



NEWSLETTER X:2

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SSILA BUSINESS

Tentative Program for 1991 CAIL

The AAA Program Committee has tentatively approved the following sessions for the 30th *Conference on American Indian Languages* (Chicago, Illinois, November 21-23, 1991). The official meeting schedule will be published in the September issue of the *Anthropology Newsletter*, and until that time the schedule printed below is subject to revision by the AAA Program Chair. While we do not anticipate the drastic revisions made in last year's tentative schedule, participants should confirm the date and time of their papers in the *Anthropology Newsletter* and should avoid making unalterable travel plans before then. The October issue of the *SSILA Newsletter* will also publish the official schedule.

XXX Conference on American Indian Languages

Tentative Schedule

1. *South American Languages* (Thursday Morning, November 21).—Papers: **Harriet E. M. Klein**, "Guaykuran Directionals, Locationals, and Positionals"; **Pablo G. Wright**, "*NqataGako*" (Advices): A Toba Oral Genre"; **Arthur P. Sorensen**, "Decapitated Suffixes in the Amazonian Wonderland"; **Gale G. Gomez**, "Yanomami Kinship Terms from a Deictic Perspective"; **Katherine Hall**, "In Search of 'Voice': Wherefore De'kwana Carib?"; and **Doris L. Payne**, "Discontinuous Noun Phrases in Panare".

2. *Meso-American Languages* (Thursday Afternoon, November 21).—Papers: **Judith M. Maxwell**, "*Rat, Ncha 'You, He Said': Language of Solidarity Among the Kaqchikel Maya*"; **Robert McKenna Brown**, "Cultural and Demographic Correlates of a Language Shift Generation in Four Kaqchikel Communities"; **Charles A. Hovfling**, "Marking Space and Time in Itza Maya Narrative"; **John A. Lucy**, "Rethinking Case Marking in Yucatec"; **Nora C. England**, "Linguistic Contributions to Prescriptive Grammars"; **Karen Dakin**, "**-li-*, A Resultative Marker in Nahuatl?"; and **Robert E. MacLaury**, "Zapotec Diminution".

3. *North American Languages* (Friday Morning, November 22).—Papers: **Colette G. Craig**, "Linguistics Fieldwork: A Forward Look on Ethical Issues"; **Akira Y. Yamamoto**, **Jorgine Pava**, & **Kumiko Ichihashi**, "Transitivity in Hualapai"; **Catherine A. Callaghan**, "Miwok Numerals Reconsidered"; **Brent Galloway**, "A Salish Language with Tone and Other Interesting Phonological Complexities"; **Wick R. Miller**, "Acoma Keres Thematic Derivation"; **Eric P. Hamp**, "On North American Pronominal Evidence"; and **Andie D. Palmer**, "Representing Life Histories of Salish Women".

SSILA Business Meeting (Friday Afternoon, November 22).

4. *Siouan and Iroquoian Languages* (Saturday Morning, November 23).—Papers: **Jill D. Hopkins & Louanna Furbee**, "Discourse Markers in Chiwere"; **Louanna Furbee & Jill D. Hopkins**, "The Chiwere Siouan Verb Word"; **Catherine Rudin**, "Relative Clauses in Omaha-Ponca"; **John E. Koontz**, "*Suddenly* in Mississippi Valley Siouan"; **Robert L. Rankin**, "Some Relic Affixes in Siouan"; **Marianne Mithun**, "The Nearly Opaque *ka-lo-* Distinction in Iroquoian Nouns"; and **Wallace Chafe**, "Properties of Information Flow in Seneca".

5. *Algonquian and Muskogean Languages* (Saturday Afternoon, November 23).—Papers: **Geoffrey D. Kimball**, "Koasati Fluid S-Marking"; **Karen M. Booker**, "Proto-Muskogean Pitch Accent"; **Jule Gomez de Garcia**, "Discourse Markers in Kickapoo Culture Hero Tales"; **Amy Dahlstrom**, "Discourse Functions of Discontinuous NPs in Fox"; **Ives Goddard**, "Imprecision and Inference in Fox Algonquian Conversation and Discourse"; **Richard A. Rhodes**, "Literary Style in Ojibwa"; **Holly M. Cusack-McVeigh**, "Oral Tradition of the Great Lakes"; and **Judith Dides**, "The Role of Gesture and Facial Expression in Yurok".

