAA Annual Meetings either the overall AAA program chair, or the SLA program chair, or both, were members of SSILA. This year, however, it didn't work at all. Besides showing how much we have relied on word-of-mouth transmission of a long-standing arrangement,

it clearly warns us that we must seek alternatives.

Having been created specifically to organize and preserve the distinctive quality of the annual Conference on American Indian Languages, SSILA must always place the integrity of the Conference above all other considerations. If the CAIL is to remain associated with the AAA Annual Meeting, then SSILA must be given assurances—preferably formal ones—that its right to organize the CAIL will not be eroded or subverted by AAA program committees at any level. Ideally, the AAA would treat the CAIL sessions as what they in fact are: the annual meeting of a sister society that, for reasons of tradition and intellectual propinquity, chooses to meet with the American Anthropological Association.

Victor Golla  
Secretary-Treasurer, SSILA

### CAIL Needs the LSA and Vice Versa

October 19, 1990

I was pretty shocked to read Victor Golla's description of the AAA's programming behavior in the October *SSILA Newsletter*. It certainly suggests that we may be getting less and less relevant to the AAA. And that makes me wonder how relevant the AAA really is to us. I know that in my own case the answer is, not relevant at all. In the last four years or so, I just haven't quite been able to justify belonging to the AAA or spending time at the meetings, much as I love the CAIL sessions themselves.

I realize my case may not be representative. The meetings are also a venue for other work of interest to SSILA members, including work in linguistic anthropology and—though decreasingly—for archaeological or other work bearing on Native American prehistory. Nevertheless, as anthropology factionalizes and fissions, the AAA's interest for us should surely only decline further.

Compare this to the situation at the LSA. I think that both CAIL and the LSA would have something great to gain by attaching their annual meetings. Theoretical linguistics has become more appropriate for, and interested in, the kinds of phenomena we find in Native American languages (though maybe this is more true of phonology, morphology, and discourse than it is of syntax and semantics.) The things that we find in our work to have implications for theorizing in these areas are hardly "esoteric." And I think this is more and more being recognized. Moreover, there are theoretical perspectives and positions that have emerged directly from work on Native American languages that need better integration into the linguistic community at large. If CAIL were more visible to the LSA membership, this integration could only be helped. By the same token, recent theoretical work in such areas as phonology, formal morphology, and intonation—all well-represented at LSA—are of utmost interest to us (at least they have been to me), and can contribute greatly to the work that we are engaged in.

One thing that LSA cannot give us is a cross-disciplinary perspective on ethnohistory. But summertime regional meetings have been very strong in recent years, and have fostered much of the cross-disciplinary dialogue on ethnohistory that had earlier taken place at AAA.

Anthony C. Woodbury  
Dept. of Linguistics  
Univ. of Texas at Austin

## A Slavic Model?

November 9, 1990

Has CAIL ever considered separating from AAA? I'm thinking of the sort of thing AATSEEL does (the Slavics association): it meets in the same city and at the same time as MLA, usually just a few blocks away, but has no official connection with it. AATSEEL meetings are relatively small, cheap, friendly, manageable—very pleasant. Those people who need to be at MLA for interviews, etc., go back and forth, while the rest are spared putting up with the expense, bureaucracy, and crowds.

Catherine Rudin  
Wayne State College, Nebraska

## Problems With LSA

November 16, 1990

It is true, this is a bad year for relations between SSILA and the AAA, given not only the program problem but the high price of attending the meeting. Still, the LSA does not seem a viable alternative, because we would have even less control over the program as things now stand. I myself wouldn't want to have simultaneous sessions, either, because if I actually went to the LSA, it would be a shame to miss all of the papers there. Finally, the new LSA time, in early January, is nearly unmanageable, with the beginning of winter quarter classes for us.

Marianne Mithun  
Dept. of Linguistics  
UC-Santa Barbara

## NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Native American Languages Act is Law

The Native American Languages Act—which makes it U. S. Government policy to “preserve, protect, and promote the rights and freedom of Native Americans to use, practice, and develop Native American languages”—has finally made it into the statute books. Originally drafted by the Native American Languages Issues Institute (NALII) in the spring of 1988, it was introduced in Congress later that year by Sen. Daniel Inouye (Dem.-Hawaii). Congress adjourned for the 1988 elections, however, before the bill could be reported out of committee, and it had to be reintroduced in 1989. In November of that year, after some revision, it passed the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, and it was approved by the full Senate in April, 1990. It then went to the House of Representatives, where, again with revisions, it was incorporated into the Tribally Controlled Community Colleges bill (S. 2167) as Title I. This bill passed the House on October 12 and was sent to President Bush, who signed it into law (as PL 101-477) on October 30, 1990.

A copy of the full text of the Act is enclosed with this issue of the *Newsletter*.

## Journal of Linguistic Anthropology

The Society for Linguistic Anthropology (a division of the American Anthropological Association) will begin publication of the *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology* in 1991. JLA will appear twice a year, in April and October, and it will contain approximately 7-11 articles and 12-15 book reviews per issue. Manuscripts on any topic in the anthropological study of language, broadly construed, are suitable for consideration. Studies in the indigenous languages of the Americas are certainly welcome. Several Americanist scholars will serve on the editorial board of the journal, including Jill Brody, Louanna Furbee, Gary Gossen, Jane Hill, Susan Philips, Wick Miller, Marianne Mithun, Clifton Pye, Joel Sherzer, and Michael Silverstein. The editor of JLA will be Ben Blount. Manuscripts and inquiries should be sent to: Journal of Linguistic Anthropology, Institute for Behavioral Research, Barrow Hall, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602. Telephone: (404) 542-3826/542-1483; fax: (404) 542-3998; e-mail: BGBLOUNT@UGA.BITNET.

## Navajo Teacher Certification Program

Last August, a group of 13 New Mexico teachers became the first to finish a 24 semester hour program designed to prepare them for a special Navajo Language Endorsement on their New Mexico teaching credentials. Offered under the auspices of Navajo Community College and designed for teachers already fluent in Navajo, the program is a sequence of eight courses:

NAV 211 *Navajo Literacy for Speakers* [a full phonics curriculum, four simple types of writing, and extensive reading].

NAV 212 *Navajo Literacy and Grammar for Speakers* [writing experiences are expanded and students learn to word-process in Navajo].

NAV 401 *Navajo Grammar and Applied Linguistics* [students learn the Young & Morgan descriptive grammar and how to use the Young & Morgan dictionaries].

NAV 301 *Navajo Descriptive and Narrative Writing* [here a high standard of fluency and accuracy in writing is required; students read their last essay for the course over the 50,000 watt Tribal radio station].

NAV 289 *Navajo Linguistics* [this is an introduction to linguistics, with extensive examples in Navajo and English].

NIS 271 *Navajo Philosophy* [an upper-level culture course in which all papers and notes must be written in Navajo].

NAV 350 *Teaching Navajo to the Native Speaker* [methods, materials, and curriculum writing for teaching the Navajo language to students who already speak Navajo].

NAV 351 *Teaching Navajo as a Second Language* [methods, materials, and curriculum writing for teaching the Navajo language to students who speak no Navajo].

All classes are held in Shiprock, New Mexico. Teachers take two 10-week summer sessions to complete the course. The first four courses listed above are covered in the first summer, the final four courses in the second. All of the courses are quite rigorous. While the students—almost all of whom are teachers with years of experience—are taking the methods courses (NAV 350-351) the college conducts an exemplary school for the teaching of Navajo to children. In 1991 this school will run for three hours a day for seven weeks, and will have 50 students and six master teachers (selected from among the 1990 graduates of the program). Teacher trainees get practical experience, working with the children under the direction of master teachers while concurrently taking the methods courses.

Beyond the thirteen 1990 graduates, 33 teachers are currently half-way through the program. Thirty new teachers will be recruited for the program beginning next summer. Scholarships are being provided by the Navajo Tribal Scholarship Office (@ \$1,990 per student per summer), while the exemplary school is being funded by the State of New Mexico (@ \$41,000 for the summer of 1991). The instructors for the program are being paid by Navajo Community College.

For further information about this program or other Navajo language activities of Navajo Community College, contact: Clay Slate, Box 701, NCC, Tsaile, AZ 86556.

### **New European Journal to Feature Typological and Historical Studies; Americanist Contributions Welcomed**

A new international journal, *Languages of the World*, is being started in Germany, focusing on language typology, genetic relationship, linguistic geography, and allied topics. One of the main aims of the journal, according to a recent announcement from the publisher, Lincom-Europa, is "the publication of data on languages which have not been studied in a sufficient way until now, especially on languages which are nearly extinct." A second aim is to provide a wide range of practical material on particular languages ranging from the history of research to information on language policies, schools, and media. Articles are invited (in French, English, German or Spanish) on such topics as: typology, comparative linguistics, language classification, language contact, dialect studies, and geographical linguistics; also welcomed are grammatical sketches and typological descriptions, language maps, and sample texts with interlinear translations. In addition, *Languages of the World* will feature a news column carrying information on conferences, special projects, publications, etc., in various linguistic areas. Editing this column will be Ulrich J. Lüders (Kienbergerstr. 11, D-8015 Allershausen, GERMANY), who especially welcomes news and announcements concerning American Indian languages. For information about *Languages of the World* more generally, write: Lincom-Europa, Sportplatzstr. 6, D-8044 Unterschleißheim/München, GERMANY.

