



NEWSLETTER X:1

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Given the small number of papers, Krauss has proposed a fairly compact 1991 CAIL: only 5 sessions, extending from Thursday morning through Saturday afternoon, with the SSILA Business Meeting scheduled for late Friday afternoon. It is hoped that the AAA Program Committee will approve this arrangement. We should have word of their decision before the next *Newsletter* appears in July, and a Preliminary Program will be published at that time.

Call For Papers: SSILA Summer Meeting

SSILA is organizing a two-day meeting on American Indian languages at UC-Santa Cruz this summer, during the 1991 Linguistic Institute. The SSILA Summer Meeting will be the central event in a week of meetings of American Indianist groups, including the Friends of Uto-Aztecan (June 27-28), the Hokan-Penutian Workshop (July 1-2), and the Athabaskan Linguistics Conference (July 1-2). Members of the Society—including those intending to participate in the specialist meetings—are invited to submit papers or propose sessions for the SSILA Summer Meeting. A short abstract should be submitted to the Program Committee by May 1, if possible (later submissions may be accepted, but certainly not after the end of May). Address all correspondence to: Victor Golla, SSILA, Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521 (707-826-5252; gfa004c@calstate.bitnet).

SSILA BUSINESS

Steep Decline in Submissions to CAIL This Year

Michael Krauss, 1991 SSILA President and Organizer of the Conference on American Indian Languages, reports that only 31 abstracts were submitted to him for CAIL sessions at next November's meeting. This represents a precipitous decline from the number of submissions in 1990 (69 papers, arranged into 10 sessions). The number of CAIL papers has fallen off in recent years from the peak in 1988 (86 papers, in 12 sessions), but the 1991 figures are lower than for any CAIL since SSILA was established in 1981. The poor showing can probably be attributed to two factors: concern with the organization of the AAA program, which was so mangled by the Program Chairs in 1990; and the extraordinarily severe budget cuts at a number of State-supported universities in the United States (in the UC and CSU systems in California, for instance), which have all but wiped out 1991-92 travel support at those institutions.

Mouton Once Again Renews Discount Offer

Mouton de Gruyter Publishers are once again continuing their offer of generous discounts to SSILA members on a number of their recent publications on American Indian languages and allied topics (including additions to the Mouton Grammar Library). In addition to the 12 books included in this offer last year, Mouton will make two new titles available at the SSILA discount in 1991: *Handbook of Amazonian Languages, Volume 3*, edited by Desmond C. Derbyshire & Geoffrey K. Pullum; and *A Grammar of Tauya*, by Lorna MacDonald (Number 6 in the Mouton Grammar Library). These publications are described in the brochure that is being sent to all individual members of SSILA with this issue of the *Newsletter*. Orders for Mouton publications at the SSILA discount rate must be made on the order form included in this brochure, and they must be sent to SSILA, not to Mouton directly. It must be emphasized that the SSILA discount prices are available only to individuals. Institutions such as libraries or schools are ineligible.

OBITUARY

Lawrence K. Carpenter (1948-1990)

Lawrence Kidd Carpenter, Associate Professor of Spanish & Linguistics at the University of North Florida, died of AIDS complications at his home in Ponte Vedra Beach September 19, 1990. He was 42. His interest in Andean languages began in 1971 during service in the Peace Corps in Costa Rica and Ecuador. By 1973 he had coauthored *El Quichua de Imbabura: Una Gramatica Pedagogica* (Instituto Andino, Utavala, Ecuador). In the mid 1970s Carpenter entered the anthropology/linguistics program at the University of Florida, where he received his Ph.D. in 1982 with a dissertation on Ecuadorian Quichua variations and their implications for bilingual education. Before going to North Florida he taught at UC-Irvine (1983-85).

Carpenter's extensive Andean work focused on sociolinguistics, ethnopoetics, and the study of survival strategies in the Ecuadorian sierra and oriente. At his death he was preparing articles on the form and function of Quechua riddles and on the language of the Urus of Bolivia, and was writing the historical introduction for a catalogue of an exhibition of Ecuadorian textiles. He was also taking part in the Hypermedia Interactive Project at MIT, working on interactive laser disk and computer simulations for anthropology and foreign language instruction. In the words of John Rowe, "Lawrence Carpenter was interested in language and culture, and the history of both, in the Andean area. He was a fine scholar, at the top of his field."

Memorial contributions may be sent to the Fundación Jatari (1113 Guerrero St., San Francisco, CA 94110), which Carpenter helped found to provide scholarships for indigenous Andean students.

—From the *Anthropology Newsletter*

CORRESPONDENCE

CAIL FORUM

[During 1991 the "Correspondence" columns of the Newsletter are open to a wide-ranging exploration of alternative arrangements for the Conference on American Indian Languages, setting the stage for a 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.]

Corrigenda and Addenda to Golla's History of CAIL

"Thus, by the 1970s the CAIL had become, in effect, the annual meeting of an as yet unorganized SSILA." — For a while generative grammar was inimical to field working non-native-speaker analysis. CAIL was also non-doctrinaire in theory in a time when orthodox generativism was modish.

"The author has been unable to find records of these [two follow-ups to the first CAIL, apparently held between August 1964 and November 1965]." — As I recall, the next meeting was held in 1964 at the AAA (a proto-CAIL) in Detroit: one session of 5 papers in a huge ballroom with columns everywhere that hid most of the chairs, with vast piles of stacked tables and chairs along mirrored walls. I gave a critique of Swadesh's Mosan, Dave Olmsted talked. The audience was ca. a dozen, it seemed to me.

"The AAA Program Committee sporadically exercised its right to ... restructure proposed sessions ... The results of these interventions were seldom deleterious..." — But were annoying. We often had to count our attendance carefully to justify our right to a room, i.e., to a session. We long had to slant our paper titles and abstracts to minimize the alleged discouraging linguistic technicality of our subjects.

"...and were counted by the organizers as the price they had to pay for inclusion in the AAA program" — We were damned incensed. Once we had to appear before and complain to the Executive Committee.

Eric P. Hamp
Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Chicago
Chicago, IL 60637

Unease About the LSA

I was greatly disturbed by the enthusiasm of some of the SSILA members at the New Orleans Business Meeting over the opportunity to escape contact with anthropological colleagues. Some of the emotional complexity of my reaction is undoubtedly tradition, about which I feel strongly. But we should not over-react to the program mix-up. It has been taken very seriously by the AAA at all levels. The Society for Linguistic Anthropology took the lead in insisting on the legitimacy of all kinds of anthropological work. SLA spoke out on behalf of many humanistic, psychological, symbolic, cognitive, feminist and critical anthropologists and was, I believe, perceived as effectively articulating concerns about the human side of culture. While these are "our" issues, they are widely shared among our anthropological colleagues. Perhaps we needed to know that.

The last time I attended the LSA meetings, there were a few friends I enjoyed seeing again. If SSILA met there, there would clearly be more. But I can't afford to attend two umbrella meetings every year. I would have to choose the AAA, because more of my disciplinary identity and personal network is maintained there. But in making this choice, I would lose contact with half my old friends. Meeting one's colleagues at least once a year is, for me, a deadly serious issue. Although I have given a paper in the CAIL sessions only once, much of my work involves American Indian languages and I need to be in touch with many of the SSILA regulars to do this work effectively. With CAIL gone from the AAA, a big part of how my professional life is organized would come undone. I don't think I'm alone in this.

Another partly self-serving reason why I would like to see CAIL stay with the AAA has to do with SLA's new *Journal of Linguistic Anthropology*. Without SSILA support, the whole enterprise is precarious at best. The journal, and the two societies, give us a professional visibility in both linguistics and anthropology that is extremely important.

My greatest unease about the LSA, however, has to do with intellectual affinity. I simply don't think that the center of gravity in linguistics, as such, has a lot of respect for American Indian linguistics. To be sure, some American Indianists are applauded when they hop on certain

theoretical bandwagons. But most American Indianists have a passionate respect for the detailed and particular facts of particular languages, and do not care simply to elicit structures of current theoretical interest. We study whole languages, as spoken or recorded in extensive texts—and we collect such texts. We work in respectful collaboration with the native people who provide our data. Such an attitude, I think, is far more comprehensible to non-linguistic anthropologists than it is to most non-anthropological linguists. Ethnographic facts based on intensive fieldwork are at the very center of anthropology. It's perhaps a corollary to this that concern with community collaboration, language maintenance, and the ethics of fieldwork are far more typical of an anthropological discourse than of a narrowly linguistic one. I don't believe that we can do our work without keeping these concerns at the forefront of our collective identity.

Regna Darnell
Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Western Ontario
Lonton, Ontario N6A 5C2 Canada

The LSA is Where We Belong

I resigned from the AAA around 20 years ago in protest against their corporate attitudes. To me, then, what happened to CAIL last fall was something like chickens coming home to roost. For many years I have been telling everyone who cared to listen that we do not belong with the AAA. The only reason we ever were there was because Carl was one of us, and now he is gone. My feeling has always been and still is that we belong either with the LSA or by ourselves. People will always respond that we are with the AAA because they treat us so well. I guess that argument is dead now. It is a problem that over the years fewer and fewer of us have stuck with the LSA, so our clout there will certainly have lessened. But it is still where we belong.

Karl V. Teeter
Professor Emeritus, Harvard University
14 1/2 Woodbridge St., Cambridge, MA 02140

In Favor of the Status Quo

Speaking as someone who has more of an attachment to anthropology than that expressed by Tony Woodbury in his recent letter ["CAIL Forum", January 1991], I would like to argue in favor of the status quo. It is clear that the 1990 debacle was an isolated aberration and that the AAA sees us, if anything, in a more favorable light than before. It is also clear that we contribute a very significant proportion of the linguistics that is present at an AAA meeting. Were we to pull out, anthropological linguistics would be much diminished, not just at the meeting but in general. That would be a very bad thing for anthropology, and a bad thing for us too. Among other disadvantages, it could well mean fewer jobs for linguists. It seems to me that the AAA arrangement has worked well, with this one exception, and if it ain't broke why fix it?

My principal objection to the present arrangement (aside from the astronomical cost of hotel rooms) is the 15-minute paper presentation format with no time for discussion. I don't believe anyone is happy with that. If we can negotiate our own schedule, with each paper being allotted 20 minutes, that will be an important step forward.

Wallace Chafe
Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of California
Santa Barbara, CA 93106

The LSA, But With Some Conditions

I would like to support Tony Woodbury's suggestion ["CAIL Forum", January 1991] that we separate CAIL from the AAA and look for a better home for it. In principle, the LSA might be the right new home. But some questions must be clarified before we commit ourselves irrevocably in that direction. Specifically:

(a) The LSA program committees have their own rigid formulas and strictures. At least ideally, we should push for *full program independence* for CAIL.