Summer Meeting in Santa Cruz

The Summer Meeting of SSILA was held on the campus of UC-Santa Cruz, Saturday and Sunday, June 29-30. Twenty-three papers were delivered:

Eung-Do Cook & Camille Owens (University of Calgary), "Conservative and Innovative Features of Alexis Stoney"; **David J. Costa** (UC-Berkeley), "Dependent Verbs and Initial Change in Miami-Illinois"; **Willem J. De Reuse** (University of Arizona), "The Great Yupik Mood Swing"; **Matthew S. Dryer** (SUNY at Buffalo), "Subject and Inverse in Kutenai"; **Don Frantz** (University of Lethbridge), "The Structure and Reference of Conjunctive Nominals in Blackfoot"; **Geoffrey Gamble** (Washington State University), "Yok-Utian: Old California Penutian?"; **Spike Gildea** (University of Oregon), "From Object Nominalization to Subject Focus Construction in Panare (Cariban)"; **Anthony P. Grant** (University of Bradford, UK), "On the Insufficiency of Lexical Evidence: The Case of Karankawa"; **Donald E. Hardy** (University of North Texas), "Voice in Creek"; **Geoffrey Kimball** (Tulane University), "Structure in a Non-Literary Koasati Narrative"; **M. Dale Kinkade** (University of British Columbia), "Dating Nasal to Vowel Shifts in Columbian Salishan"; **Paul Kroeber** (Reed College), "Locative-Centered Relative Clauses in Thompson Salish"; **Jack Martin** (University of Michigan), "Possessor Raising and Possessor Construal in Muskogean"; **Sally McLendon** (Hunter College-CUNY), "Case, Instrumental Prefixes and the Interaction of Semantics, Syntax and Lexicon in Eastern Pomo"; **Martha Muntzel** (Inst. Nac. de Antropología, Mexico), "Ethnohistoric Clues: Ocuilteco Place Names"; **Robert Oswalt** (Kensington, CA), "Free Mutation as a Process for Deriving Kashaya Names"; **Richard A. Rhodes** (UC-Berkeley), "Ojibwa Word Order II"; and **David S. Rood** (University of Colorado), "Lessons from the Lakhota Dictionary."

A Session on *Mixtec Tone* was organized by Leanne Hinton, and included: **Leanne Hinton, Gene Buckley, Michael Meacham & Marvin Kramer** (UC-Berkeley), "A General Introduction to Tone in Chalcatongo Mixtec"; **Michael Meacham** (UC-Berkeley), "The Phonetics of Tone in Chalcatongo Mixtec"; **Gene Buckley** (UC-Berkeley), "Low Tone Spreading in Chalcatongo Mixtec"; **Marvin Kramer** (UC-Berkeley), "High Tone Placement in Chalcatongo Mixtec"; and **Leanne Hinton** (UC-Berkeley), "The 'Modifying Tone' in Chalcatongo Mixtec."

A short business meeting was called to order at 12 noon, Sunday, June 30, by Michael Krauss, President of the Society for 1991. Approximately 40 members were in attendance. There were three items of business on the announced agenda:

(1) Future summer meetings:

It was announced that the Society had received an invitation from Brian Joseph, organizer of the 1993 Linguistic Institute, to hold a summer meeting that year at Ohio State University in conjunction with the Institute. This invitation was put before the meeting informally, and was enthusiastically accepted. The question of a 1992 summer meeting then arose. Since there will be no Linguistic Institute next year, a summer SSILA meeting would have to have another venue. None was suggested that seemed appropriate, and after a short discussion it was the consensus that, barring unexpected developments, no 1992 summer meeting should be held.

(2) Publication of SSILA Meeting Papers:

There was brief discussion of an offer from Jim Redden to publish a volume of Proceedings of the 1991 Summer Meeting (or of other future meetings of the Society). It was the sense of the group that any formal

arrangement to publish SSILA meeting papers as a group was undesirable. David Rood, editor of *IJAL*, said that he has welcomed individual submission of papers delivered at SSILA meetings and encouraged this to continue.