### **Kansas Working Papers Plans 1991 Number on Native American Languages**

The editors of the *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* plan to publish two numbers in 1991 (volume 16, nos. 1 and 2). Papers on all topics in the field of linguistics and closely related disciplines may be submitted for the first number. The second number will be devoted to papers dealing with the native languages of the Americas (the seventh such special issue; for the sixth issue, published in 1990, see *Recent Publications* below). Since it is a working paper series, publication in *KWPL* does not usually preclude subsequent publication elsewhere of revised versions of papers. Papers should be submitted in good readable form (double or 1.5 spaced) but not necessarily camera-ready. Deadline for submissions to either number is February 10, 1991. Send papers to: Editors, *KWPL*, Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

### **Conference Gleanings**

- A number of papers on American Indian topics were presented at the 25th Anniversary meeting of the *Mid-America Linguistics Conference*, University of Kansas, October 12-13, 1990. The majority of these were given as part of the 10th Annual *Siouan and Caddoan Linguistics Conference* [for specifics, see *News from Regional Groups* below]. Five other Americanist papers were read during the general meeting. These included: Yukihiro Yumitani (U. of Kansas), "A Note on Noun Incorporation in Towa"; James E. Redden (S. Illinois U.-Carbondale), "Walapai Agent Nouns"; John A. Dunn (U. of Oklahoma), "Incorporative Inflection: The Lower Tsimshianic Evidence"; Geoffrey Kimball (Tulane U.), "The Proto-Muskogean Numeral System"; and Stephen A. Guice (Oklahoma State U.), "John Eliot and the Massachusetts Language."

- Nearly a dozen papers on American Indian languages or relying heavily on American Indian linguistic data were scheduled for presentation at the 65th Annual Meeting of the *Linguistic Society of America* in Chicago, January 3-6, 1991. These included: Kari A. Swingle (U. of Minnesota & UC-Santa Cruz), "INFL as Focus-Assigner: Evidence from Ojibwe"; Karen Wallace (UCLA), "X<sup>2</sup>-Binding, Verb Incorporation, and Agreement in Crow"; Eloise Jelinek (U. of Arizona), "Noun and Verb in Yaqui Possessive Sentences"; Katherine Hunt (UBC & CSU-Fresno), "Wh Movement and Case Assignment in Gitksan"; Harry Bochner, "A Word Based Generalization in Passamaquoddy"; Dawn Bates (Arizona State U.) & Barry F. Carlson (U. of Victoria), "Spokane Supports Salish Simple Syllables"; Eugene Buckley (UC-Berkeley), "Kashaya Laryngeal Increments: Evidence for the Skeletal Tier"; Matthew S. Dryer (SUNY-Buffalo), "SVO Languages and the OV:VO Typology"; Gale Goodwin Gomez (Columbia U.), "A Deixis/Kinship Model for a Yanomami Language of Brazil"; Michael Hammond (U. of Arizona), "Derived Ternarity and the Domino Condition in Winnebago Stress"; and Lynn Gordon (Washington State U.), "Nez Perce Relative Clauses."

- Part of the LSA meeting, but separately organized, was a symposium on *Endangered Languages and Their Preservation*, chaired by Ken Hale and scheduled for the evening of January 3. The papers in this symposium were from scholars primarily involved in the study of American Indian languages: Michael Krauss (U. of Alaska), "The Reality of Language Endangerment"; Lucille Watahomigie (Peach Springs, AZ) & Akira Yamamoto (U. of Kansas), "Community Responses to Perceived Language Decline"; Colette Craig (U. of Oregon), "A Constitutional Response to Language Endangerment: The Case of Nicaragua"; and LaVerne Masayesva Jeanne (U. of Nevada-Reno), "Language Centers as a Response to Language Endangerment."

### Correction

The announcement in *SSILA Newsletter* IX:3, p. 6, concerning the conference on Early Native American Literacy planned for 1992 by the American Antiquarian Society, gave an incorrect telephone number for inquiries. The correct number is: (508) 752-5813.

## MEDIA WATCH

[Our quarterly chronicle of "American Indian Languages in the News" has outgrown its niche in "News and Announcements." From now on it will have its own section of the Newsletter. It will also be given the broader title, "Media Watch", since we will be including notices of popular books, films, television programs, and other "exposure" for American Indian languages in addition to articles in newspapers and magazines. Readers of the Newsletter are urged to alert the Editor (sending clippings where possible) to anything that they think worthy of attention here.]

- The widely-read news magazine, *U.S. News & World Report*, in its issue of Nov. 5, 1990, not only ran a long feature story on deep genetic relationship ("The Mother Tongue") but announced the story on its cover with the headline, "The Roots of Language: How modern speech evolved from a single, ancient source." The article (by staff writer William F. Allman) focuses on recent work in the "Nostratic" paradigm by Soviet and Soviet-emigré scholars, including Gamkrelidze, Ivanov, Illich-Svitych, Dolgopolsky, and Shevoroshkin. Renfrew's somewhat irrelevant views on the archaeology of neolithic Europe get passing mention, as does Philip Lieberman's recent book on language in hominid evolution. The only major non-Russian scholar whose work is discussed is, of course, Greenberg, whose "Amerind" proposal gets considerable attention (although not without some reference to the criticism it has received from other linguists). Several "Proto World" forms are sprinkled through the article (e.g., *haku* "water", *kuni* "woman") and the "renegade scholars" spotlighted in the piece are likened to such intellectual revolutionaries as Darwin and Chomsky.

- Non-renegade scholars do, however, get *some* press:

- In an article on Northern Arizona University in the Nov. 1990 issue of *Arizona Highways* ("A 'Public College with an Ivy Twist'" by Jon Kamman) the Hopi work of *Ekkehart Malotki* is given star billing. His debunking of Whorf's more grandiose claims about the cognitive implications of the Hopi tense-aspect system, according to Kamman, "serves as a convenient metaphor" for NAU: "an institution for which the time has come to shake off a few simpleminded myths."

- Meanwhile, the *Hopi Dictionary Project* at the University of Arizona in Tucson is featured in the Fall 1990 issue (vol. 68, no.1) of *Arizona Alumnus*. The article, by Mark Bahti, notes that the current project represents the merging of three originally separate enterprises: Ekkehart Malotki's research (see above), and the work of two Hopi-speaking lexicographers, Emory Sekaquaptewa and LaVerne M. Jeanne. Also working on the project are Kenneth Hill (Project Director), David Shaul, and editorial associate Mary Black.

- The work that went into *Douglas Parks'* recently published two-volume collection, *Traditional Narratives of the Arikara Indians* (U. of Nebraska Press, 1990), is appreciatively portrayed in an interview in *The Bloomington Monthly* for Nov. 1990. Writer Susan Meyers nicely draws Parks out both about the cultural value of the work and about the long, often frustrating stints of fieldwork that are required for humanistic documentation of this magnitude.

- Finally, our sister publication, the *Anthropology Newsletter*, perhaps to atone for recent AAA slights toward linguists, placed a photograph of Smithsonian linguist *Ives Goddard* (albeit identified as "R H Goddard") on the front page of its Dec. 1990 issue. His photograph illustrates a story about the AAA's planned *Specialty Handbook*.

- Kevin Costner's new film, *Dances With Wolves*, which opened in mid-November, attempts to "capture the essence of how it may have been" in a Sioux group in the 1860s. In his pursuit of cultural verisimilitude Costner (according to a story by Edward Guthman in the *San Francisco Chronicle* for Nov. 10) decided that all the Indian scenes (about a third of the film) should be "acted in authentic American Indian dialect" with subtitles in English. To this end, Doris Leader Charge, who teaches Lakota at Sinte Gleska College on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota, was hired to translate the script into Lakota and to coach the cast in reading the lines. While many of the actors were Indians (including Floyd Red Crow Westerman, a Sioux who plays Chief Ten Bears, and Rodney Grant, an Omaha who plays the warrior Wind In His Hair), nearly all required tutoring in Lakota. "We all went through a formal crash course," the *Chronicle* quotes Westerman as saying. "We learned our lines phonetically and then went back, took each word and studied what it meant. Doris was right on the set all the time, coaching on inflection or mood." (Ms. Leader Charge also plays the role of Chief Ten Bears' wife.) Kevin Costner also took the Lakota training sessions. Besides being the co-producer and director, Costner plays the film's principal Anglo character, Lieutenant John Dunbar, who learns to speak Lakota (appropriately haltingly) and eventually is adopted by Ten Bears' tribe.