(b) Ideally, we should hitch a ride on the LSA's time and place *without* becoming captive to their rigid rules and political games.

(c) We should present our proposal for them as a suggestion for *symbiosis* rather than us joining them. As Tony points out, we have a lot to contribute to them. We can indeed upgrade their quality, which traditionally has been rather questionable. Whether much of the "theoretical" offerings at the LSA has terrible relevance to our study of human language(s) remains to be shown.

Our discipline, at least in this country, was founded within Amerindian anthropology. Some of the best—and sanest—linguistics done anywhere is still done within this grand tradition. I think Tony is absolutely right that it is important to expose our work to the linguistic community at large. So in principle, the LSA idea has good potential. But we need to make sure that we keep control of our affairs in our own hands, so that CAIL remains the kind of good show that it has been.

T. Givón
Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon
Eugene, OR 97403

[Some of Prof. Givón's concerns are addressed in the letter from the Secretary-Treasurer of the LSA printed below. - Ed.]

The LSA's Position Clarified

In a letter in the January 1991 *SSILA Newsletter* one writer gives several reasons why an SSILA joint meeting with the Linguistic Society of America would be inadvisable, including the suggestion that "[SSILA] would have even less control over the program" than it does now meeting with the AAA. This certainly does not reflect either the LSA's policy or its practice.

We welcome other societies with interests closely allied to ours to meet with us. Over the years these collaborations have enriched the range and diversity of the LSA Annual Meeting programs. The LSA has carried out joint meetings with the American Dialect Society, the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, and the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences. When these groups have met with the LSA, they have had sole responsibility for the selection of abstracts and the design of their program.

As our guidelines for joint meetings state, members of other societies meeting with the LSA are asked to send the registration fees directly to the LSA Secretariat. In return, the LSA publishes their program and abstracts in the LSA Meeting Handbook and makes all necessary arrangements with the hotel, including ordering audio-visual equipment (the actual charges for which are then billed to the sponsoring organization). Members of societies meeting with the LSA are, of course, able to take advantage of specially negotiated hotel rates (e.g., \$65 single/double in Philadelphia in Jan. 1992 and \$70 single/double in Los Angeles in Jan. 1993) and reduced airfares.

I trust that this has clarified LSA's procedures for joint meetings.

Frederick J. Newmeyer
Secretary-Treasurer, Linguistic Society of America
Suite 211, 1325 18th St. NW, Washington, DC 20036

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Re: Valiquette's Call for a Discussion

Dr. Hilaire Valiquette suggests an open discussion [*SSILA Newsletter* IX:4, Jan. 1991, "Language Rights of Native Groups"]. We must always welcome that. But certain of the issues he mentions are poorly posed, or mislabelled, or are surely not open issues as stated.

• I see none of the infelicity that he sees in the term "indigenous". For me it is not at all patronizing; it is rather neutral, academic, antiseptic, less colored than "sulfuric"—about as coldly descriptive as we can get. There is just one main vagueness in it: our inability to chronologize depth of habitation, and to label this ethnically.

• "The agenda and funding of the linguist" can of course not include missionary work. Work of the linguist can only be for the common human cause, just as with work of the mathematician. In this sense there can be only one test—that it be acceptable to recognized peers in the discipline. I do not know what is meant by "those in authority".

• People have a right to confidentiality regarding their personal identity. But not to block knowledge which benefits others when placed in the hands of professionals (who must tacitly operate under a kind of Hippocratean oath). A film of my heart attack is regularly shown to medical students; I do not consider that I have any right to obstruct the saving of other heart attack victims, whatever my own private sensibilities. (The question of "secret informants", deceit, ruse, misleading behavior, (in)discretion is an entirely different matter.)

In view of at least the above considerations, I would urge that the formulation of Dr. Valiquette's proposed resolution be thoughtfully reconsidered. Let me take the liberty of putting matters in a more positive direction. It seems to me far more productive to hold goals in social relations that are founded not on litigious rules seeking to mark out authority with power of veto or exclusion—a sure encouragement to bureaucratic delay, covetousness and suspicion—but on facilitations of mutual trust and collaboration. With correct scientific generosity and discretion the sharing of learning is not an exercise in the demarcation and diffusion of infringement; it is the first and necessary step in amicable and tolerant understanding of our common humanity and wonderful nature, of our place in an equally humbling cosmos.

Eric P. Hamp
Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Chicago
Chicago, IL 60637

Gift Memberships Suggested

An idea: Perhaps members of SSILA could be asked to consider making gift memberships to the Society? I am giving such a gift membership to a colleague in Latin America.

Lucy Therina Briggs
3 Pleasant Street, Hanover, NH 03755

Songs/Rhymes Wanted

I am working on teaching and learning languages from traditional alphabet/numeral songs and rhymes. If I could hear from people who know about songs, rhymes or other folk materials by which American Indian children (or children in any culture) learn the numbers, sounds, or letter-names of their languages, I would be grateful.

Michael Aaron Weinberg
Box 27-957, Los Angeles, CA 90027-0957

Thanks from 1990 Travel Award Recipient

[Addressed to Dr. Michael Krauss, President, SSILA]

Por su intermedio deseo expresar mi agradecimiento a la SSILA por haberme ofrecido tan generosamente la oportunidad de participar del 89th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, al otorgarme el 1990 Travel Award. Quiero destacar que este evento no sólo ha significado para mí una importante posibilidad de intercambio científico y académico sino también una experiencia humana muy valiosa, ya que sentí en todo momento la solidaridad y el compañerismo de mis colegas, a quienes agradezco de corazón todas sus gentilezas. Para la SSILA, y mis colegas, mi decidido apoyo y colaboración desde la Argentina.

Dra. Lucía A. Golluscio
Instituto Torcuato Di Tella
Centro de Investigaciones en Ciencias de la Educación (CICE)
Corrientes 2835, Cuerpo A 1º piso B, Buenos Aires, Argentina

Proposal From China

Through the *SSILA Newsletter* I know that next year, 1992, will be the 500th anniversary of the great discovery of the American continents by Columbus. I have an idea for commemorating in China this important event in human history. The project is this: You find me a person who is qualified to select up to 10 books covering different aspects of the culture of the American Indians (such as folklore, languages, religion, literature, anthropology, architecture, etc.) and who is also able to raise the publication funds, and I will take charge of the translation and publication of these books in China. I have friends here, also interested in studies of American Indians, who would be able to help me carry out the project. One of them is an editor in a publishing house. He is interested in American Indian literature and has already translated a book of American Indian mythology. Another friend is a researcher at the Shanghai Institute of Humanities and Social Sciences, and he is interested in sociological aspects of American Indian culture.

If time or money does not permit, we could simply sponsor a movie week or television week, or more simply still, a picture exhibit. I look forward to hearing from you.

Chen Dong
Apt. 201, No. 113, Tian Yao Er Cun
Shanghai 200030, Peoples Republic of China

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Cultural Heritage Conference Focuses on Language

In early December, the Osage Nation and the National Park Service cosponsored a conference on culture heritage issues in which language preservation was the primary topic of discussion. SSILA was represented by Patricia Kwachka (U of Alaska, Fairbanks), who sends us the following report:

Held on the Osage Reservation in northern Oklahoma, December 3-6, *The Keepers of the Treasures* conference was attended by approximately 300 representatives from Native American and Alaska Native groups. Representatives from the National Park Service and major funding agencies were present, as well as members of the staffs of Senators Daniel Inouye and Wyche Fowler, Jr. The first day was devoted to presentations by federal agencies that support cultural heritage programs. Besides NPS, these included: Administration for Native Americans; Institute for Museum Services; NEA-Folk Arts Program; NEH; National Historical Publications & Records Commission (National Archives); and Library Services for Indian Tribes and Hawaiian Natives Program (U.S. Dept. of Education). The second day was dedicated entirely to language preservation efforts, with several formal presentations (Osage, Makah, Red Lake Chippewa, Mississippi Choctaw, and NALI) and many eloquent, spontaneous contributions from other groups.

A mere recital of events does little justice to the spirit of commitment and hope that evolved among the participants over the course of the meetings. The venue, an Osage meeting house standing isolated in the wintry hills of northern Oklahoma, enhanced the dedication and involvement representatives brought to the meeting. Participants were housed in Tulsa and busied the hour-long trip to the meeting site; they remained there well into the night, the day's sessions being followed by the abundant hospitality and traditional entertainment of the Osage Nation. It was an extraordinary opportunity to share experiences concerning issues of vital concern to Native Americans.

According to Dr. Patricia Parker, director of the Interagency Resources Division of the National Park Service, the NPS hopes to continue and expand its funding initiative in language and cultural heritage preservation. Their inclusion of language in this program (now in its second year) is to be applauded, recognizing as it does the integral role language plays in the continuity of culture.

New Smithsonian Series for Native American Literatures

The Smithsonian Institution Press has recently established the *Smithsonian Series of Studies in Native American Literatures*. Their announcement reads as follows:

In the past two decades at least, scholars from a variety of disciplines in the Americas and in Europe have increasingly

recognized that the study of Native American cultures and their literatures are central to their concerns. This recognition has inspired a body of work that now constitutes a new field, one which as yet has no proper name. Defining "literature" in the broadest sense, the Smithsonian Series of Studies in Native American Literature seeks to provide a center for this new interdiscipline. The Series will publish scholarly and critical essays of distinction on the literary cultures of indigenous peoples, as well as lively writing whose concerns and modes of presentation do not generally fall within the usual scholarly bounds.

The Series is projected as a sustained commitment to the importance of indigenous literary cultures, and envisions itself as both shaping and being shaped by new developments in the field. The Series Editors welcome suggestions for further projects. The first volume will appear in Fall 1992.

All royalties from the Series publications will be donated to Native American rights and education funds. Correspondence may be directed to Daniel Goodwin, Editorial Director, Smithsonian Institution Press, 470 L'Enfant Plaza, Suite 7100, Washington, DC 20560.

The Series Editors are Arnold Krupat (Sarah Lawrence College) and Brian Swann (The Cooper Union). On the Editorial Board are William Bright, Elizabeth Cook-Lynn, Alfonso Ortiz, Gerald Vizenor, and Ofelia Zepeda. A collection, *New Voices in Criticism*, is planned to be the first volume in the Series. Interested scholars should write to Prof. Krupat at: Box 215, Gardiner, NY 12525.

Max-Planck Research Group Uses Diversity of Languages as "Natural Laboratory"

In May, 1990, the Max-Planck Society founded a *Research Group for Cognitive Anthropology*. Originally situated in Berlin, operations will be transferred in July 1991 to the Max-Planck-Institute for Psycholinguistics at Nijmegen in the Netherlands.