(3) *Possible Relationships with the LSA and Other Groups*: President Krauss said that the Executive Committee planned to meet on the following day (July 1) with representatives of the Linguistic Society of America, at the latter's request, to discuss various possibilities for joint meetings and other collaborative activities. The President reaffirmed his personal commitment to retaining a close relationship, through the Conference on American Indian Languages, with the AAA, but said that this need not preclude a more formal relationship with the LSA, and with other groups (such as NALI) as well. He then asked for comments from the floor. Several members spoke in support of organizing a more focused presence of American Indian linguistics at LSA meetings, noting that in recent years presentations from Americanists at LSA meetings were usually dispersed among sessions with theoretical or methodological foci. Other members warned against too broad a dispersal of SSILA's energies; if the CAIL is to remain a part of the AAA meetings, we should not attempt to organize similar sessions at the LSA, where we would lack, in one member's words, an "intense, focused, and supportive audience." One member suggested that SSILA-sponsored LSA sessions might most profitably be organized around special topics, including such socio-political themes as language endangerment.

The meeting was adjourned at 12:40.

OBITUARIES

Three Teachers

Laura Fish Somersal (189?-1990)

Laura Somersal died in July, 1990 of complications following a fall in sadly unfortunate circumstances. She was a friend and teacher to many people.

Laura was born in the late 1800s. She always said she didn't know exactly when she was born, since birth certificates were not common among native Americans. As a child, she lived partly with her father, who was a speaker of a Pomo language, and partly with her mother, a speaker of Wappo. Because her mother was blind, Laura was excused from attending the school run by the BIA in order to look after her. This had the fortunate consequence of allowing Laura to maintain her Wappo into adulthood.

Laura spoke Wappo regularly with her sister until her sister's death in the early 1970s. The language which we recorded starting in 1976 was thus the language of a fluent user, though her speech community had long been limited to the two of them. Before she started teaching Wappo to us, she spent more than fifteen years working with Jesse O. Sawyer; an English-Wappo dictionary resulted from that collaboration (*English-Wappo Vocabulary*, by Jesse O. Sawyer, University of California Publications in Linguistics 43, 1965).

During the fifteen years that we worked with Laura, we not only learned about Wappo, but we also came to know a person of great intelligence, skill, dignity, and humor. She was a born teacher. Her knowledge of culture, history, and biology was prodigious, and she loved sharing it. We often met other students of hers when we went to visit her, including people interested in institutions, oral history, and ethnobotany. Laura was one of the great basket makers and teachers, and especially enjoyed sharing her expertise in the art—from locating the marshes where the reeds grow, to soaking and stripping the reeds, to the aesthetics and skills of the actual weaving.

Laura's insight into the Wappo language was a source of education and inspiration for us, and made the task of unraveling its structure a most pleasurable one.

During the years we worked with her, Laura was singlehandedly raising four adopted grandchildren. It was often highly stressful, but she handled the task with grace and composure. She had an inner strength that revealed itself as she talked about her views of life and her reactions to the people and events of her world.

Laura's humor added much spice to our meetings and to her life. She was fond of teasing and of being teased. We often had trouble distinguishing among the various dental/alveolar stops; one day when we tried to get her to tell us which "t" she had just spoken, she laughed and said, "Your job is to listen; my job is to talk my language!"

A language is gone, but the lives of her many students and friends are richer for having known Laura Somersal.

—Charles N. Li & Sandra A. Thompson

Elsie Allen (ix-22-1899 - xii-31-1990)

Elsie entered this world in a hopfield. In her early days she was raised solely by her mother Annie (née Ramonc); her father George Comanche she never knew. Until the age of six she spoke only Southern Pomo, in the dialect of Makahmo 'Salmonhole', near Cloverdale. Her mother then married Richard Burke, a kind stepfather, who took them to live with him at the Hopland Rancheria, where Elsie became fluent in a second language, Central Pomo (about as different from Southern Pomo as French from Spanish).

When she was eleven, Elsie was sent to the Indian boarding school in Round Valley. There it was forbidden to speak any language but English, and she could not speak English. It was a bewildering and frightening two years for her. When she was thirteen, a school was opened on her home rancheria and there she eventually learned to speak, read, and write English. She was now a fluent trilingual.