• *The New York Times* reported on December 12, 1990 ("Navajo Nation Journal: Of a Tongue That Helped Win a War"), that several tape-recorded holiday messages in Navajo—one including "a chant of love and protection"—were temporarily barred from the Armed Forces Radio in the Persian Gulf until a New Mexico Congressman intervened. The messages were among hundreds of recorded greetings sent to troops in the Gulf from radio stations across the United States. The Navajo tapes were kept off the air because of a long-standing "national security" policy that prevents the Armed Forces from broadcasting in "foreign" languages. Ironically, it was a group of Navajo speaking "code talkers" who helped the U.S. win World War II by baffling Japanese cryptologists with a code based on Navajo words. Veterans of this special force are highly respected on the Navajo Reservation, and it was partly in deference to them that Congressman Bill Richardson (Dem.-NM) contacted Armed Forces Radio and worked out a compromise. Excerpts from the taped greetings were finally played, with a 15-second introduction "to explain what the guttural-sounding language is." (Otherwise, presumably, non-Athabaskan troops might have taken it to be Baghdad Arabic, and panicked.) The military also insisted that the tapes be monitored by a Navajo interpreter. "We have a responsibility to control what's on the radio," an operations officer explained, "and if I don't know what it says then I can't control it." Finding a translator "was not a problem," he said, "nor would there have been a problem had it been in Apache or anything else." (Unemployed American Indian linguists take note. You may have a future with Armed Forces Radio.)

• A second Tony Hillerman? That's what author Jean Hager is touted as on the jacket of her first novel, *The Grandfather Medicine: An Oklahoma Mystery* (St. Martin's Press, 1989; just out in paperback in the Worldwide Library). Her locale is a Cherokee community in northeastern Oklahoma. An Indian artist is done in, the town grows jittery, and Chief of Police Mitch Bushyhead investigates. Crying Wolf, an elderly medicine man, is caught up in the action. On first meeting him, Bushyhead "knew from his accent . . . that he spoke more often in Cherokee than in English." And, sure enough, when the old man goes about his esoteric tobacco rituals, he utters phonemically correct Cherokee straight out of Ruth Bradley Holmes. Hager certainly deserves a share of Kevin Costner's gold star for linguistic authenticity. Furthermore, while her characters aren't in the same league as Jim Chee or Joe Leaphorn, they seem a lot more Indian than the morality-play figures in *Dances With Wolves*.

## NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

### Eskimo/Inuit

• The 8th *Inuit Studies Conference* will be held at Université Laval, Québec City, Canada, October 25-28, 1992. For information, contact: Prof. L. J. Dorais, Dép. d'anthropologie, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4 (telephone: [418] 656-7827; fax: [418] 656-2831.)

### Athabaskan

• The 1991 *Athabaskan Linguistics Conference* will be held at the Univ. of California at Santa Cruz on July 1 and 2. It is being held in conjunction with—and with the cooperation and support of—the 1991 LSA Linguistic Institute. It will be preceded by the meeting of the Friends of Uto-Aztecan (June 27-28) and the SSILA Summer Meeting (June 29-30), and will partly overlap the 1991 Hokan-Penutian Workshop (June 30-July 1). Papers on any topic in the structure of Athabaskan languages are invited for presentation. Papers are normally 20 to 30 minutes long, with 10 minutes for discussion. Titles and short abstracts should be submitted to the organizers by *April 1, 1991*. Please include your name, address(es), and an indication of how much time you would like. A special feature of the 1991 conference will be a session on *Verbal Aspect in Athabaskan*. If you would like your paper to be part of this session, please indicate this on your abstract. The program will be available in late April. Information about housing will be sent out with the program; participants are advised to book accommodations early. Please send abstracts or requests for further information to: Leslie Saxon, Dept. of Linguistics, South College, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003.

• The October 1990 number of *Athabaskan News* contains the first installment of the Directory of Athabaskanists. People working with Athabaskan languages who have not yet submitted information for this Directory are urged to do so. Write: Pat Moore, *Athabaskan News*, General Delivery, Ross River, Yukon, CANADA Y0B 1S0.

### Siouan-Caddoan

• The 10th Annual *Siouan and Caddoan Linguistics Conference* took place at the Univ. of Kansas on October 13-13, 1990, as part of the Mid-America Linguistics Conference [see also *News & Announcements* above]. Papers presented included: Randolph Graczyk (U. of Chicago), "Relative Clauses in Crow"; Arok Wolvengrey (U. of Manitoba), "A Marker of Focus in Mandan Discourse"; Richard W. Lungstrum (U. of Pennsylvania), "Form and Meaning Covariation in Discourse Analysis of a Lakhota Text, Comparison with a Related Santee Text, and General Remarks on Method"; David S. Rood (U. of Colorado), "Lakhota Vowel Nasalization"; Trudi Patterson (U. of Illinois), "Phonological Nasality in Lakhota"; Richard T. Carter (U. of Manitoba), "Maximilian's Ruptare Vocabulary: Philological Evidence and Mandan Phonology"; Kenneth L. Miner (U. of Kansas), "Winnebago Accent: The Rest of the Data"; Mary C. Marino (U. of Saskatchewan), "Consonantal Ablaut in Siouan: A Comparative Perspective"; T. Dale Nicklas (Kansas City, MO), "Pronominal Inflection of the Biloxi Verb"; Catherine Rudin (Wayne State College), "Observations on WH Questions in Omaha"; A. Wesley Jones (U. of Mary), "The Case for Root Extensions in Proto-Siouan"; John E. Koontz (U. of Colorado), "Central Siouan Syncopating Stems"; Robert L. Rankin (U. of Kansas), "DeSoto's Capaha, Siouan or Tunican?"; and Kathleen Danker (S. Dakota State U. at Brookings), "Translating Textu-

ally Cataphoric Demonstratives in a Winnebago Oral Narrative." The *Proceedings* of the meetings will be published sometime early in 1991. Write: Robert L. Rankin, Linguistics, 427 Blake Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2140.

### Mayan News

• The 1991 *Texas Maya Meetings* will take place at the usual time and place next Spring: Austin, Texas, during the Spring Break (March 7-16). The structure and format will also be the same as usual, and the focus of the meetings will be the Maya site, Yaxchilán. For further information, contact: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763.

## REVIEW & COMMENT

### *Language Rights of Native Groups: Call for a Discussion*

Hilaire Valiquette, Ph.D.  
Box 1248  
Peña Blanca, NM 87041

I would like to suggest that SSILA engage in a public discussion of the issue of the rights of people regarding work done by linguists on their languages, and include representatives of the peoples involved. My own perspective is that of a linguist and Catholic Franciscan priest who works with Pueblo peoples in New Mexico (specifically Laguna, Cochiti, and Zia) and teaches courses in linguistics to speakers of these and other Native American languages. The Pueblo peoples have strong feelings about others studying and writing about their languages. But the same issues involve other Native American peoples in the United States, and native people around the world.<sup>1</sup> Some of the issues involved are:

- The agenda and funding of the linguist (e.g., missionary work for various denominations; short-term studies having little value to the group; etc.)
- The publicness of the agenda and the work (whether one or both are secret; whether the work is done with the explicit knowledge of those in authority).
- The rights of local authorities (do we recognize their right to permit or forbid such work).<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> I am not happy with the term "native peoples" ("indigenous" is no better); it exemplifies the patronizing vocabulary of anthropology and linguistics. The typical situation I am referring to involves a numerically small people within a situation of cultural and linguistic invasion.

<sup>2</sup> Cf. the comments of Leslie White in 1942, regarding his work at Santa Ana Pueblo. He recognized that his "informants" were in physical and social danger, but assumed that the rights of "science" were more important. He simply had no idea that the Pueblo as such, through its officers, might have rights and authority.

- The use of secret "informants" (especially young students away from home) who may be placed in a compromised position relative to their own people.
- The availability and usefulness of the resulting studies (at the very least, giving a copy of any published material to those in authority; but also explanation and training for people).

I recognize that such a discussion will not be comfortable, and that some linguists would prefer that the issue not be raised. But I cannot imagine anyone suggesting that there are no ethical issues involved here. The assumption that outside linguists have the right to engage in study without the knowledge of, let alone permission from, the people involved continues the ethnocentric style of past anthropologists and linguists who write for their own audiences without concern for the effect on the people they write about. They were children of their time; it is our obligation today to look at the implications of our work and the rights of the peoples we work with.