Under the direction of Dr. Stephen Levinson, the essential idea of the Cognitive Anthropology Research Group is to bring the cognitive sciences (especially psychology and linguistics) into dialogue with cultural anthropology (especially cognitive and linguistic anthropology). The cognitive sciences speculate about the universal biological basis for human reasoning and conceptualization, but lack the essential cross-cultural data for these generalizations. Cultural anthropology, for its part, while at least partially equipped to supply a cross-cultural data base, lacks an adequate theory of human cognition. A joint project that combines linguistic and cultural analysis with the new tools for the analysis of cognition might prove of value for both cultural anthropology and the cognitive sciences. The comparative data base provided by field research in different languages and cultures could provide a "natural laboratory" for testing and revising theories in psychology and theoretical linguistics, while those theories in turn could enrich speculations about the nature of the cognitive constraints on culture and society.

Questions of epistemology are central to this proposed interaction among central disciplines. These questions can now be pursued empirically with the methods developed over the last 30 years by the cognitive sciences. Out of this work it is hoped to secure a more balanced and empirically based view of the interplay between the innate and the learned—between biology and culture—which underlies human thinking. Nowhere is the need for this view of human intelligence clearer than in the study of language. Language is not only a crucial test area for an empirical epistemology, but also the prime medium through which culture is encoded, expressed, transmitted, and internalized.

Against this background, the Research Group will start its work by focusing on two topics of common interest to all the contributing disciplines: *spatial conceptualization* and *shape discrimination* in diverse cultures (currently Australian, Dravidian, Mayan, and Trobriand). These topics dovetail with some of the on-going projects of the Max-Planck-Institute for Psycholinguistics, most importantly the project in "Reference on Time and Space."

Dr. Levinson has worked in Australia, India, and Mexico. Other academic staff for the academic year 1990-91 include Penelope Brown, John Haviland, and Lourdes de León, who have Mexican and Australian area expertise, and from 1991, Gunter Senft, who has worked in the Trobriands. The Group has a number of open positions: three post-doctoral positions for up to 3 years (for the time being), and other visiting positions and fellowships for doctoral students.

For further inquiries, contact: Dr. S. C. Levinson & Dr. G. Senft, Research Group for Cognitive Anthropology, Max-Planck-Institute for Psycholinguistics, PB 310, NL-6500 AH Nijmegen, NETHERLANDS (e-mail: cogant@mpi.nl).

Latin American Indian Literature Symposium

The 8th *International Symposium on Latin American Indian Literatures* was held in San José, Costa Rica, June 10-17, 1990, under the sponsorship of the Latin American Indian Literatures Association (LAILA) and hosted by the Facultad de Letras, Universidad de Costa Rica. A total of 43 papers were given during the week-long meeting, several of which dealt with linguistic topics. These included: Willem Adelaar (Leiden U, Netherlands), "The Role of Quotations in Andean Discourse"; Gavin Brett Melles (U de Costa Rica), "A Model for Textual Analysis of the Bribri Language"; Janet Chermela (Florida International U), "Ethnicity, Language & Gender in the Northwest Amazon"; Wesley Collins (SIL-Guatemala), "Una comparación entre tres cuentos en español y maya-mam"; Adolfo Constenla Umaña (U de Costa Rica), "El estudio de las literaturas chibchas"; Feliciano Eberarado (PRONEBI, Guatemala), "Dichos en el idioma maya-mam de Guatemala como una estrategia para la transmisión de valores"; Carla Jara Murillo (U de Costa Rica), "Estructura causal de una narración bribri"; Enrique Margery Peña (U de Costa Rica), "Algunas directrices temáticas en la narrativa oral bocota"; and María Eugenia Villalobos (U de Costa Rica), "La voz antipasiva en Bribri." LAILA will hold its 9th International Symposium in Quito, Ecuador, during the first week of June, 1991. For information on LAILA and on the Symposium, contact: Jill Furst, Treasurer, LAILA/ALILA, P.O. Box 302, Devon, PA 19333.

Linguistic Congress to have Language Endangerment as Theme

The 15th *International Congress of Linguists*, which will be held in Québec City, August 9-14, 1992, has announced that its general theme will be "The Survival of Endangered Languages." The subject of Endangered Languages will also be the topic of one of the four plenary sessions at the Congress. Organized by Laval University in collaboration with the Canadian Linguistic Association, the Congress is under the auspices of the Permanent International Committee of Linguists. For copies of the first circular and other information, contact: CIL92, Pierre Auger, Dépt. de langues et linguistique, Université Laval, Québec City, Québec G1K 7P4, CANADA (e-mail: CIPL92@LAVALVM1).

Editor Solicits News of Small Language Communities

Nancy C. Dorian, a scholar widely known for her work on Celtic language attrition in the British Isles, is now editing a section on "Small Languages and Small Language Communities: News, Notes & Comments" for the *International Journal of the Sociology of Language*. She would be glad to hear from American Indianists about any language support or promotion efforts, small scale or large, that they are involved in or know of. In addition to innovative bilingual/bicultural education programs, examples might be such things as films (documentary or otherwise); creation of oral history archives; preschool playgroups; children's literature production efforts; and so forth. She would also be happy to have anyone involved in such efforts volunteer to write a guest column of 3-4 printed pages for an upcoming IJSL issue. Prof. Dorian can be contacted at: Box 704, RR1, South Harpswell, Maine 04079; or Dept. of German & Anthropology, Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, PA 19010.

MEDIA WATCH

[Notices of newspaper and magazine articles, popular books, films, television programs, and other "media exposure" for American Indian languages and linguistics. Readers of the Newsletter are urged to alert the Editor to anything that they think worthy of attention here, sending clippings where possible.]

• Two major periodicals featured stories on comparative linguistics in their April, 1991 issues:

— In the *Scientific American* (Vol. 264, No. 4), a story by staff writer Philip E. Ross ("Hard Words", p. 138-147) asks the question, "How deeply can language be traced?" To answer it, Ross turns to "two groups of researchers" who believe that generally accepted language families such as Indo-European and Uralic "themselves might be compared and their far more ancient roots discerned." One group is the Nostraticists, principally Illych-Svitych and Dolgopolsky. The other consists of Greenberg and his co-workers, most notably *Merritt Ruhlen*. The "conservative" opposition to much of this work is noted—

Eric Hamp, Calvert Watkins, and Lyle Campbell were interviewed, and Hamp is quoted at length—but Ross is less interested in the technical arguments of historical linguists (“a discipline where caution prevails”) than he is in relating the more radical work, particularly Greenberg’s, to certain research paradigms in archaeology and biological anthropology. (Colin Renfrew is quoted as saying that “the more I’ve heard of Nostratic, the more interested I have become.”)

— The *Atlantic Monthly* (Vol. 267, No.4) goes over the same territory at a more leisurely pace, in its title story, “Quest for the Mother Tongue”, by Robert Wright (p. 39-68). Wright (who is identified as a senior editor of yet another serious periodical, *The New Republic*) is as much concerned with the personalities of the disputants as he is with the matters in dispute. Setting forth the “bold claims” of the “lumpers” are **Joseph Greenberg**, of course, and **Vitaly Shevoroshkin**, a Soviet Nostraticist who emigrated to the U.S. in 1974 and now teaches at Michigan. Voicing the “nitpicky critique” of the “splitters” is, once again, the “archetypally academic” **Eric Hamp**. Appearances are also made by **Merritt Ruhlen**, **Sergei Starostin**, **Vaclav Blazek**, and some other questers after “the big picture”, balanced by a few brief words from other “craftsmen” in Hamp’s “medieval guild” of linguistics, **Lyle Campbell** and **Ives Goddard**, who compare Greenberg to the Utah cold-fusion charlatans, and the Nostraticists to alchemists. Campbell also says that he finds the uncritical publicity the lumpers are getting to be “depressing.” Wright’s piece is not likely to cheer him up much.

• *The New York Times* ran a sympathetic and fairly well-informed article on American Indian language retention programs in its editions for January 8, 1991 (headlined “Faded but Vibrant, Indian Languages Struggle to Keep Their Voices Alive” in the New York edition, but (alas!) “Tongues That Dance With Wolves” in the version we got here in California). Staff writer Felicity Barringer clearly put in a lot of research time, contacting people involved in language programs across the country. **Lucille Watahomigie’s** Hualapai program in Peach Springs, Arizona, comes in for some well-deserved praise (the article is illustrated by a very nice photograph of her in the classroom). But the article dwells as much on the disappointments of Indian language pedagogy as on its relatively few successes. **George Abrams**, **William Leap**, **Harold Dean Salway**, **Victor Golla**, **Akira Yamamoto**, and **Michael Krauss** each have something moderately gloomy to say about the prospects for Indian languages, at least in the classroom. The article ends on a note of determination, however, with **Ofelia Zepeda** saying that “the recent spate of laws making English the official language in some states [has] really mobilized tribes. There’s a motivation now to constantly be aware, to plan for their own linguistic survival.”

• **Laura Martin’s** delightful paper on the “genesis and decay” of Boas’s Eskimo-Words-For-Snow example (*American Anthropologist* 88: 418-423, 1986) continues to stimulate controversy. A small debate on the matter has recently erupted on the pages of *Lingua Franca*, a newly-launched periodical of academic chit-chat. To the first issue (June 1990) of this journal—a sort of *People* for the professoriate—**Geoff Pullum** contributed a re-worked version of his hilarious essay on “The Great Eskimo

Vocabulary Hoax” that originally appeared as a “Topic...Comment” column in *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory* (7: 275-81, 1989). In the most recent issue (February 1991), **Michael Silverstein**, in a Letter to the Editor, takes Pullum to task for being “misinformed about what Boas (and others) have claimed to be the case with Eskimo” and for “misrepresent[ing] what Boas, Whorf, and others wish to make of the facts.” Whorf, according to Silverstein, “simply attempted to restate Boasian verities about the ‘ontological relativity’ of languages as denotational systems.” The problem is that, “like [Pullum], contemporary textbook writers cite or allude to data the intended scholarly utility of which is opaque to them.” — Your turn, Geoff.

• The “Research News” section of *Science* for January 18, 1991 (vol. 251, no. 4491, pp. 268-70) had a very nice article on the *La Mojarra Stela*. This six-foot-high basalt monument with a hieroglyphic text was recovered from the Acula River in Xalapa, Mexico, in 1987. The 520 glyphs in the text represent the best attestation to date of a fully developed Pre-Mayan writing system in Mesoamerica (the Long Count dates on the stela are equivalent to A.D. 143 and A.D. 146). The *Science* article (by Virginia Morell) quotes a bevy of Mayan epigraphers and archaeologists on the importance of the find. [Addendum: At the Texas Maya Meetings last month, John Justeson, Terry Kaufman, and some other scholars pretty much determined that the language of the inscription is Zoque.]