In 1919, she married Arthur Allen and through him acquired a passive knowledge of his language, Northern Pomo, her fourth. Theirs was a stable lifelong marriage of 64 years. During her

middle years, Elsie was occupied with raising four children and earning a living as a farm worker and a laundry worker.

Only when she was 62 could she retire from this and become free to blossom forth to her full potential. She honed the basketweaving skills she had first acquired as a child so that she became a master of the craft, much honored and much in demand to demonstrate and teach her expertise at schools, at state and county fairs, and at major museums from San Francisco to New York and the Smithsonian Institution. Many of these longer tours were made with her fellow basketweaver and good friend Laura Somersal. Elsie wrote a book, *Pomo Basketmaking, a Supreme Art for the Weaver* (Naturegraph Publishers, Healdsburg, CA, 1972). She served on many Native American advisory commissions and posthumously received woman-of-the-year awards from three Mendocino County organizations.

Elsie requested a continuation of a policy instituted by her mother: that, contrary to older custom, her baskets not be destroyed on her death but be preserved for others to see. In accord with this, her family has put her fine collection on display at the Mendocino County Museum in Willits under the title "A Promise Kept."

It was during the period of her blossoming forth that she and I became friends and were able to collaborate on salvaging important portions of the nearly extinct Southern Pomo language. The world owes much of what will eventually be published on that language to her knowledge and sense of the historical importance of rescuing from oblivion the language of her people.

—Robert L. Oswalt

Cora V. Sylestine (1914-1991)

On May 2, 1991 Cora V. Sylestine was killed in an automobile accident near her home on the Alabama-Coushatta Indian Reservation east of Livingston, Texas. Miss Sylestine was the daughter of Mosanna Thompson Sylestine and the late Chief Bronson Cooper Sylestine of the Alabama-Coushatta tribes of Texas. She received her bachelor's degree from Austin College in Sherman, Texas and was awarded in recent years their Alumni Association's Meritorious Service Award. She was retired from her distinguished thirty-five year career as a public school teacher. After her retirement from full-time teaching, Miss Sylestine taught as a substitute with the Head Start program on the reservation and served for a number of years as the Librarian for the reservation library. In addition to the generations of school children whose lives were touched by her dedication, Miss Sylestine will leave a second educational legacy.

Cora Sylestine was the originator of the Alabama dictionary project that will result in the publication of the *Dictionary of the Alabama Language*, co-authored by Miss Sylestine, Heather Hardy and Timothy Montler. Over fifty years ago Miss Sylestine recognized that as fewer and fewer children were learning to

speak the Alabama language it might one day be forgotten, especially since there were no published materials on the language. She did not want this to happen since, as she once expressed it, "the language is the culture." She began keeping file slips of Alabama words and had collected over 300 by the time she and Hardy began collaborating in 1980, at which time she and Hardy devised the practical orthography used in the dictionary. She worked closely with Hardy and Philip Davis on the morphosyntax and semantics of the language, and was especially gifted at explaining subtle distinctions in meaning and usage. She and Hardy were also preparing a collection of texts and translations in memory of her brother, James Sylestine, who had tape-recorded his interviews in the 1950s with a number of elders concerning various aspects of tribal history, stories, and cultural practices. Her long experience as a school teacher was always evident in her linguistic work; she was a tireless, ever-patient, ever-cheerful colleague who remained fascinated with the intricacies of her language even after eleven years of working with linguists.

Miss Sylestine's life was devoted in service to her family, church and community. She was a long-time member of the Indian Presbyterian Church, which she served as an elder, as well as serving on the New Covenant Presbytery. She was a member of the Retired Teacher's Association, the Indian Village Library Association, and the Senior Citizen's Association. She was also involved with the Chief Kina Battise Scholarship Foundation. In addition to her work with linguists, she also consulted with Daniel Gelo of the Institute for Texan Cultures, and gave talks all over the state on topics as varied as the history of the Alabamas and the century-old Indian Presbyterian Church, and the counseling of students from ethnic minorities.