Our colleagues in archaeology and ethnology have already been addressing these issues.<sup>3</sup> The legal rights of peoples to retain ownership and control over religious artifacts and human remains are being recognized, and some professionals have been part of the fight to recognize these rights. I am unaware of any similar public discussion regarding linguistics. Part of the discussion involves the recognition that there is an issue here. While it is clear that an individual member of a group ordinarily cannot give to a museum a physical object that is communally owned and is used for public purposes, it is less often recognized that there is a parallel situation with language: the writing and publishing of linguistic material, especially of texts used for public purposes, cannot be an individual decision. It cannot be argued that linguistic work has no effect on the people concerned. Writing the language may violate communal policy; it is often shocking to see one's language in print; and publishing texts may involve giving away secrets that belong to certain individuals or societies, undercutting their authority and almost certainly violating traditional "copyright" norms (just because they are not formal U.S. copyright laws should not invalidate them in the eyes of linguists).

To begin the discussion, I offer the following resolution for the consideration of the SSILA membership:

<sup>3</sup> The statement on Ethics (*Principles of Professional Responsibility*) of the AAA (May 1971, as amended through November 1986; see Joan Cassell & Sue-Ellen Jacobs [eds.], *Handbook on Ethical Issues in Anthropology*, AAA Publications #23, 1987) does not, in my opinion, recognize clearly enough the corporate rights of the people "studied." Most of the focus in §1 of the statement is on the protection of individual "informants," except for §1.f, which states that "the anticipated consequences of research should be communicated as fully as possible to the individuals and groups likely to be affected" (but even here there is no mention of corporate rights). §1.h suggests cooperation "with *members* [my emphasis] of the host society in planning and execution of research projects"; but there is no clear statement that the government of the "host society" as such should be involved or informed. Finally, §1.c, regarding the rights of the informants to remain anonymous, is problematic and needs further discussion: the policy suggests that informants have the right to pass on secrets of the culture without permission of the authorities of their own people.

**WHEREAS**

*Linguistic work among native peoples has a profound effect on the language and social situation of the people; and*

*Native peoples of the United States and elsewhere in the world have the right to be fully informed about linguistic work being done with regard to their language; and*

*Linguists have an obligation to respect the rights and dignity of native peoples; and*

*Individual members of native groups have obligations to their own people and traditions that must be respected by linguists;*

**THEREFORE, LET IT BE RESOLVED THAT**

*SSILA formally acknowledges the rights of native peoples to be informed about the content, purposes, and funding of linguistic work being done on their language (even when the work is done elsewhere), and calls upon its members, and all linguists, to clearly inform the authorities of all peoples involved regarding such work;*

*SSILA acknowledges the rights of native peoples to develop policies regarding the preservation, teaching, learning, study, and publication of their language; SSILA offers to help in the development of such policy, and urges its members, and all linguists, to abide by those policies;*

*SSILA will defend the rights of native peoples to control the study and publication of linguistic materials;*

*SSILA calls upon its members, and all linguists, to offer copies of all published material to the authorities of the native peoples involved;*

*SSILA encourages national and state legislatures to prepare laws protecting the rights of native peoples in the matter of their languages;*

*SSILA encourages the development of expertise by native peoples in the study, preservation, and protection of their own languages.*

I am asking that SSILA appoint a committee to discuss these issues, and that the committee include representatives of native peoples. This committee should:

- Review previous discussions by linguists (and parallel discussions and resolutions by anthropological groups) regarding the rights of native peoples.
- Contact civil rights groups that represent native peoples in these matters.
- Receive input from linguists and native peoples regarding problems involved (e.g., publishing; outside learners; writing the language; literacy programs; consulting work by linguists).
- Discuss the issue of developing language policy by native

peoples (especially in view of the legal and social pressure on these languages and the "English-only" movement in the United States.

- Discuss the sensitive issue of the relationship of linguistic work and religious missionary activity (which involves many people working on native languages).
- Prepare a resolution for SSILA membership.

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

**The Collected Works of Edward Sapir. Volume VIII: Takelma Texts and Grammar.** Edited by Victor Golla. Mouton de Gruyter, 1990. 606 pp. DM 250.-/\$115. [The phonology and morphosyntax of Takelma, a now-extinct Penutian language, was the subject of Edward Sapir's doctoral dissertation, *The Takelma Language of Southwestern Oregon* (1912). This is one of the two major works reprinted in this volume. The other is *Takelma Texts* (1909), which also includes an analytic lexicon. Both were based on a few weeks of fieldwork at Siletz, Oregon, in the summer of 1906 with a single speaker, Mrs. Frances Johnson. Next to Sapir's grammar, texts and dictionary of Southern Paiute (which will be reprinted as Volume X in the Mouton de Gruyter edition of his works), these Takelma monographs constitute the fullest description of a language that Sapir produced. (He also published two articles on Takelma traditional culture, which will be reprinted in the volume devoted to his ethnographic work.) They are also foundational documents in 20th century linguistics, particularly *The Takelma Language*, which was probably the first reasonably complete analytic model ever constructed of the phonology and grammar of an American Indian language. Sapir's "processual" descriptive technique, still of interest to theoreticians, is present here in all its glory. Present, too, is the Boasian penchant for rich exemplification drawn from texts, and the reprinting of the texts and grammar together reveals how interwoven they are. Mrs. Johnson's narratives also have cultural and literary value in themselves, and included as an appendix is an ethnopoetic reanalysis of one of them by Dell Hymes. The editor has contributed a short introductory essay, notes, and a comprehensive index. — Order from: Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532 (or Genthiner Strasse 13, D-1000 Berlin 30, GERMANY.)]

**Studies in Native American Languages VI.** Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 15, no. 2, 1990. \$10. [The most recent addition to this long-standing series published by the Linguistic Graduate Student Association of the Univ. of Kansas. Included in this number are: James L. Armagost, "Interpreting St. Clair's Comanche Texts: Objective Case Marking and 'Same Subject' Dependent Clauses"; Glenn Ayres, "Reflexive and Reciprocal Elements in Ixil"; C. Biava, "Native American Languages and Literacy: Issues of Orthography Choice and Bilingual Educa-

tion"; Jill D. Hopkins, "Spatial Deixis in Chiwere"; R. Parks, "The Historical-Comparative Classification of Colombian Inga (Quechua)"; Paul Proulx, "Proto-Algonquian Verb Inflection"; and Willem J. De Reuse, "A Supplementary Bibliography of Lakota Language and Linguistics (1887-1990)." — Order from: LGSA, Dept. of Linguistics, Blake Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. Postage is included in the price of U.S. orders; otherwise add \$2. Checks should be made payable to "Linguistics Graduate Student Association, Univ. of Kansas." Most back issues of KWPL are in stock, including special issues on Native American linguistics; inquire about details and prices.]

**Nez Perce Narratives.** Haruo Aoki & Deward E. Walker. Univ. of California Publications in Linguistics 104, 1989. 640 pp. \$70. [A collection of 76 texts—48 narrated by Samuel M. Watters, 28 by Elizabeth Wilson—with interlinear glosses and free translations. An unabashedly traditional job, intended to be "a basic reference work for linguists, ethnographers, folklorists, and scholars of comparative literature." — Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720 (or call toll-free: 1-800-822-6657). Add \$2 for shipping. A professional discount of 20% is offered.]

**Lecturas Sobre la Lingüística Maya.** Edited by Nora C. England & Stephen R. Elliott. CIRMA/Plumstock Mesoamerican Studies, 1990. 542 pp. \$20. [A project that originated at the 1985 *Taller Maya*, this is a comprehensive source-book on Mayan linguistics intended for a Spanish-speaking audience, particularly indigenous Mayan scholars in Guatemala. A few of the 20 contributions are translations of papers that have been published previously in English; most were either prepared specifically of this volume or were significantly revised from earlier publications. Following a preface by the editors (noting, among other things, that the official alphabet of the Academia de las Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala is used throughout the book), an introduction by Norman McQuown, and classificatory charts and maps, the volume is divided into five substantive sections.

1. *Perspectivas Generales* includes: Demetrio Cojtí Cuxil, "Lingüística e idiomas Mayas en Guatemala"; Guillermina Herrera, "Las lenguas indígenas de Guatemala: situación actual y futura"; and Lyle Campbell & Terrence Kaufman, "Lingüística Mayance: ¿Dónde nos encontramos ahora?."

2. *Perspectivas Sobre los Idiomas Mayas* includes: Terrence Kaufman, "Algunos rasgos estructurales de los idiomas Mayances con referencia especial al K'iche'"; Clifton Pye & Deborah Rekart, "La adquisición del K'iche'"; Luis Enrique Sam Colop, "Bosquejo de algunos temas de la gramática K'iche'"; Martín Chacach Cutzal, "Una descripción fonológica y morfológica del Kaqchikel"; Narciso Cojtí Macario & Margarita López, "Variación dialectal del idioma Kaqchikel"; and Nora C. England, "El Mam: semejanzas y diferencias regionales."

3. *Temas Morfológicos* includes: Colette G. Craig, "Clasificadores nominales: una innovación Q'anjob'al"; Stephen O. Stewart, "Tiempo/aspecto en Q'eqchi'"; and Thomas James Godfrey, "Verbos direccionales como verbos auxiliares en Mam de Tacaná."