• A recent issue of the magazine *Américas* (vol. 42, no. 4, 1990) carried a short article on **Mary Ritchie Key’s** ambitious project in comparative lexicography, the “International Dictionary Series.” The article noted that the database of approximately 1,300 lexical items that Key is currently compiling for 80 South American Indian languages is the “template” for a projected 12-volume set of dictionaries that will cover the non-European languages of the world. The work is intended to provide abundant comparable data to researchers studying phonological theory, language change, lexical distribution and other topics. Key (an SSILA member) teaches in the Linguistics Department at UC-Irvine.

• We missed this when it appeared, but friends in the Northwest have called to our attention a 1989 article by **Haruo Aoki** in the magazine of the Idaho State Historical Society, *Idaho Yesterdays* (Fall Issue: Vol. 33, No.3) entitled “Footnote to History: Chief Joseph’s Words” (p. 16-21). Aoki—the authority on Nez Perce—analyzes the various published versions of Chief Joseph’s farewell or surrender speech of 1877, one of the most often cited texts in the history of Indian-white relations. He concludes that Chief Joseph probably did not give the legendary speech.

• Hollywood is playing the linguistic-authenticity angle of Kevin Costner’s *Dances With Wolves* for all it’s worth. Recently it came to our attention that Orion Pictures, the distributor of the Academy Award winning film, sends a short “Dictionary of Useful Words: English to Lakota-Sioux” to all exhibitors. Theater managers can use this information (about 250 words on six printed pages) to answer questions about the film’s Lakota

dialogue. The Lakota forms are cited in the missionary-derived orthography used at Sinte Gleska College (*wičaša* 'man', *winyan* 'woman', *iaianka* 'buffalo', etc.), but no phonetic key is attached. The curious can obtain a copy of this wordlist from Orion Pictures Corp., 1888 Century Park East, Los Angeles, CA 90067 ([213] 282-0550).

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

The North

- The *Language Bureau of the Government of the Northwest Territories* has sent us some updated information on their work, particularly in the area of Athabaskan languages.

Founded in 1972, the Language Bureau's purpose is to "improve communication between the territorial government and the aboriginal peoples of the north." At present, the Bureau serves the Legislative Assembly, all GNWT departments, the federal government, native organizations, and a number of non-profit agencies. Its services include oral interpretation, written and audio tape translations, and literacy training. The Bureau also undertakes its own linguistic research, and funds or provides staff support to outside organizations for language projects. The languages covered include: French, Inuktitut, Gwich'in, North Slavey, South Slavey, Dogrib, Chipewyan, and Cree. Native people (Inuit, Dene, and Metis) constitute the majority of the population in the NWT, with approximately 31,000 out of a total population of about 51,000.

The Language Bureau maintains a head office in Yellowknife and 5 regional offices. Interpreter/Translators are located in 11 communities: Tuktoyaktuk, Cambridge Bay, Iqaluit, and Rankin Inlet (Inuktitut, including Inuvialuktun and Inuinnaqtun); Fort MacPherson (Gwich'in); Fort Franklin (North Slavey); Fort Simpson and Hay River (South Slavey); Fort Smith (Chipewyan and Cree); Snowdrift (Chipewyan); and Rae (Dogrib).

At present, the Language Bureau has two Athabaskan linguists on staff in Yellowknife, Mary Pepper and Ron Cleary. Among their tasks is implementing the *Dene Standardization Project*, a 10-year project begun in 1987 with the goal of making the writing systems of NWT Athabaskan (Dene) speakers more uniform. Public meetings were held in all the Dene communities in 1987 and 1988, reports were made, and a set of recommendations for standardization adopted. After being ratified by the Legislative Assembly as the official Dene orthographies, the new standard writing systems will be introduced over a 5-year period. In 1989 the *Dene Languages Committee* was created to implement these recommendations. Committee members are: William Firth (Gwich'in), Lucy Lafferty (Dogrib), Andy Norwegian (South Slavey), Sarah Doctor (North Slavey), and Elizabeth Bruno (Chipewyan).

For further information about the Dene Standardization Project, or any other work of the NWT Language Bureau, contact Mary Pepper or Ron Cleary, Language Bureau, Dept. of Culture & Communications, Box 1320, Yellowknife, NWT, Canada X1A 2L9; telephone: (403) 920-8671.

Algonquian/Iroquoian

- The 22nd *Algonquian Conference* took place at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, October 26-28, 1990. Papers of linguistic interest included:

George F. Aubin, "Comments on Some Demonstratives in Golden Lake Algonquin"; Peter Bakker, "Ojibwe Influences on Michif (French Cree)"; Robert Brightman, "Dreaming of Animals" [Cree]; E. D. Cook, "Level Ordered Lexical Derivation and Stress Rule in Cree"; David Costa, "Approaching the Sources on Miami/Illinois"; William Cowan, "Philological Spadework in the Jesuit Relations: A Letter in Algonquin"; Danielle Cyr, "From Grammar to Rhetorics: The Case of Aspect in Montagnais"; Amy Dahlstrom, "Underwater Maritous and Other Drawings in Alfred Kiyana's Fox Texts"; Regna Darnell, "Plains Cree Conversational Structures"; J. Peter Denny, "The Algonquian Migration from the Columbia Plateau to the Midwest, circa 2000-1500 B.C."; Lynn Drapeau, "Neither Crude nor Fancy: Aspects of Contemporary Indian Identity" [Montagnais]; Ives Goddard, "Observations Regarding Fox (Mesquakie) Phonology"; Eric Hamp, "On Ritwan, Algic, and Comparison"; Patricia Kilroe, "A Few Remarks on the Expression of Time in Ojibwe"; José Mailhot, "Deux lettres montagnaises datant du 18e siècle"; Dean Mellow, "Integrating Language and Content in Native Language Teaching"; John O'Meara, "The Munsee Prayer Book"; Michael Reinschmidt, "Considerations and Observations on the Last Stage of a Vanishing Algonquian Language (Sauk)"; Richard Rhodes, "On the Passives of Ojibwa"; Kevin Russell, "Obviation as Discourse Structure in a Swampy Cree aacimowin"; Pierre Swiggers, "Philologists Meet Algonquian: The 'Observations' by DuPonceau and Picking on Eliot's Grammar"; Helen Tanner, "Ojibwa Regional Terminology"; Karl V. Teeter, "Wiyot Lexicon: Progress Report"; Louis-Phillipe Vaillancourt, "Le cri québécois"; and Sylvie Vincent, "Le passage des atanukan aux tipatshimun ou la naissance de l'humanité."

Northwest Notes

- The 26th *International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages* will be held on the campus of the Univ. of British Columbia in Vancouver, BC, August 15-17, 1991. For information, contact: Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins, Dept. of Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1 Canada (Bitnet: userjaga@ubcmtsg).

- Tony Mattina's series, *University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics*, continues to flourish, and has become the principal outlet for Salishan work. The latest volume (UMOPL #7), Dale Kinkade's *Upper Chehalis Dictionary*, is noted below under "Recent Publications." Still available from the backlist are: Ivy G. Doak, *The 1908 Okanagan Word Lists of James Teit* (UMOPL #3, 1983, \$8); Tim Montler, *An Outline of the Morphology and Phonology of Saanich, North Straits Salish* (UMOPL #4, 1986, \$11); Barry Carlson & Pauline Flett, *Spokane Dictionary* (UMOPL #6, 1989, \$15). Forthcoming titles include Larry & Terry Thompson's *The Thompson Language* and Steve Egesdal's *Stylized Characters' Speech in Thompson Salish Narrative*. To order, or for further information, write: UMOPL - c/o Mattina & Montler, PO Box 13827, Univ. of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203 (Tony is currently on leave from Montana and spending the year at North Texas).

Far Western Languages

- The date of the 1991 *Hokan-Penutian Conference* has been definitely set for July 1-2, 1991 (in one announcement the dates were given as June 30-July 1). If you plan to give a paper you should supply the organizers with a title and brief abstract immediately. Write: William Shipley, Stevenson College, UC-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. On-campus housing is available and it too should be requested immediately. Write: Linguistic Institute Housing, Board of Studies in Linguistics, UC-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064. A non-refundable \$35 deposit is required (check to "Linguistic Institute").
- The *Proceedings of the 1990 Hokan-Penutian Languages Workshop*, held at UC-San Diego in June 1990 are now available. They have been published (like a number of earlier Hokan[-Penutian] volumes) by Jim Redden in the *Occasional Papers in Linguistics* (OPOL) series at Southern Illinois University. The 1990 volume (OPOL 15) contains 17 articles and sells for \$10 per copy. Some of the earlier volumes are still available: *Proceedings of the 1978 Hokan Workshop* (OPOL 5, \$5); *Papers from the 1983, 1984, and 1985 Hokan-Penutian Languages Conference* (OPOL 13, \$8); and *Papers from the 1987 Hokan-Penutian Languages Workshop and Friends of Uto-Aztecan Workshop* (OPOL 14, \$8). Order from: Dept. of Linguistics, Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL 62901. Prices include postage and handling.

Nahuatl Studies

- Fran Karttunen calls our attention to *Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl*, a journal put out by the Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas at UNAM. "ECN publishes all sorts of articles about archaeology, anthropology, Nahuatl literature, history, etc.," she writes. "But what may be of most interest to SSILA members is that under the leadership of its editor, Miguel León-Portilla, ECN has been publishing in every issue recently poems and essays written in Nahuatl by contemporary Nahua authors." For further information, contact: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Ciudad de la Investigación en Humanidades, 3er Circuito Cultural Universitario, Ciudad Universitaria, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO.

Mayan News

- The *XIII Taller Maya* will be held in Rabinal, Baja Verapaz, on June 24-28, 1991. Mayanists are urged to send paper, session, and workshop ideas, as soon as possible, to the Comisión para el XIII Taller Maya, c/o either: Lic. Andrés Cuz Mucú, Academia de las Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, Apartado 1322, Guatemala, Guatemala; or María Juliana Sis Iboy, CIRMA, Apartado 336, La Antigua, Guatemala, Guatemala.
- Jill Brody, editor of the *Journal of Mayan Linguistics*, tells us that it will be appearing again regularly, after a hiatus. The single issue of Volume 7 came out last December [see "Current

Periodicals" in the January *SSILA Newsletter*] and two issues are planned for Volume 8 (1991), the first of which is nearly ready. Subscriptions are \$12/volume (\$8 for students). Besides Volume 7, a few back issues are still available (Vol. 4.2, 5.2 and 6) at \$10/copy. A photocopy of all back issues, including those in print and vols. 1-5, is available for \$75 plus postage. Write: Jill Brody, Dept. of Geography & Anthropology, Louisiana State Univ., Baton Rouge, LA 70803-4105.