Cora is survived by her brother, Clem Sylestine, a niece and a nephew, and grandnieces and nephews. She had many friends, of all races, backgrounds and beliefs, and her generosity of spirit has enriched our lives beyond measure. She was deeply loved and will be sorely missed by her relatives and friends, but her memory and legacy will live on.

—Heather Hardy

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.]

Darnell's Argument Cuts Both Ways

I sympathized with Regna Darnell's point in the April *Newsletter* about not being able to attend two "umbrella" meetings (AAA and LSA) in any given year. But I would like to point out that this argument cuts both ways. There must be a substantial number of us whose primary "disciplinary identity and personal network" is in linguistics, not anthropology, and who, if forced to choose between the two, would go to LSA.

Catherine Rudin
Division of Humanities, Wayne State College
Wayne, Nebraska 68787

More Time for Linguistic Anthropology

While there are many other sound arguments for why the Conference should meet with the LSA, I personally would be overjoyed to be able to attend AAA meetings simply as a linguistic anthropologist and listen to the many linguistic and anthropological sessions that I now must miss due to conflict with the American Indian linguistics sessions.

Lyle Campbell
Dept. of Foreign Languages, Louisiana State University
Baton Rouge, LA 70803

Anthropology Needs Us

I urge that we continue our relationship with the AAA by holding our winter meeting in conjunction with it rather than with the LSA. There are, of course, advantages to meeting with either organization. In particular, meeting with the LSA would enhance our traditional role of providing data to linguistics and would guarantee us an annual up-date on linguistic ideas. Meeting with the AAA improves our intellectual influence with the field of anthropology, while giving SSILA members a regular opportunity to catch up on larger anthropological issues and with our areal-studies colleagues from other disciplines.

Of course, there are other important avenues of linguistic influence on anthropology, but they are much less directly associated with the central theoretical concerns of linguistic analysis and the discipline of linguistics as a science. That voice would be dimmed. Further, SSILA's leavetaking would, I believe, badly damage the nascent Society for Linguistic Anthropology, and would threaten the traditional importance of linguistics in anthropology—an influence out of all proportion to the actual number of linguists currently in the discipline. In truth, I fear more for anthropology than for the study of Native American languages. I imagine that the latter enterprise will prosper in either venue. But anthropology would suffer, and non-Americanist linguistic studies within it would be hurt perhaps most of all.

It is unfortunate that the LSA meeting occurs so close to the AAA that it badly strains the budget to attend both. Most of us must choose. It seems to me, even apart from our traditional role in anthropology, that there is no alternative to the AAA meeting to give us contact both with larger anthropological issues and with our areal colleagues (the regional area conferences—Mesoamericanists, Andeanists, Plains, etc.—are largely dominated by archaeological concerns.) On the linguistic side, however, there are excellent regional conferences, such as NELS, CLS, BLS, etc., that provide a high quality linguistic exchange as an alternative to an expensive national meeting. Such communication is also furthered by summer SSILA meetings held in association with linguistic conferences, or as this year, the Linguistic Institute.

Finally, let me say that I do not accept the suggestion that other anthropologists are not interested in our work or our ideas. The issue of the peopling of the Americas is an obvious recent case. When, for example, I offered to give a seminar on that issue in my (anthropology) department, it so excited a colleague in evolutionary biology (whose research focuses on the pelvis of *Proconsul* and the evolution of locomotion) that we decided to offer a joint seminar on "origins" and the question of evidence and methods (my colleague contributing her perspective on e.g. mitochondrial DNA, genetics, evolutionary theory, etc.). I would ask you not to let the insults of a pair of bad AAA Program Chairs drive us Americanists from our traditional home.

Louanna Furbee
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Columbia, MO 65211

OTHER CORRESPONDENCE

Missionary Work

In Eric Hamp's reply to Hilaire Valiquette [*Newsletter X:1*, April 1991], he writes: "'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 the work of the mathematician.'" — I am a missionary working with the Mississippi Choctaw Indians in Mississippi on linguistic research, literacy, and Bible translation. In reply, I would like to pose the following question to Dr. Hamp: WHY?