4. *Temas Sintácticos* includes: Robin Quizar & Susan M. Knowles-Berry, "Ergatividad en los idiomas Ch'oles"; Thomas W. Larsen, "Notas sobre ergatividad en la gramática Maya"; Jon P. Dayley, "Voz y ergatividad en idiomas Mayas"; and Judith L. Aissen, "Una teoría de voz para idiomas Mayas."

5. *Discurso* includes: Laura Martin, "Los verbos de discurso en Mocho"; Judith Marie Maxwell, "El discurso en Chuj"; Jill Brody, "El realce en Tojolab'al"; and John W. Du Bois, "El cero absoluto: adaptación paradigmática en Sakapulteko."

Rounding off the book is a 35-page bibliography, and an extremely useful *Glosario-Índice-Abreviaturas* that both provides a key to formalism and jargon (*ABS*, *clítico*, *ergatividad mixta*, etc.) and refers back to specific articles in the collection for a fuller discussion of the more important terms. *Lecturas Sobre la Lingüística Maya* will be an indispensable reference book for Mayanists, and should probably be in the library of all Americanists. — Order from: Plumstock Mesoamerican Studies, Route 106, P.O. Box 38, South Woodstock, VT 05071.]

**The Mayan Languages: A Comparative Vocabulary.** Volumes 1-3. John M. Dienhart. Odense University Press, 1990. US\$98 (DKK 660.-). [A comprehensive comparative vocabulary of 31 Mayan languages from 80 different sources. The work includes entries for over 1,000 lexical items, arranged alphabetically by English gloss. All citations have been converted into a uniform notation system, with a detailed key providing access to original forms. Under each lexical heading the entries are sorted according to linguistic affiliation (Chicomultec entries, for example, are adjacent to Huastec entries). Indices are provided in French, German, and Spanish. Volume 1 contains an introduction, the transcription key, and references; volume 2, entries from A-L; volume 3, entries from M-Z, with special sections for pronouns and numerals. No attempt is made to provide reconstructions or any formal historical analysis of the forms, but this is nevertheless a valuable reference tool for Mayanist linguists, anthropologists, historians, and (perhaps most importantly) for those engaged in Mayan glyph decipherment. — Order from: Odense University Press, 55 Campusvej, DK-5230 Odense M, DENMARK.]

**Tepuztlahcuilolli, Impresos en Nahuatl: Historia y Bibliografía.** Volumes 1-2. Ascensión H. de León-Portilla. Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México, 1988. 279 pp. & 441 pp. No price indicated. [A work of immense scholarship, listing and describing publications in and about Nahuatl from the 16th century through 1980. Volume 1 is a survey of Nahuatl studies, divided into four chapters: (1) the work of the early Franciscan grammarians and lexicographers, including Sahagún; (2) the 17th and 18th centuries, including Jesuit contributions such as Carochi's grammar; (3) Nahuatl studies from Mexican independence through 1910; and (4) 20th century work. Volume 2 is an annotated list of Nahuatl publications over four centuries: 2961 entries arranged alphabetically by author if known, otherwise by title. — Order from: Institutos de Investigaciones Históricas e Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO.]

**Native Latin American Cultures Through Their Discourse.** Edited by Ellen Basso. Special Publications of the Folklore Institute, Indiana University, New Series 1, 1990. 176 pp. No price indicated. [Also published in volume 27, nos. 1/2 of the *Journal of Folklore Research* (1990), these 7 papers were originally prepared for a symposium at the 1988 International Congress of Americanists. The papers probe the relationship between verbal art and culture in selected South and Central American groups through analysis of narrative and ceremonial texts. Included are: Janet Wall Hendricks, "Manipulating Time in an Amazonian Society: Genre and Event Among the Shuar"; Jane H. Hill, "Weeping as a Meta-Signal in a Mexicano Woman's Narrative"; Susan Paulson, "Double-Talk in the Andes: Ambiguous Discourse as Means of Surviving Contact" [analysis of the Huarochiri Quechua manuscript from ca. 1600]; John H. McDowell, "The Community-Building Mission of Kamsa Ritual Language"; Joel Sherzer, "On Play, Joking, Humor, and Tricking in Kuna: The Ahouti Story"; Jonathan D. Hill, "Myth, Music, and History: Poetic Transformations of Narrative Discourse in an Amazonian Society" [Wakuénai of Venezuela]; and Ellen Basso, "The Last Cannibal" [analysis of a narrative about a supposedly violent, cannibalistic past told by the Kalapalo (Carib) of the Upper Xingu Basin of central Brazil]. — Order from: Folklore Institute, Special Projects, 504 North Fess, Bloomington, IN 47405.]

**Vogelnamen des Tlingit und Haida.** Band 1-2. Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow. Abhandlungen der Völkerkundlichen Arbeitsgemeinschaft, Heft 67-68, 1990. 118 pp. & 112 pp. No price indicated. [The latest of P.'s efforts at providing lexical evidence for the Na-Dene relationship, with special attention to the inclusion of Haida in the stock. In previous publications P. has sifted through Na-Dene numerals, mammalian nomenclature, and kinship terms. In the present work he turns his attention to bird names. With characteristic thoroughness, he orders his primary data by zoological classification (in listings that occupy about two-thirds of the work). In introductory sections, he situates his studies in the history of Na-Dene research, discusses his comparative methods, and summarizes the 40 Na-Dene bird-name etymologies that he believes the data support, offering a reconstruction and a detailed phonological analysis for each set. Like Greenberg, P. works somewhat uncritically with material from disparate sources and of varying degrees of accuracy; unlike Greenberg, he uses an explicit reconstructive methodology. His work deserves to be taken seriously, whether or not one agrees with his conclusions. — Order from: Völkerkundlichen Arbeitsgemeinschaft, c/o Uwe Johannsen, Postfach 1142, 2353 Nortorf, GERMANY.]

**Haa Tuwunáagu Yis, For Healing Our Spirit: Tlingit Oratory.** Edited by Nora Marks Dauenhauer & Richard Dauenhauer. Sealaska Heritage Foundation/Univ. of Washington Press, 1990. 570 pp. \$17.50 (paper)/\$35 (cloth). [The second volume in the series *Classics of Tlingit Oral Literature* that was inaugurated in 1987 with *Haa Shuká, Our Ancestors*, a collection of narratives also edited by the Dauenhauers. In this publication they turn to formal oratory, recorded in performance. Included

are 32 speeches by 21 Tlingit elders, most taped between 1968 and 1988 (two were recorded on wax cylinders in 1899). The texts (with facing English translations and detailed annotations) are preceded by a detailed introductory essay that deals with, among other subjects: Tlingit social structure; the concept of *at.óow*; social and cultural settings for oratory; simile and metaphor; and the vocabulary of the Tlingit spirit world. — Order from: Univ. of Washington Press, P.O. Box 50096, Seattle, WA 98145. Payment or credit card information must be enclosed. Add \$3 for postage and handling (Washington State residents add 8.1% tax.)]

**Bàx•bak•alanusiwa: A Haisla Story as Told by Gordon Robertson.** Neville J. Lincoln, John C. Rath & Evelyn Windsor. Amérindia-Chantiers 14-3, 1990. 119 pp. \$8 (Canadian) or 40 FF. [A mythological text in Haisla (North Wakashan) with analysis. The book consists of three parts: a Preface and Introduction (English & French) presenting the cultural background and history of research on North Wakashan oral traditions; the text of the myth, as narrated by Mr. Robertson; and a linguistic analysis and interlinear translation, together with a brief outline of Haisla phonology and syntax. Lincoln is a linguist at Simon Fraser University in Vancouver; Rath and Windsor are on the staff of the Haisla Cultural Centre. — Order from: Guy P. Buchholtzer/AEA-North America, Dept. of Linguistics, Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, BC, CANADA V5A 1S6. Outside of North America order from: U.A. 1026-CNRS Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne, 44 rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 75014, Paris, FRANCE. Make checks payable to "A.E.A."]

**A Dictionary of the Verbs of South Slavey.** Philip G. Howard. Northwest Territories, Culture & Communications, 1990. 800 pp. \$40 (Canadian). [A verb-oriented dictionary of Slave(y) (Athabaskan) as spoken in the communities of Fort Simpson, Fort Laird, Nahanni Butte, Hay River, and Fort Providence. Howard spent 35 years in the area, first as a missionary and later as a Canadian civil servant, and speaks South Slavey fluently. His dictionary contains over 4,000 verbal lexemes, divided into the customary Indian-to-English and English-to-Indian sections, accompanied by appendices on grammar, writing conventions, and dialect differences. There is also a map of the Slavey linguistic area, a standardized alphabet chart, charts of verb prefixes, and a number of verb paradigms. — Order from: Territorial Printer, Government of the NWT, Box 1320, Yellowknife, NWT, CANADA X1A 2L9. Telephone: (403) 873-7632; fax: (403) 873-0107.]