- This year's *Maya Meetings at Texas* took place during the Univ. of Texas Spring Break, March 7-16, under the sponsorship of the Dept. of Art and the Maya Workshop Foundation. The director was Peter Keeler.

The meetings opened on March 7 and 8 with the *VIIth Texas Symposium*, entitled "The Archaeology and Dynastic History of Yaxchilán." The purpose of the Symposium is to bring together scholars from a wide spectrum of relevant fields to share insights on and discoveries in Maya research in general and in the specific focus of the year's meetings. This year, the focus was the archaeology, iconography, hieroglyphic texts, and dynastic history of Yaxchilán and related sites. The Symposium concluded with a public lecture, Friday evening, March 8, by Peter Mathews (U of Calgary) on "Evoking the Maya." Dr. Mathews, an expert epigrapher whose dissertation was on Yaxchilán, discussed the history of glyph decipherment.

The Symposium was followed on the weekend of March 9-10 by the *XVth Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing*, conducted by Linda Schele (Dept. of Art, UT-Austin) and Peter Mathews. The Workshop consisted of 12 hours of lectures, divided into 4 sessions, providing an intensive introduction to reading Maya glyphs, including recent advances in decipherment. In the last session Dr. Schele turned to an in-depth analysis of inscriptions from Yaxchilán and related sites.

The final days of the meetings, March 11-17, were devoted to the *IXth Advanced Seminar on Hieroglyphic Writing*, again conducted by Linda Schele. She was assisted by a group of expert epigraphers and linguists, headed by Tom Jones and Ben Leaf, including Federico Fahsen, Nikolai Grube, Nick Hopkins, Richard Johnson, Carolyn Jones, Kathryn Josserson, John Justeson, Terry Kaufman, Justin Kerr, Ruth Krochok, and Barbara MacLeod. First-time participants worked on Palenque texts. More advanced students worked with experts on special projects. Probably the most exciting project group was the one working on the La Mojarra Stela. John Justeson and Terry Kaufman came to the conclusion that the glyphs on this very old inscription were in Zoque.

Beginning with the II Maya Workshop in 1978, Dr. Schele has prepared a *Notebook* for each Workshop summarizing the materials to be covered. These *Notebooks* not only serve the Workshops but are published documentation of the advances of Maya hieroglyphic decipherment. The 1991 *Notebook* and a number of the *Notebooks* from previous years are available for purchase. Those available, and the prices, are: 1982 (\$20); 1983 (\$25); 1984-1990 (\$30 each); 1991 (\$35). A complete verbatim transcript (by Phil Wanyerka of Cleveland State U) of Dr. Schele's lectures at the 1989 Workshop on Copan is also available (for \$45); a similar transcript of the 1990 Tikal Workshop should be available soon. A 35" x 23" poster of the Tablet of the 96 Glyphs at Palenque is also available for \$20. All payments must be in US dollars; for orders outside the US add \$5 mailing charge. Checks should be made out to: "Maya Workshop Foundation."

Address book orders, or requests for information on the Maya Meetings at Texas, to: Peter Keeler, Maya Meetings, P.O. Box

5645, Austin, TX 78763. For telephone inquiries, call the "Maya Hotline": (512) 471-MAYA (471-6292).

• Tulane University and the University of Texas will again co-sponsor an intensive *Kaqchikel Language and Culture* program in Antigua, Guatemala, during the summer of 1991. It will be a 6-week course in June and July. Prospective students should already be fluent in Spanish. For more information, contact: Judith M. Maxwell or Robert McKenna Brown, Dept. of Anthropology, Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70118 (telephone [504] 865-5336); or Brian Stross, Dept. of Anthropology, ETS1.130, Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

• At the meeting of the *Linguistas Independientes en Pro del Pueblo Maya* (LIPROPUEMA), during the AAA meeting in New Orleans last November, it was announced that the *Academia de las Lenguas Mayas* has finally received official recognition from the Guatemalan government. LIPROPUEMA will write a formal letter to the Academia, congratulating the leaders on the successful ratification of the institution, and asking for official affiliation. LIPROPUEMA also resolved that foreign linguists working in Guatemala should make their presence known to the Academia.

Andean Languages

• The Instituto Qheswa Jujuymana hosted the *Segundas Jornadas de Lingüística Andina* in San Salvador, Jujuy Province, Argentina, on March 25-30, 1991. The themes of the conference were: (1) The historical evolution of contact between Andean languages and Spanish from the 16th to 20th century; (2) the Spanish of the Chroniclers Waman Poma, Santa Cruz Pachakuti, Cristóbal de Molina (El Cusqueño) and Diego Fernández (El Palentino); (3) the Quechua of the *encuesta* of Waro Chiri; (4) the Spanish dialects of the Andes; and (5) related topics in philosophy, history, human geography, education, and anthropology. The Instituto Qheswa operates under the auspices of the Instituto Interdisciplinario Tilcara in the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters of the University of Buenos Aires.

• Margot Beyersdorff has organized a symposium on *Andean Oral Traditions: Discourse and Literature* for the 47th International Congress of Americanists this July in New Orleans. Tentatively scheduled for the morning of July 8, the symposium will include the following presentations:

Lucy T. Briggs, "The Death of a K'arik'ari"; Lydia Fossa Falco, "Wiraqucha: base semántica para una reformulación gráfica y retraducción del nombre"; Juan Carlos Godenzzi, "El español de don Felipe Huaman Poma de Ayala sobre la segunda persona y otras formas de tratamiento"; Roswith Hartmann, "Tradiciones narrativas quechuas y su documentación"; Grady Hillman, "Aldeas Sumergidas: Lot's Wife and Water Rights"; Nancy Hornberger, "Verse Analysis of 'The Condor and the Shepherdess'"; Claudette Kemper Columbus, "The Double Appellation of Cristóbal Choquecaxa: Informant and Actor of Huarochiri"; Silvia Nagy, "Apy Ollantay y las circunstancias de su creación";

Henrique Urbano, "Memoria andina y tradición oral prehispánica"; and Abdón Yaranga Valderrama, "La Qachwa: poesía, música y danza de orgía ritual colectiva en la civilización andina."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

BLS 16S: General Topics in American Indian Linguistics. Proceedings of a Special Session of the 16th Annual Meeting, Berkeley Linguistics Society, February 1990. Berkeley Linguistics Society, 1991. 145 pp. \$8. [Contains: Robert S. Belvin, "Ergativity and Accusativity in Nisgha Syntax"; Michael Darnell, "Squamish /-m/ Constructions"; Donald G. Frantz, "Null Heads and Noun Incorporation in Southern Tiwa"; Ives Goddard, "Paradigmatic Relationships"; Leanne Hinton, "Song Metrics"; Luisa Maffi, "Tzeltal Maya Affect Verbs: Psychological Salience and Expressive Functions of Language"; Karin Michelson, "The Oneida Lexicon"; Birch Moonwomon, "Animacy and the Passive Voice in Kanjobal"; Lynn Nichols, "Direct Quotation and Switch Reference in Zuni"; Richard A. Rhodes, "Obviation, Inversion, and Topic Rank in Ojibwa"; Leslie Saxon, "Reflexive Agreement Binding"; David Lorenzo Schmidt, Louise H. Hope & Martha J. Macri, "Noun and Verb Morphology in Micmac Hieroglyphic Texts"; and Carl Spring, "Unordered Morphology: The Problem of Axininca Reduplication." — Order from: BLS, 2337 Dwinelle Hall, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. Authors may purchase copies for half price. A 6% sales tax applies to California residents. Shipping is \$2 to USA, \$3 elsewhere.]

Handbook of Amazonian Languages, Volume 3. Edited by Desmond C. Derbyshire & Geoffrey K. Pullum. Mouton de Gruyter, 1991. 517 pp. DM 238,- [The third volume in this series of studies of the syntactic, morphological, and phonological characteristics of Amazonian languages. (Volume 1 appeared in 1986, volume 2 in 1990). Included in this volume are grammatical sketches of Macushi, by Miriam Abbott, and Paumari, by Shirley Chapman & Desmond Derbyshire. These languages have typologically interesting word-order patterns and case-making systems. Macushi is (probably) OVS and ergative; Paumari is SVO with co-occurring ergative and accusative case-marking. Also in this volume is a classification of the Maipuran (Arawakan) languages by David L. Payne. — *SSILA members may obtain this book at a special discount; see the 1991 Mouton/SSILA order form for details.*]*

* Attentive readers may notice that the contents of Volume 3 of the *Handbook of Amazonian Languages* duplicate in part the contents announced for Volume 2 last year, both in the *SSILA Newsletter* and in the Mouton/SSILA brochure. In fact, Volume 2 contains only an Introduction by Derbyshire & Pullum, a sketch of Sanuma by Donald Borgman, and a sketch of Yagua by Thomas & Doris Payne. Originally, Volume 2 was also to contain Abbott's Macushi sketch and Chapman & Derbyshire's Paumari sketch. These were delayed until the 3rd volume, but not before the *SSILA Newsletter* prematurely announced the earlier scheme. The error was not pointed out to us until a few weeks ago. Our apologies to all!

Upper Chehalis Dictionary. Compiled by M. Dale Kinkade. University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics 7, 1991. 378 pp. \$20. [Virtually all the data ever collected on this nearly-extinct Coast Salish language of SW Washington: over 2,500 roots or stems as main entries, with thousands of additional derived and inflected forms. To his own data collected from the last speakers in the 1970s, Kinkade adds all extant older material, most importantly the extensive unpublished notes collected in 1926-27 by Thelma Adamson and Franz Boas. Also included is a comprehensive English-to-Chehalis finder list, as well as appendices listing lexical suffixes, derivational and inflectional affixes (along with paradigms), loan words, and an exhaustive list of place names (with map). — Order from: UMOPL - c/o Mattina & Montler, PO Box 13827, Univ. of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203. Make checks payable to "UMOPL." Price includes postage & handling.]

Kawaiisu: A Grammar and Dictionary, with Texts. Maurice L. Zigmond, Curtis G. Booth & Pamela Munro. Edited by Pamela Munro. Univ. of California Publications in Linguistics 119, 1990. 416 pp. \$42. [A comprehensive description of Kawaiisu, a central California language that is the most divergent member of the Southern branch of Numic. Included are a descriptive grammar, covering phonology, morphology and syntax, with comparative notes; two fully analyzed texts; and an extensive Kawaiisu-English dictionary with an English-Kawaiisu index. — 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.]