**New Manitoba Publications on Algonquian:**

**The Micmac Grammar of Father Pacifique.** Translated and retranscribed by John Hewson & Bernard Francis. Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics, Memoir 7, 1990. 280 pp. \$26. [This translation of Fr. Pacifique's highly regarded practical grammar of Micmac, published in French in 1939 and long out of print, is the product of a collaboration be-

tween a Micmac native scholar (Francis) and a linguist at Memorial University of Newfoundland (Hewson). By "retranscribed" the editors mean that they have converted all of Fr. Pacifique's Micmac to the standardized orthography now adopted by the Nova Scotia Micmacs.]

**"Now Then, Still Another Story—"** *Literature of the Western James Bay Cree: Content and Structure*. C. Douglas Ellis. The Belcourt Lectures, 1989. 27 pp. \$6. [Lecture delivered at the Univ. of Manitoba in 1988 by one of the foremost students of Cree linguistics.]

—Order from: Voices of Rupert's Land, Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, CANADA R3T 2N2. Prices are in Canadian dollars (US dollars to US addresses) and include postage. Prepayment is requested, with checks made payable to "Voices of Rupert's Land."

#### Recent Publications in Inuit (Eskimo) Linguistics from the Association Inuuksiutiit Katimajit:

**Inuit uqausiqatigiit: Inuit Languages and Dialects.** Louis-Jacques Dorais. 193 pp., 1990. \$15. [A description of the geographical distribution, linguistic history, and principal phonological, grammatical, and lexical characteristics of the languages belonging to the Eskimo-Aleut family. Emphasis is on the Inuit (Eskimo) dialects of Canada and Greenland (Inupiat, Inuvialuit, Inuktitut and Greenlandic).]

**Inuit uqausillaringit. Taamusu Qumaq.** 551 pp., 1990. \$50. [A dictionary of definitions—the first of its kind—in Arctic Quebec Inuktitut (syllabic characters). Some 27,000 definitions of common and old-time words; no translations provided.]

**Inuit uqausingit 1,000 Inuit Words/Mots inuit.** Louis-Jacques Dorais. 220 pp., 1990. \$12. [An interdialectal lexicon of some 1,400 words, classified by semantic fields and translated into 14 Inuit dialects from Greenland to the Mackenzie Delta.]

— Order from: Association Inuuksiutiit Katimajit, c/o GETIC, Sciences sociales, Université Laval, Québec, CANADA G1K 7P4 (telephone: [418] 656-7596; fax: [418] 656-3023). Prices are in Canadian dollars; postage will be added.

**Prehistoric Mongoloid Dispersals, No. 7, Special Issue.** "Prehistoric Mongoloid Dispersals" Project, University of Tokyo, 1990. 96 pp. No price indicated. [*Prehistoric Mongoloid Dispersals* is the quarterly newsletter of a project funded by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science and Culture to study "the evolution and dispersal of modern humans within the East Asian region, and the continuation of these processes on the American continents and in the Pacific." This special issue (the first publication of the project in English) contains papers from U.S. and Canadian prehistorians invited to Japan in 1987 and 1989 to share their research with their Japanese colleagues.

Contents include: C. Melvin Aikens, "From Asia to America: The First Peopling of the New World"; Charles E. Schweger, "The Full-Glacial Ecosystem of Beringia"; W. R. Powers, "The Peoples of Eastern Beringia"; and Merritt Ruhlen, "Phylogenetic Relations of Native American Languages." The last is largely a survey of Greenberg's classificatory work, with sections devoted to "Further Connections of Eskimo-Aleut" (to Greenberg's "Eurasian" family, including also Indo-European, Uralic, Altaic, Korean-Japanese-Ainu, Gilyak, and Chukchi-Kamchatkan); "Further Connections of Na-Dene" (to S. Starostin's "Sino-Caucasian" as well as to Sumerian, Burushaski, and Nahali); and "Further Connections of Amerind" (ultimately to Greenberg's "Eurasian"). A number of putative cognates and reconstructions are given in support of these claims. — Order from: "Prehistoric Mongoloid Dispersals" Project, The University Museum, Univ. of Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, JAPAN.]

**A Life for Language: A Biographical Memoir of Leonard Bloomfield.** Robert H. Hall, Jr. John Benjamins, 1990. 129 pp. \$29. [A personal memoir by a student and colleague of Bloomfield's, tracing his academic career at Ohio State, Chicago, and finally Yale. A new and complete Bloomfield bibliography is included. — Order from: John Benjamins NA, Inc., 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118. Add \$2 for postage.]

## IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

19 (1990):

Marianne Mithun, "Studies of North American Indian Languages" (309-330) [Current work addresses a broad range of topics, including studies of referential devices in discourse; sociocultural contextualization (especially registers, rhetorical structure, and language contact); processes of language change; and deep genetic relations.]

**Anthropological Linguistics** [D of Anthropology, Rawles Hall 108, Indiana U, Bloomington, IN 47401]

30.3/4 (Fall & Winter 1988) [appeared Dec. 1990]:

*Narrative Resources for the Creation and Mediation of Conflict* (Guest Editor, Charles L. Briggs)

Ellen B. Basso, "The Trickster's Scattered Self" (292-318) [The realization of a "narrativized self" in Kalapalo (C Brazilian Carib) trickster stories. The narrative devices used in the story of Kafanifani are analyzed.]

John B. Haviland, "'We Want to Borrow your Mouth': Tzotzil Marital Squabbles" (395-447) [The parallel couplets typical of ritual Tzotzil discourse in Zinacantan (Chiapas) can be found even in conversational "talk" when the subject turns

to marriage. H. sees an iconic relationship between certain discursive forms and certain social practices; the former project "order" onto the latter.]

Charles L. Briggs, "Disorderly Dialogues in Ritual Impositions of Order: The Role of Metapragmatics in Warao Dispute Mediation" (448-491) [Analysis of a Warao (E Venezuela) "dispute mediation event" in terms of the participants' use of conflicting metapragmatic modes of organizing discourse.]

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

56.4 (Oct. 1990):

Ives Goddard, "Primary and Secondary Stem Variation in Algonquian" (449-483) [An "explicit and comprehensive" account of the morphology of Algonquian stem derivation. The terms "primary stem" and "secondary stem" are given new, more consistent, definitions, the result being that many stems called "secondary" by Bloomfield are seen by G. as "primary."]

Jean-François Prunet, "The Origin and Interpretation of French Loans in Carrier" (484-502) [Most French loans in Carrier are directly from Canadian French (not via Chinook jargon). Implications for Carrier phonology are discussed.]

Stephen A. Marlett, "Person and Number Inflection in Seri" (503-541) [Analysis of the extraordinarily complex patterns of noun and verb pluralization, possessor and subject person agreement, and direct object person agreement in a Hokan isolate of N.W. Mexico.]

Charles A. Hofling, "Possession and Ergativity in Itzá Maya" (542-560) [Itzá possessive nominal constructions fall into 4 morphosyntactic types (A-D). Each has distinctive semantics, discourse functions, and discourse frequency.]

David Leedom Shaul, "Teguima (Opata) Inflectional Morphology" (561-573) [Description of the major features of Opata (N. Mexican Uto-Aztecan) inflectional morphology, recovered from the 18th Cent. mss. of Lombardo.]

Eusebia H. Martin & Andrés A. Pérez Diez, "Deixis Pronominal en el Chimane del Oriente Boliviano" (574-579) [Analysis of spatio-temporal distance marking in the pronouns of Chimane (which, together with Moseitano, makes up the genetically isolated Moseitan family).]

H. C. Wolfart, "The Supplement to Petitot's Dieu-Lunaire Text" (580-586) [One of the Cree texts published by Emile Petitot in 1887 appears with a short "afterthought" by the narrator. W. considers the philological problems posed by this text (and by Petitot's entire Cree corpus).]

Jerrold M. Sadock, Review of E. Nowak, *Samuel Kleinschmidts "Grammatik der Grönländischen Sprache"* (595-597) [Readers are cautioned against citing data from this book.]

**Journal of Mayan Linguistics** [Geoscience Publications, PO Box 16010, Baton Rouge, LA 70893-6010]

7 (1990):

John S. Robertson, "Phonology and Grammar and Grammar in Phonology: Two Mayan Studies of Phono-grammatical Change" (1-13) [The effects of phonology on the Cunen K'iche' absolutive paradigm, and paradigmatic constraints on sound change in Kaqchikel.]

Barbara MacLeod & Brian Stross, "The Wing-Quincunx" (14-32) [An important 3-glyph collocation found on certain Classic Maya ceramics can be read as *y-uch'ib* 'his bowl' (Cholan), or as *toshub (ha?)* '(water) jar' (with *tosh* probably Yucatecan in origin). The two interpretations have different implications for Mayan history.]

Eric P. Hamp, "The Huastec Glottals" (33-34) [An alternate analysis of the morphophonemics of San Luis Potosí Huastec /h/ and /ʔ/ from the one given by McQuown in his 1984 sketch.]