Verbal Art in San Blas: Kuna Culture Through its Discourse. Joel Sherzer. Cambridge Studies in Oral and Literate Culture 21. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1990. 296 pp. \$39.50. [Kuna culture, S. argues, is conceived, perceived, and transmitted in oral discourses, and cannot be understood independently from them. In this important sequel to his *Kuna Ways of Speaking: An Ethnographic Perspective* (1983), S. describes a varied assortment of Kuna discourse genres, ranging from reportage, formal speech making, and political oratory to chants and magical communication with the spirit world. — Order from: Cambridge Univ. Press, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011.]

Referential Practice: Language and Lived Space Among the Maya. William F. Hanks. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1990. 580 pp. \$27.50 (paper)/\$65 (cloth). [A sociocultural approach to deictic reference in natural language, based on extensive fieldwork among Mayan speakers in Oxkutzcab, Yucatan. H.'s technique is to observe the function of deixis in routine conversational practice. He shows that Maya deixis is a basic cultural construct linking language with body space, domestic space, agricultural and ritual practices, and other fields of social activity. H. argues that this approach "can make a significant contribution to our understanding of language structure and use... without our fall-

ing into subjective, naively concrete or mechanistic views of speech." — Order from: Univ. of Chicago Press, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, IL 60637. Add \$1.75 for shipping (\$3 outside the U.S.)]

Ethno-Logic: The Anthropology of Human Reasoning. James F. Hamill. Univ. of Illinois Press, 1990. 124 pp. \$22.95. [H. takes a "Chomskian" view of propositional logic across cultures: while propositional patterns differ from language to language, responses to syllogistic tests indicate a universal, innate capacity for logical reasoning. The non-English data for this intriguing study are largely drawn from two American Indian languages, Ojibwa and Navajo (also from a West African language, Mende). H. devotes two of his seven chapters to Navajo: "Propositional Reasoning and Navajo Subject Pronouns" (ch. 5), and "Propositional Reasoning and Navajo Subjective Time" (ch. 6). — Order from: Univ. of Illinois Press, 54 E. Gregory Dr., Champaign, IL 61820.]

Investigating Obsolescence: Studies in Language Contraction and Death. Edited by Nancy Dorian. Cambridge Univ. Press, 1989. 445 pp. \$59.50. [A collection of 20 essays concerned with the study of contracting and dying languages. Four of the contributions focus on American Indian languages: • Jane H. Hill, "The Social Functions of Relativization in Obsolescent and Non-Obsolescent Languages" (149-164) [Cupeño and Mexicano/Nahuatl]. • Allan R. Taylor, "Problems in Obsolescence Research: The Gros Ventres of Montana" (167-179). • Lyle Campbell & Martha C. Muntzel, "The Structural Consequences of Language Death" (181-196) [hypotheses based on a sample of dying languages, including the following Mesoamerican languages: Cacaopera (Misumalpan); Chiapenec (Otomanguean); Mam (Mayan); Chicomuceltec (Huastecan-Mayan); Jicaque; Honduran and Salvadoran Lencan; Ocuilteco (OtoPamean-Otomanguean); Pipil (Nahua); SE Tzeltal (Mayan); and Xinca]. • Marianne Mithun, "The Incipient Obsolescence of Polysynthesis: Cayuga in Ontario and Oklahoma" (243-257). — Order from: Cambridge Univ. Press, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011.]

Perspectives on Official English: The Campaign for English as the Official Language of the USA. Edited by Karen L. Adams & Daniel T. Brink. Mouton de Gruyter, 1990. 365 pp. \$24.95 (paper). [A collection of papers focusing on the language policy issues underlying the "English-Only" movement. The goal of the book is "to demonstrate the complexity of the issues involved in language policy decisions and to counter simplistic characterizations of these issues." The editors, who are both in the English Department at Arizona State University, devote an entire section to "The Southwestern Perspective" (Section VI), paying considerable attention to the role of American Indian languages. Readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* will be particularly interested in: Elizabeth A. Brandt, "The Official English Movement and the Role of First Languages"; AnCita Benally & Teresa L. McCarty, "The Navajo Language Today"; and Ofelia

Zepeda, "American Indian Language Policy." All of these scholars were involved in drafting the NALI-sponsored *Native American Languages Act* passed by Congress last fall. — Order from: Aldine de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532.]

Papers of the Twenty-First Algonquian Conference. Edited by William Cowan. Dept. of Linguistics, Carleton Univ., 1990. 395 pp. \$25 (Cdn). [Proceedings of the conference held in St. John's, Newfoundland, October 1989. The papers of linguistic interest are: Peter Bakker, "The Genesis of Mitchif: A First Hypothesis" (12-35); Jo Anne Bennett & John W. Berry, "Notions of Competence in People of Northern Ontario" [Severn Ojibwe vocabulary] (36-50); George Fulford, "A Structural Analysis of Mide Chants" [Ojibwa song texts] (126-158); Ives Goddard, "Some Literary Devices in the Writings of Alfred Kiyana" [Fox syllabic texts] (159-171); J. Dean Mellow, "Asymmetries Between Compounding and Noun Incorporation in Plains Cree" (247-257); and H. C. Wolfart, "1001 Nights: The Orient and the Far Northwest" [tales from the Arabian Nights in Cree texts] (370-395). — Order from: Dept. of Linguistics, Carleton Univ., Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6, CANADA.]

Recent SIL Publications

Ika Syntax: Studies in the Languages of Colombia 1. Paul Frank. SIL/UT-Arlington Publications in Linguistics 94, 1990. 140 pp. \$11. [The first of a series of typological/functional descriptions from Colombia, produced under the direction of David Weber of SIL-Peru.]

Syllables, Tone, and Verb Paradigms: Studies in Chinantec Languages 4. Edited by William R. Merrifield & Calvin R. Rensch. SIL/UT-Arlington Publications in Linguistics 95, 1990. 130 pp. \$10. [Articles treating 4 Chinantec languages—four phonological studies (one historical and three synchronic with detailed tone analyses) and two grammatical (one on the difficult verbal paradigms of Comaltepec, the other on verbs of motion and arrival of Tepetotutla).]

— Order from: International Academic Bookstore, SIL, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75326. Phone: (214) 709-2404. Send no money; an invoice will be sent along with the material. Libraries, bookstores, educational institutions, and members of SIL/WBT will be given a 20% discount. Residents of Texas will be charged 8% sales tax.

New Titles in the Mercury Series

The Canadian Museum of Civilization (formerly the Museum of Man) continues to publish its valuable *Mercury Series* of research monographs on Canadian prehistory, history, ethnology, and language. The most recent additions to the Canadian Ethnology Series (which includes linguistics) are:

112. *Tsimshian Narratives 1: Tricksters, Shamans and Heroes.* Collected by Marius Barbeau & William Beynon. Edited by John J. Cove & George F. MacDonald. 354 pp. \$19.95.

113. *Tsimshian Narratives 2: Trade and Warfare.* Collected by Marius Barbeau & William Beynon. Edited by John J. Cove & George F. MacDonald. 268 pp. \$15.95.

114. *Power and Performance in Gros Ventre War Expedition Songs.* Orin T. Hatton. 80 pp. \$11.95. [A cultural analysis of power and performance in Gros Ventre war expedition songs. Examination of the social relations that motivate war expeditions, and of the structural and performative devices that frame song as a system of communication.]

115. *A Concise Nuxalk English Dictionary.* H. F. Nater. 184 pp. \$17.95. [An alphabetical list of over 2000 Nuxalk (Bella Coola, Coast Salish) morphemes, as well as sample words and sentences, gathered by the author at Bella Coola, BC, between 1972 and 1983.]

116. *A Phonology, Morphology, and Classified Word List for the Samish Dialect of Straits Salish.* Brent D. Galloway. 132 pp. \$14.95. [Grammatical sketch, with a word list classified by semantic domain.]

— Order from: Mail Order Services, Publishing Division, Canadian Museum of Civilization, 100 Laurier St., P.O. Box 3100, Station B, Hull, Quebec J8X 4H2, CANADA. Prices are in Canadian dollars. Add 10% handling fee (20% for addresses outside Canada). All orders must be prepaid; checks or money orders should be made out to "Receiver General for Canada".

Lexique Montagnais de la Santé: Glossaire Montagnais-Français avec Index Français-Montagnais. Lynn Drapeau. Institut culturel et éducatif montagnais (ICEM), 1990. 201 pp. \$20 (CDN). [A lexicon of approximately 1750 terms in Montagnais relating to the domains of health and medicine, intended for medical personnel working with Montagnais speakers in the Province of Québec. Reflecting this practical purpose, all of the Montagnais forms are fully inflected words (most of them equivalent to French phrases or sentences), and no attempt is made to provide a linguistic analysis beyond identifying basic grammatical categories (transitive/intransitive, animate/inanimate/dependent). Of the two Montagnais dialects, the Western or Betsiamites dialect is taken as primary; Eastern or Mingan dialect variants are cited only where necessary. Forms in both dialects are given in their standard practical orthographies, supplemented by a broad phonetic transcription of the Betsiamites pronunciation. — Order from: ICEM, 40 rue François Gros-Louis, Wendake (Village-des-Hurons), Québec G0A 4V0, CANADA.]

From: Outstanding Dissertations in Linguistics: Series V.
Edited by Jorge Hankamer.

Plains Cree Morphosyntax. Amy Dahlstrom. 216 pp. \$40.
[A revision of D.'s 1986 UC-Berkeley dissertation. D. investigates topics in morphology, syntax, and discourse organization in Plains Cree, exploring in depth the opposition of proximate and obviative within the third person. She shows that the opposition is primarily discourse-based, although subject to syntactic constraints. The use of proximate and obviative forms within a lengthy narrative text is discussed.]

Accent and Syllable Structure in Passamaquoddy. Philip S. LeSourd. 504 pp. \$74. [A 1989 dissertation at MIT. L. argues that only two levels of metrical structure are required within the word in order to account for the distinction between "strong" and "weak" vowels in this Eastern Algonquian language. This proposal is presented and justified within a comprehensive analysis of the major phonological processes of the language.]

— Order from: Garland Publishing. 136 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016. Toll-free number: 1-800-627-6273.

The Federal Cylinder Project. Volume 5: California Indian Catalogue, Middle and South American Indian Catalogue, Southwestern Indian Catalogue-I. Edited by Judith A. Gray & Edwin J. Schupman, Jr. American Folklife Center, Library of Congress, 1990. 528 pp. \$28. [The third to appear of six planned volumes cataloging the Library of Congress's collection of nearly 7000 wax cylinders documenting the music and language of Native American groups. (Volume 2 [1985] covered the Northeast and Southeast recordings, and Volume 3 [1987] those from the NW Coast/Arctic and Basin/Plateau areas.) Many of the recordings listed in these catalogues were made under the auspices of the Bureau of American Ethnology by some of the pioneers of ethnomusicology, anthropology, linguistics, and folklore, and some are of considerable historic and cultural value. Included in the present volume are collections made by John P. Harrington (Cahuilla-Chemehuevi, Chumash, Chochenyo Costanoan, Cuna, Gabrielino, Karuk, Kitanemuk, Salinan, and Yokuts); Helen H. Roberts (Karuk, Konkow, Konomihu, Luiseño, Nomlaki, Pomo, and Wailaki); Charles F. Lummis (Cahuilla, Hupa, Luiseño, Maricopa, Mono, Papago, Pima, Pomo, and Serrano); S. A. Barrett (Klamath, Pomo, and Yuki); Frances Densmore (Cocopa, Cuna, Mojave, Papago, Quecan, and Yaqui); and several others. Most of the recordings are of songs and/or music, but some purely linguistic material is interspersed (especially in Harrington's recordings). The listings guide the user to all known published and unpublished documentation (transcriptions, field notes, etc.), information which is of particular value in the Harrington and Roberts collections. — Order from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. Ask for Document # 030-000-00218-1.]

Chimalpahin and the Kingdoms of Chalco. Susan Schroeder. Univ. of Arizona Press, 1991. 240 pp. \$40. [A study of the Nahuatl historian Domingo Francisco de San Antón Chimalpahin Quauhtlehuanitzin (c.1579-1660), whose history of the town of Chalco is the most comprehensive extant Nahuatl work by a known author. S. reconstructs Chimalpahin's life, synthesizes his annals, and interprets the sociopolitical reality he depicted through an analysis of his Nahuatl terminology, reconstructing Chalco as Chimalpahin perceived it. — Order from: Univ. of Arizona Press, 1230N. Park Ave., Suite 102, Tucson, AZ 85719. Add \$1.50 postage and handling.]

Narrative Resources for the Creation and Mediation of Conflict. Edited by Charles L. Briggs. *Anthropological Linguistics*, Special Issue (Vol. 30, Nos. 3/4), 1990. 491 pp. \$12. [This collection of essays on the role of conflict and narrative performance in constituting culture was noted in the "Current Periodicals" section of the January 1991 *SSILA Newsletter*. It is now available separately from: AL, Rawles Hall 108, Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN 47405. Make check or money order payable to "Anthropological Linguistics."]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics [c/o John Nichols, D of Native Studies, 532 Fletcher Argue Bldg, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2, CANADA]

15.4 (1990):

Kenneth L. Miner, "Menominee Exception Classes and Metrical Phonology" (34-35) [Critique of Petesky's 1979 attempt to deal with Menominee length rules in a metrical phonological framework.]

16.1 (1991):

Peter Denny, "Three Problems in the Archaeology of Eastern Algonquian" (5-6) [Who were the Proto-Eastern Algonquians? Why is Micmac so divergent? How might Algonquian have spread to the Beothuk?]

Historiographia Linguistica [John Benjamins NA, Inc, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118]

XVII.1/2 (1990):

Francis P. Dineen, "A 17th-Century Account of Mohawk" (67-85) [Notes on the Mohawk data collected by Jacques Bruyas (c.1630-c.1701) and published by Shea in 1862.]

E. F. Konrad Koerner, "Wilhelm von Humboldt and North American Ethnolinguistics: Boas (1894)—Hymes (1961)" (111-128) [The long-standing influence of W. von Humboldt's ideas on American linguistics, traced from Whitney

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

The Corner Lives Again!

The *Computer Users' Corner* is up again. A regular column editor, Geoff Gamble (Dept. of Anthropology, Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164) will be taking over with the July issue. Meanwhile, here is a bunch of miscellaneous items that accumulated during our recent down-time, mainly Macintosh-oriented (the Newsletter editor being a devout Mac person).

SSILA e-mail

• Bowing to repeated requests from his more technologically with-it colleagues, the SSILA Secretary-Treasurer has (warily) established an electronic mail account at his university. Members who have access to e-mail networks may now communicate with SSILA at: gfa004c@calstate.bitnet. Geoff Gamble's e-mail address is: gamble@wsuvm1.

Survey of Machine-Readable Data

We have received the following communication from *Don Walker* (Bellcore, Morristown, NJ) & *Antonio Zampoli* (Institute for Computational Linguistics, Pisa, Italy), on behalf of the Commission of the European Communities:

The availability of written and spoken language data in machine-readable form has become a critical requirement for research and development in computational, theoretical, and applied linguistics, in lexicology and lexicography, in literary and humanistic computing, in information retrieval and terminology, and in the language industries more generally. Recognizing the need for a comprehensive inventory of such materials, a number of organizations are participating in the distribution of a survey.

We would like to hear from people who have machine-readable data and would like to obtain information on the kinds of materials they have. We are interested both in files that you have generated and in those you have acquired from others. If we receive a response, we will send you the appropriate supplementary questionnaires to elicit more detailed information.

Responses should be sent to: INK International, Postbus 75477, NL-1070 AL Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS. We would appreciate your notifying others about the survey. Direct them to INK International at the address above or by telephone: Mrs. K. Sprangers (+31 20) 16 45 91; or by telefax: (+31 20) 16 38 51.

A file containing the data gathered by the survey will be distributed to everyone answering the questionnaire.

New Fontware

• *PostScript Fonts for Navajo*. — Garth Wilson's *Conversational Navajo Publications* (Pinion Ridge Road 7-11, Blanding, UT 84511; [801] 678-2458) has produced 6 Navajo PostScript

fonts: Times, Avant Garde, Helvetica, Palatino, Bookman, and New Century Schoolbook. Each has been created to utilize the Navajo and English character sets with all the typestyle options normally available in Macintosh fonts. All are Adobe Typestyle compatible and can be installed in 5 minutes using the DA Fontmover utility. The entire library package is available for \$295. Individual type faces cost \$95 each. All typefaces are licensed for use with one output device; site licence agreements are available for \$20 per output device. Registered owners will receive free technical support.

• *PostScript Font for Syllabics*. — While a number of syllabic fonts have been produced for both Algonquian and languages and Inuktitut, few, if any, have been designed by a typographer. Now available from *Eiko Emori* (53 Gilmour St., Ottawa, Ontario K2P 0N1, CANADA; [613]-231-2786) is a new PostScript font called "Emilia" for Macintosh computers using laser printers or for Linotronic machines. Emilia was designed with such typographic considerations as legibility, evenness of patterns, friendly openness, as well as balance and beauty of form. The type comes in East and West Algonquian versions, and in Inuktitut. The keyboard layout follows that recommended by the Ontario Ministry of Education syllabic committee. Additional characters or different keyboards can be arranged for. A sample sentence in Ojibwe in the Eastern variety appears below:



A package of regular and medium weights is available for CDN \$500 (plus 7% GST) per version. It is available at half price to non-profit organizations for in-house use. A plastic keyboard cover with labelled keys can be supplied for an additional \$50. [—Reprinted from *Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics*.]

Yup'ik Project Uses Interactive Macintosh-Videodisc

Barry Sponder and *Dennis Schall* (Dept. of Education, UAF-Kuskokwin Campus, Bethel, AK; lfbms@alaska.bitnet or ffdgs1@alaska.bitnet) published an article last year in *Academic Computing* (April 1990) about their use of an interactive Macintosh-videodisc program utilizing the exhibits of the Yugarvik Yup'ik Museum. Sponder and Schall write: "We have successfully transformed the Apple Macintosh into a 'Yup'ik Eskimo computer' that is programmed by Eskimo students, controls a locally developed videodisc, speaks Yup'ik, and teaches people about aspects of traditional Native culture." The project links a HyperCard stack with a videodisc based on a 15-minute video filmed in the Yugarvik Museum. They have connected a Mac Plus computer to a Pioneer 4200 videodisc player. The Pioneer 4200 is capable of generating overlay text on the monitor, over the videodisc picture, which allows them to customize the program to fit different audiences. For example, one button on a card about baskets is programmed to display text for elementary school students, while pressing another button on the card presents information about the same basket for a college audience. Clicking on a third button displays the information in Yup'ik.

and Brinton, through Boas, Sapir, and Whorf, to the work of Hymes and his students.]

Regna Darnell, "Franz Boas, Edward Sapir, and the Americanist Text Tradition" (129-144) [The collection of texts, with their focus on individual interpretation of a culture, links Sapir's early "Boasian" work to his later concern with the interaction of language, personality, and culture.]

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

66.4 (December 1990):

Carol Rosen, "Rethinking Southern Tiwa: The Geometry of a Triple-Agreement Language" (669-713) [Southern Tiwa "has attained a certain prominence in recent theoretical work" for its unique multiple agreement paradigms, "Possessor Raising", hierarchical constraints, and seemingly intricate conditions on noun incorporation. Operating in the same RG framework as do Allen, Frantz, and Gardiner, R. proposes a grammatical model for Southern Tiwa agreement phenomena whose central feature is a tier reminiscent of autosegmental phonology. Under this analysis, the language appears considerably less aberrant.]

Latin American Indian Literatures Journal [Box 31, Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport, PA 15132]

6.1 (Spring 1990):

Enrique Margery, "The Tar-Baby Motif in a Bocota Tale: Blísigi Sigabá Gule ('The Opossum and the Agouti')" (1-13) [Text, with translation and commentary, from a Chibchan language of Panama.]

Adolfo Constenla-Umaña, "The language of the Bribri Ritual Songs" (14-35) [Phonological, morphosyntactic, and lexical markers of a ritual speech register in a Chibchan language of Costa Rica.]

6.2 (Fall 1990):

Fernando Peñalosa, "The Merchant and His Wife: An Akatek Mayan Folktale" (97-129) [Text, with literal and free translations, of a tale showing a syncretism of Mayan and European elements.]

José Góngora Cámara & Mary H. Preuss, "A Yucatec-Mayan Prayer For Rain From the Ch'aa Cháac Ritual" (130-144) [Text, with interlinear and free translations and a commentary.]

Mary H. Preuss, "Pedro" (145-156) [A Yucatec Mayan text derived from incidents in the Gospel of Matthew featuring Peter and Jesus.]

Linguistische Berichte [Prof Günther Grewendorf, J. W. Goethe-Universität Frankfurt, Inst für Deutsche Sprache und Literatur II, Gräfrstr. 76, D-6000 Frankfurt am Main 11, GER-MANY]

126 (1990):

Markus Egg, "Zur Typologie subjektfinaler Sprachen" (95-114) [Testing of a sample of 19 S-final languages (VOS and OVS/OSV) for the universals proposed by Derbyshire and Keenan indicates that some features are indeed predictable for all S-final languages. Within the type, however, O-initial languages appear to have some distinct properties. Since many of these are Amazonian languages, it is unclear whether this reflects areal similarities or a typological subclass.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 51(7) through 51(9), January - March 1991.