John S. Robertson, Review of N. England, *A Grammar of Mam, a Mayan Language* (35-65) [Synchronic and diachronic remarks on Mam, using England's grammar as a spring-board.]

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

66.3 (September 1990):

William Bright, "'With One Lip, With Two Lips': Parallelism in Nahuatl" (437-452) [A Nahuatl text from 1524 shows both "couplet" structure and more deeply embedded morphosyntactic/semantic parallelism. Such nonliterate poetic traditions require innovative translations.]

Johanna Nichols, "Linguistic Diversity and the First Settlement of the New World" (475-521) [The genetic and typological diversity of New World languages is due to the operation of regular principles of linguistic geography. The New World has been inhabited nearly as long as Australia or New Guinea; genetic unity for "Amerind" is incompatible with this chronology.]

William D. Davies & Luis Enrique Sam-Colop, "K'iche' and the Structure of Antipassive" (522-549) [An analysis is proposed that provides a unified rule of verb agreement for K'iche' and a single generalization for the distribution of the antipassive marker -w. This proves to have interesting ramifications for linguistic theory.]

Peter Ladefoged, "The Revised International Phonetic Alphabet" (550-552) [The chart resulting from the 1989 IPA convention in Kiel is presented. L. urges linguists "to abandon idiosyncratic systems of phonetic representation, and to adopt the new international standard."]

**Linguistics** [Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532]

28 (1990):

Ives Goddard, Review of Joseph H. Greenberg, *Language in the Americas* (556-558) [G.'s book "is of no use as an introduction to American Indian languages or the historical linguistic research that has been done on them over the last century."]

**Winak: Boletín Intercultural** [U Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala, Apdo Postal 1911, 01901 Guatemala, GUATEMALA]

5.3 (Dec. 1989):

Shirley Brice Heath, "Educación Fundamental y Cambio Social" (131-148) [Alongside the need for international and technical communication, developing nations must also consider internal linguistic diversity in designing effective educational systems.]

Charles Ferguson, "Perspectivas sobre la Alfabetización en el Vernáculo" (149-161) [Historical and comparative remarks on the spread of literacy.]

Fernando Peñalosa, "La Situación sociolingüística de los Q'anjob'ales en Los Angeles, California" (162-175) [A survey of the use of indigenous languages (vs. Spanish and English), literacy, and language attitudes among Mayan-speaking Guatemalan immigrants in Los Angeles.]

5.4 (March 1990):

Fernando Peñalosa, "Los Préstamos en las Narraciones en las Lenguas Q'anjob'alanas" (176-195) [A survey of phonological, morphological, and semantic changes in Spanish loanwords in Q'anjob'alan languages, based on a sample of texts.]

Charles Ferguson, "La Lingüística y la Adquisición de Idomas: Milagros del Lenguaje" (196-205) [The "miracles" of language acquisition and of linguistic structure: a general lecture on linguistics.]

Shirley Brice Heath, "La Sociolingüística y la Planificación Lingüística" (206-222) [In promoting literacy, one must be aware that written and oral codes are different "languages", serving different social functions.]

## RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 51(4) through 51(6), October - December 1990.

Axelrod, Melissa, Ph.D., U. of Colorado at Boulder, 1990. *The Semantics of Temporal Categorization: The Aspectual System of Koyukon Athabaskan*. 473 pp. [An attempt to present a detailed account of the "elaborate and richly varied possibilities" for marking aspect in Koyukon. Part 1 examines the morphology of some 300 aspect-dependent prefix strings. Part 2 analyzes the organization of verb theme categories. Part 3 provides an assessment of the function of the aspectual system in discourse. The focus is on the factors involved in the classification of temporal notions, including exploration of the interaction of derivational and lexical means of temporal expression. DAI 51(6): 2002-A.] [Order # DA 9032809]

Charney, Jean O., Ph.D., U. of Colorado, 1989. *A Grammatical Sketch of the Commanche Language*. 352 pp. [Descriptive treatment of the phonology, morphology, and syntax of a geographically isolated Numic language. The morphology is characterized by "a wealth of affixation," including instrumental

prefixes, postpositions, and verbal suffixes. Nominals are highly inflected. Syntactic topics covered include topicality, evidentials, and switch reference. DAI 51(4): 1212-A.] [Order # DA 9024819]

de León, Lourdes, Ph.D., U. of Sussex (U.K.), 1988. *Noun and Numeral Classifiers in Mixtec and Tzotzil: A Referential View*. 243 pp. [A comparison of typologically related systems of classifiers in two genetically unrelated languages: numeral classifiers in Mitontik Tzotzil, and noun classifiers in 16th Century attestations of Guerrero Mixtec. Despite differences, classifier expressions in both languages are used for similar purposes of identification and pronominal reference. The core group of Tzotzil classifiers distinguishes the same semantic categories that Mixtec classifiers draw upon. DAI 51(5): 1594-A.] [Order # BRDX 89894]\*

Escalante, Fernando, Ph.D., U. of Arizona, 1990. *Voice and Argument Structure in Yaqui*. 220 pp. [A functional, integrated view of voice and argument type in Yaqui (Uto-Aztecan of S. Arizona and Sonora). E. analyzes the argument structure of basic clause types and describes lexical and clitic arguments. Each of these has a specific function in discourse. The speaker selects the construction type that places an argument with a particular theta role in focus position, and then determines the other arguments. DAI 51(5): 1595-A.] [Order # DA 9028147]

Kang, Hyunsook, Ph.D., U. of Texas at Austin, 1990. *Plane Separation and Plane Conflation in Autosegmental Phonology*. 296 pp. [An examination of how a morpheme or morpheme-combination should be represented at distinct stages of derivation. K. argues that Archangeli's (1984) suggestion that, in Yawelmani [Yokuts], a template be underspecified and inserted by insertion rules, cannot be extended to other nonconcatenative languages. K.'s data are mainly from Southern Sierra Miwok. DAI 51(6): 2004-A.] [Order # DA 9031608]

Levine, Victoria L., Ph.D., U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1990. *Choctaw Indian Musical Cultures in the Twentieth Century*. 347 pp. [Study of the processes and products of musical change and revitalization in Choctaw communities in Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Separated since the 19th century, these communities illustrate different but related musical responses to the social changes of the 20th century. DAI 51(4): 1040-A.] [Order # DA 9026252]

Tarpen, Marie-Lucie, Ph.D., U. of Victoria (Canada), 1989. *A Grammar of the Nisgha Language*. [A grammatical overview (theoretically "conservative and eclectic, but generally oriented towards functional explanation") of the Tsimshianic language also known as Nass. The first part covers phonology, the main features of morphology, and syntax (including "focus" and syntactic ergativity). The second part is a detailed reference guide to word-classes, word-formation, and morphophonemic rules. DAI 51(4): 1216-A.] [Not available from UMI. For

\* Available from UMI in association with The British Library. Contact UMI for ordering information.



*copies, contact the Univ. of Victoria Library, Victoria, BC, or the National Library of Canada, Ottawa.]*

Valentine, Lisa P., Ph.D., U. of Texas at Austin, 1990. "Work to Create the Future You Want": *Contemporary Discourse in a Severn Ojibwe Community*. 339 pp. [Using a discourse-centered approach to ethnography, this study illustrates ways in which the society of an American Indian village in northern Ontario is indexed through discourse, and how social changes affect language use. Topics include (among others): communication technologies, code-switching, literacy (in both Cree syllabics and English), language and music, and a formal analysis of two narrative genres. DAI 51(6): 2006-A.] [Order # DA 9031734]

[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 \$27 each, xeroxed (paper-bound) copies are \$32.50 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 and Alaska call collect: (313)-761-4700, ext. 781.]

## COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

*[The Corner is not extinct; it merely slumbers. Beginning in April, we will have the assistance of a new contributing editor, Geoff Gamble, who promises to keep the Corner not only alive but lively. Hang in there!]*

## 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 have appeared in subsequent issues. Further contributions are most welcome. A printout of all Learning Aids information to date is available from the Editor for \$2.*

### Cheyenne

*Let's Talk Cheyenne: An Audio Cassette Course*, by Ted Risingsun and Wayne Leman, is now available for \$15 (plus \$2 postage) from CCEP, Box 37, Busby, MT 59016. The course consists of two C-60 tapes in a tape album and an accompanying booklet with tape transcriptions and other information about Cheyenne language learning. Other Cheyenne language materials are also available from the same address (an order form is available on request). This short language course is dedicated to the memory of Cheyenne language teacher Josephine Stands In Timber Glenmore [see obituary in this issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*], with whom linguist Leman worked closely for 10 years.

## NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[The Society's *Membership Directory* appears every two years, the most recent edition being February, 1990. The Newsletter lists 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, 1990)

- Bauman, Richard Folklore Institute, Indiana Univ., 504 N. Fess, Bloomington, IN 47405
- Bierhorst, John P.O. Box 566, Watson Hollow Road, West Shokan, NY 12494
- Brown, Robert McKenna 3529 Robert St., New Orleans, LA 70125
- Buckley, Thomas Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Massachusetts-Boston, Boston, MA 02125-3393
- Carlberger, Alice M. 2855 Fourth St., Boulder, CO 80304
- Chen Dong Apt. 201, No. 118, Tian Yao Er Cun, Shanghai 200030, P. R. CHINA
- Cyr, Danielle Dept. of French Studies, York Univ., 4700 Keele St., North York, ONT, CANADA M3J 1P3
- Goffman, Linda Watkins 120 Glenwood Ave., Leonia, NJ 07605
- Hopkins, Carol First Nations Post Secondary Counselling Services, 511 Talbot St., London, ONT, CANADA N6A 2S5
- Jackson, Robert T. A.A. 103354, Bogotá, D.E., COLOMBIA
- Johnson, J. ALEP Coordinator, Walpole Island First Nation, RR #3, Wallaceburg, ONT, CANADA N8A 4K9
- Kergan de Garcia, Jane 1760 Sterling Way, Reno, NV 89512
- Kramer, Marvin Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720
- McDonough, Joyce Linguistics Program, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812
- Merrifield, William R. 231 Brookwood Dr., Duncanville, TX 75116
- Moore, Ellen K. 1711 S. Extension, Apt. 2137, Mesa, AZ 85210
- Nassar, Rosana Av. 1º de Dezembro 633, 66000 Belém, Pará, BRAZIL
- Rossi, Franco c/o Chemifarma, Via Don Eugenio Servadei 16, 47100 Forlì, ITALY
- Stratford, Billie Dale 407-C N.W. 39 Road, Gainesville, FL 32607
- Vidal, Alejandra Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias de la Educación, Inst. Di Tella, Corrientes 2835 Cuerpo "A" 1º B, (1193) Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA
- Wright, Martha Dept. of Foreign Languages, 316 H. B. Crouse, Syracuse Univ., Syracuse, NY 13244-1160

### New Addresses (since Oct 1, 1990)

- Bright, William Linguistics, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0295
- Crawford, John 109 Chestnut St., Grand Forks, ND 58201
- de León, Lourdes Max Planck Projektgruppe für Kognitive Anthropologie, Frauenstr. 6, D-1000 Berlin 30, GERMANY
- Dillard, Scott 4515 'A' 18th St., San Francisco, CA 94114
- Fidelholtz, James L. 213 Page Rd., Nashville, TN 37205-4422
- Genetti, Carol Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106
- González Nañez, Dr. Omar Apdo. Postal 54064, Modulo Ipostel-UCV, Caracas, 1051-A, VENEZUELA
- Good Tracks, Jimm G. P.O. Box #395, Claremore, OK 75116
- Luthin, Herbert W. 606 South St., Clarion, PA 16214

McLaughlin, John E. 8900 Topanga Cyn. Blvd. #140, Canoga Park, CA 91304  
Nakayama, Toshihide 340 Rutherford St. #106, Goleta, CA 93117-3726  
Pinnow, Jürgen Gorch-Fock-Str. 26, D-2280 Westerland/Sylt, GERMANY  
Proulx, Paul Box 111, Heatherton, Nova Scotia, CANADA B0H 1R0  
Ulrich, Charles H. 3796 Corina Way, Palo Alto, CA 94303  
Valentine, R. & L. Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, CANADA N6A 5C2  
Young, Phil Development Alternatives, Inc., 7250 Woodmont Ave., Suite 200, Bethesda, MD 20814

## 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. \$12/year (4 issues); \$16/year outside the US. Editor: Helen Jaskoski, Dept of English, CSU-Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634. Subscriptions: Elizabeth H. McDade, Box 112, U of Richmond, VA 23173.

**ASAIL Notes.** Newsletter of the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures. Appears 3 times a year. Editor: John Purdy, Humanities, Central Oregon Comm College, 2600 NW College Way, 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 Linguistics Conference.** Meets annually at various locations. Next meeting : UC-Santa Cruz, July 1-2, 1991. Contact: Leslie Saxon, Dept of Linguistics, South College, U of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003. [See News From Regional Groups, this issue.]

**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 99775-0120.

**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, Dept of Educational Studies, U of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

**Inuit Studies Conference.** Linguistics and anthropology. Next meeting: U. Laval, Québec City, Canada, Oct. 25-28, 1992. Contact: Prof. L. J. Dorais, Dept d'anthropologie, U Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4.

**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, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4.

### ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

**Algonquian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1990 meeting was held in Chicago, IL, Oct. 26-28. For information contact: Amy Dahlstrom, Dept of Linguistics, U of Chicago, 1010 E. 59th St, Chicago, IL 60637.

**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, Dept of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6.

**Conference on Iroquoian Research.** Interdisciplinary. Meets annually, usually in October, in Rensselaerville, NY (near Albany). Contact: Dean Snow, Dept of Anthropology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222.

**Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics.** Newsletter. Four issues/year. \$5/year (US dollars to US addresses). Vol. 16 (1991) will be \$8. Editor: John Nichols, Dept of Native Studies, Argue 532, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada R3T 2N2.

### NORTHWEST

**International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages.** Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. Most recent meeting: Vancouver, BC, August 16-18, 1990. Contact: M. Dale Kinkade, Dept of Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5 CANADA.

### CALIFORNIA/OREGON

**California Indian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. 1990 meeting: Oct. 25-28, UC-Riverside. Contact: 6th Annual CIC, Ethnic Studies Program, UC-Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521.

**Hokan-Penutian Workshop.** Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in June. The 1991 meeting will held in early July at UC-Santa Cruz. Contact: William Shipley, Stevenson College, UC-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

**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, Dept of Linguistics, Southern Illinois

U, Carbondale, IL 62901. Order 1988 volume from: Dept of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Prices postpaid.

**Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology--Papers in Linguistics.** Editor: Margaret Langdon, Dept 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. Four issues/year. \$15.95/year. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

#### PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

**Conference on Slouan and Caddoan Languages.** Linguistics. Last meeting: Oct. 12-13, 1990, at the U of Kansas, in conjunction with the 1990 Mid-America Linguistics Conference. [See *News from Regional Groups*, this issue.] Contact: Robert L. Rankin, Dept of Linguistics, 427 Blake Hall, U of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2140.

**Slouan and Caddoan Linguistics.** Occasional newsletter, free on request. Editors: David Rood and Allan Taylor, Dept 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 27-28, 1991, at UC-Santa Cruz. Contact: Wick R. Miller, Dept of Anthropology, U of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

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

**Klowa-Tanoan and Keresan Conference.** Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer, usually at the U of New Mexico. For information contact: Laurel Watkins, Dept 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. The XII *Taller* met in Cobán, Guatemala, June 25-28, 1990. A 1991 *Taller* is tentatively scheduled to be held in Rabinal. Contact: Susan Knowles-Berry, 12615 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685.

**Journal of Mayan Linguistics.** Editor: Jill Brody. Published at irregular intervals. \$6/volume (\$5 for students, \$10 for institutions). Contact: Jill Brody, Dept 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. 1991 meetings: March 7-16. For further information, and copies of the 1990 Workbook, write: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763; or call and leave a message at: 512-471-6292.

**Mayan Linguistics Newsletter.** \$3.50/year to US, Canada and Mexico (\$6 elsewhere). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 12615 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685. 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

**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, Dept of Linguistics, U of Illinois, 707 Mathews, Urbana, IL 61801.

**The Aymara Foundation.** Assists literacy programs in Peru and Bolivia. Membership \$20/year (students \$10). Address: c/o Dr. Andrew Miracle, 2440 Winton Terrace East, Fort Worth, TX 76109.

**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, usually in the Spring. The 1991 Symposium will be held in Quito, Ecuador. For information contact: Prof. Richard N. Luxton, School of Arts & Sciences, Western New England College, 1215 Wilbraham Rd, Springfield, MA 01119 (213 535-1524).

**Latin American Indian Literatures Journal.** Texts and commentaries, other papers, on indigenous literatures. \$22/volume (2 issues) (\$32 to institutions). Editor: Mary H. Preuss, Box 31, Pennsylvania State U-McKeesport, McKeesport, PA 15132.

**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, U.A. 1026 C.N.R.S., 44 rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 75014 Paris, 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, GERMANY.

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

### IMPORTANT DATES IN 1991

**March 1:** *Deadline for receipt of submissions for SSILA Book Award (see p. 3).*

**Mid-March:** *Deadline for receipt of abstracts for the 1991 Conference on American Indian Languages and applications for 1991 Travel Awards (see p. 3).*

**June 29-30:** *Summer SSILA meeting, UC-Santa Cruz (call for papers will be sent out in February).*

**November 20-24:** *Annual Meeting, American Anthropological Association (= Conference on American Indian Languages), Chicago, IL.*

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

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SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 1991 are \$10 (US). Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to the Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Golla, SSILA, Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521.