Bowers, Norman A., Ph.D., Washington State U., 1990. *Hidatsa Suprasegmentals*. 298 pp. [A study of pitch, accent, and stress-assigning rules in Hidatsa and Siouan generally. B. argues that these suprasegmental features are assigned to the constituents of a Hidatsa phrase in 3 cycles, by rules that are independent of one another. The (unproductive) patterns of pitch, accent, and stress assignment in intransitive verbs, however, can only be understood in a comparative Siouan context. DAI 51(9): 3054-A.] [Order # DA 9102831]

Broadwell, George Aaron, Ph.D., UCLA, 1990. *Extending the Binding Theory: A Muskogean Case Study*. 383 pp. [A description of the morphology of Choctaw, with a detailed theoretical account of anaphoric elements developed within the Binding Theory. The syntax of reflexives is examined and it is proposed that long-distance anaphora is the result of successive cycles of anaphora at the level of logical form. Evidentials are treated by assigning them the features [+ anaphoric, + pronominal] in the A-bar binding system. DAI 51(7): 2364-A.] [Order # DA 9035252]

Green-Douglass, Lisa C., Ph.D., U. of Iowa, 1990. *Puerto Rico as a Microcosm for Toponymic Study*. 446 pp. [Semantic, phonological, and morphological analyses of Puerto Rican place names give insight into the historical processes of "toponymic transfer" from Taino to Spanish (and later to English). Distribution maps reveal gradients of Spanish-Taino bilingualism. The maps also measure the accuracy of previously posited meanings for Taino morphs. A comprehensive glossary provides the location, geographical features, language of origin, and meaning of each place name studied. DAI 51(9): 3056-A.] [Order # DA 9103210]

[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.]

MacAnthro Newsletter Now in Third Issue

Vol. 1, No. 3 of Deborah and Gregory Krall's *MacAnthro Newsletter* (MacAnthro Consultants, 13420 Turquoise Ave. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87123; Internet: krall@hydra.unm.edu) has just appeared, dated for some mysterious reason "Autumn 1990". The 12-page issue is largely devoted to HyperCard 2.0, and to reviews of the new Macs on the market (the Classic, the SE-30, the LC, and the new entries in the Mac-II line). There is room, though, for a wonderfully biased essay on Windows 3.0, and for a new "AnthroNet" column: a dozen or so anthropologists report in on their Mac projects (many of them in HyperCard), and about 20 others have queries or issue calls for collaboration. Altogether—if you are a Mac user—a rewarding issue of a promising newsletter, well worth the \$6 annual subscription (\$9 outside of North America).

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 (Jan. 1 to March 31, 1991)

Blount, Ben G. Dept. of Anthropology & Linguistics, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, GA 30602
Burgess, Rick 4328 8th Ave. NE, Seattle, WA 98105
Clausen, Hakkon E. P.O. Box 44, Suttons Bay, MI 49682
Crump, Marilu dos Santos 4500 West River Road, Muncie, IN 47304-4665
Dides, Judith P.O. Box 5765, Santa Rosa, CA 95402
Elliott, Eric 799 Brookstone Rd. #104, Chula Vista, CA 91913
Green, Tom 24 Magazine St. #1, Cambridge, MA 02139
Heckenberger, Michael J. Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260
Humbert, Helga UvA: Vakgroep ATW, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
Jamieson, Cheryl 155 Second Ave. #2, Sudbury, Ontario, CANADA P3B 3L7
King, Jerry Route 2, Box 463, Lavonia, GA 30553
Knott, Anita Lakefield District Secondary School, Lakefield, Ontario, CANADA K0L 2H0
Koch, Harold Linguistics, Arts, ANU, GPO Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2601, AUSTRALIA
Kratzer, Angelika Dept. of Linguistics, South College, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003
Lerner, Andrea Dept. of English, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721
Lüders, Ulrich J. Kienbergerstrasse 11, D-8015 Allershausen, GERMANY
MacLaury, Robert E. 4056 E. Dryden Lane, Tucson, AZ 85712
Macleay, Donald 48 Shattuck Sq., Box 39, Berkeley, CA 94704
Martín, Dra. Eusebia Herminia Mendiondo 1347, 1838 Luis Guillón, Prov. Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA
Phillip, William P.O. Box 11, Northampton, MA 01060
Poser, William J. Dept. of Linguistics, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA

94305-2150
Sadock, Jerrold M. Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Chicago, 1010 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637
Swetland, Mark P.O. Box 30116, Lincoln, NE 68503
Taff, Alice 5535 39th Ave., N.E., Seattle, WA 98105
Watanabe, Honoré Dept. of Linguistics, Faculty of Letters, Hokkaido Univ., North-10, West-7, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060, JAPAN
Wilson, Garth College of Eastern Utah, San Juan Campus, 639 West 100 S., Blanding, UT 84511

New Addresses (since Jan. 1, 1991)

Axelrod, Melissa De la Clínica Católica, 100 E, 100 N, 50 E, Guadalupe, San José, COSTA RICA
Barnett, Ronald A. Apdo. Postal #20, 45920 Ajijic, Jalisco, MEXICO
Bell, Amelia Rector Rt. 4, Box 83, DeArmond Rd., Kingston, TN 37763
Bierhorst, John P.O. Box 10, Watson Hollow Road, West Shokan, NY 12494
Carlberger, Alice M. 307 East White St. #13, Champaign, IL 61820
Crowell, Jesse L., Jr. Boys' Dormitory, San Marcos Baptist Academy, 2801 Ranch Rd. #12, San Marcos, TX 78666-9406
Erbaugh, Mary S. International Studies, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403
Floyd, Rick c/o Cameron, 2501 Gates Ave., Redondo Beach, CA 90278
Frank, Paul S. 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236
Hardman-de-Bautista, M. J. P.O. Box 12099, Gainesville, FL 32604
Hastings, Dennis R.R. 1, 79A, Walthill, NE 68067
Hopkins, Nicholas & Josseland, Kathryn Dept. of Anthropology, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306-1022 [after Sept. 1, 1991]
Kleenecke, David 5092-A Calle Real, Santa Barbara, CA 93111
Klokeid, Terry 1 Amblewood Dr., R.R.#1, Fulford Harbour, BC, CANADA V0S 1C0
MacKay, Carolyn J. 2524 Corte del Marques, Walnut Creek, CA 94598
Macri, Martha Dept. of Native American Studies, UC-Davis, Davis, CA 95616
Malone, Terrell c/o Albert Malone, R.R. 1, Box 201, Rolla, MO 65401 [to Oct. 1, 1991]
Manaster-Ramer, Alexis Dept. of Computer Science, Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI 48202
Mattina, Anthony Dept. of English, Box 13827, Univ. of North Texas, Denton, TX 76203 [to Sept. 1, 1991]
Miller, Amy 1535 Presidential Dr. #A2, Columbus, OH 43210
Mock, Carol C. 232 Eugenia St., St. Louis, MO 63141-8311
Pepper, Mary 5437 - 52 St., Yellowknife, NWT, CANADA X1A 3K1
Pickett, Velma P.O. Box 8989 CRB, Tucson, AZ 85738-0987
Rader, James L. 208 W. 85th St. #4E, New York, NY 10024
Rudes, Blair Research Triangle Inst., P.O. Box 12194, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-2194
Salminen, Tapani Suomalais-ugrilainen laitos, Fabianinkatu 33, SF-00170 Helsinki, FINLAND
Saxon, Leslie Dept. of Linguistics, South College, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 [to July 1991]; Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, BC, CANADA V8W 2YC [permanent after July 1991]
Senft, Gunter Research Group for Cognitive Anthropology, MPI for Psycholinguistics, PB 310, 6500 AH Nijmegen, NETHERLANDS

Whistler, Kenneth W. 6012 Chaboly Terr., Oakland, CA 94618
Wise, Mary Ruth Casilla 2492, Lima 100, PERU

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.

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. [See *News from Regional Groups: Algonquian-Iroquoian* in this issue.]

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 18-21 (1986-89) 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. \$8/year (US dollars to US addresses). 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. 1991 meeting (26th): Vancouver, BC, August 15-17. Contact: E. Czaykowska-Higgins, D of Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1 Canada (e-mail: userjaga@ubcmtsg.bitnet).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. 1991 meeting: Sonoma State U. Contact: Edward Castillo, Native American Studies, Sonoma State U, Rohnert Park, CA 94928.

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1991 meeting will held July 1-2 at UC-Santa Cruz. Contact: William Shipley, Stevenson College, UC-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Five volumes in print: 1978 (\$5), 1983-85 (\$8), 1987 (\$8), 1988 (\$8), 1990 (\$10). Order all but 1988 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 Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Linguistics. Last meeting: Oct. 12-13, 1990, at the U of Kansas, in conjunction with the 1990 Mid-America Linguistics Conference. Contact: Robert L. Rankin, Dept of Linguistics, 427 Blake Hall, U of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2140.

Siouan 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

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.

Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl. Journal. Nahuatl archaeology, anthropology, literature, history, and poems and essays in Nahuatl by contemporary writers.

Editor: Miguel León-Portilla. Contact: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Cuidad de la Investigación en Humanidades, 3er Circuito Cultural Universitario, Ciudad Universitaria, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO.

Kiowa-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 XIII *Taller Maya* will be held in Rabinal, Baja Verapaz, Guatemala, on June 24-28, 1991. Contact: Comisión para el XIII Taller Maya, c/o either Lic. Andrés Cuz Mucú, Academia de las Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, Apartado 1322, Guatemala, Guatemala; or María Juliana Sis Iboy, CIRMA, Apartado 336, La Antigua, Guatemala, Guatemala.

Journal of Mayan Linguistics. Editor: Jill Brody. Published at irregular intervals. \$12/volume (\$8 for students). Back issues available [see News from Regional Groups: Mayan News this issue]. Contact: Jill Brody, Dept of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing/Maya Meetings at Texas. An annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. 1991 meetings were held on March 7-16. For further information, copies of this or a previous year's Workbook, write: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763; or call and leave a message at: (512) 471-6292. [See *News From Regional Groups: Mayan News* this issue.]

Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. \$3.50/year to US, Canada and Mexico (\$6 elsewhere). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 12618 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*). Newsletter; Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. The 1991 Symposium will be held in Quito, Ecuador, in June. For membership information contact: Jill Furst, Treasurer, LAILA/ALILA, PO Box 302, Devon, PA 19333.

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 (47th): New Orleans, LA, July 7-11, 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.

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.