Harry J. Harm
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Philadelphia, MS 39305

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Changes at IJAL

David Rood, Editor of the *International Journal of American Linguistics*, has announced the retirement of Eric P. Hamp as Review Editor (and editor of "Notes"), effective at the end of Volume 57 (1991) and concurrent with his retirement from the University of Chicago. Hamp has served *IJAL* in an editorial capacity for 22 years (he took over as Review Editor from Wallace Chafe in 1970) and was instrumental in persuading the Univ. of Chicago Press to continue publication of the journal after Indiana dropped it at the end of 1973. Nora C. England (Univ. of Iowa/CIRMA) will assume the duties of Review Editor beginning with volume 58. "Notes" will cease to be separately edited, and henceforth all articles, of whatever length or nature, should be submitted directly to Rood. Alma Dean Kolb (Univ. of Chicago Press) will continue to serve as Managing Editor.

Unconnected with these changes, technical problems have recently disrupted the *IJAL* publication schedule. The January 1991 issue reached subscribers in late April, and the April issue was mailed out at the end of June. The Univ. of Chicago Press apologizes for the inconvenience of this delay and will make every effort to resume the regular publication schedule as soon as possible.

NALI '91 in British Columbia

The 11th Annual International Conference on Native American Language Issues (NALI '91) will take place at the Holiday Inn, Prince George, B.C., on September 22-25, hosted by the Yinka Dene Language Institute of Vanderhoof, B.C.

The annual NALI conference brings together traditional language practitioners and educators and specialists, resource staff and community members for a program of lectures and workshops focusing on "the need to balance the demands of modern education with the wisdom of traditional ways of teaching and the richness of the indigenous languages and cultures of the Americas." The Yinka Dene Language Institute, formed in 1988, coordinates Native language programs for the Carrier-Sekani Tribal Council and other groups in northern B.C. NALI '91 will include presentations in such areas as Bilingual Education, Whole Language Programs, Cultural Education, Curriculum Development, Literacy, and Adult Education. The Conference will open on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 22, with presentations Monday through Wednesday, Sept. 23-25. Participants who preregister for a minimum of 9 hours will receive a certificate of recognition from the Yinka Dene Institute. The conference registration fee is \$195, with partial attendance \$75 per day.

For further information contact: NALI '91 Conference Coordinator, P.O. Bag 7000, Vanderhoof, B.C., V0J 3A0, CANADA ([604] 567-9236; fax: [604] 567-3851).

Phillips Fund Grants Announced

The American Philosophical Society has recently announced the award of 22 Phillips Fund grants in North American Indian linguistics and ethnohistory. The grants range from \$225 to \$1,500 and average about \$1,000. The grantees, their institutions, and research projects are as follows:

- Nicola Jane Bessell (UBC), "Representing Retraction."
- Mary Jane Cedar Face (Rutgers U.), "Lakota Wakes, Funerals, Giveaways, and Memorial Feasts: A Study in Continuity Over Time."
- Anna De Aguayo (U. of Toronto), "Northern B.C. 'Prophets' among the Wets'ewet'en: Continuity and Change."
- Dwight Gardiner (Simon Fraser U.), "Shuswap Salish Syntax."
- Frederic W. Gleach (U. of Chicago), "A Joint History of Indian/White Interactions in Early 17th-century Virginia."
- Beverley Goodman (Cornell U.), "Archival Search: Sapir's Notes on Takelma."
- Steven W. Hackel (Cornell U.), "Old Nations, New Peoples: Indians, Missionaries, and Settlers in California from 1750 to 1860."
- Donald E. Hardy (U. of North Texas), "Voice, Control, and Switch Reference in Creek Narrative and Conversation."
- Michael Her Many Horses (Oglala Sioux Tribal Council), "Oglala Lakota Elders' Lifeways—In Their Own Voices."
- Andrej A. Kibrik (USSR Academy of Sciences), "The Category of Propositional Derivation ('Classifiers') in Athabaskan Languages."
- Patricia Kilroe (U. of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), "Preservation of Plains Sign Language."
- Geoffrey D. Kimball (Tulane U.), "Koasati Indians."
- Ryan H. Madden (U. of New Hampshire), "The Relocation and Internment of Aleutian Indians during World War II."

- Laura R. Marcus (Indiana U.), "Cultural Crossroads: An Ethnohistorical and Ethnographic Perspective on Navajo-Anglo Relations."
- Lea S. McChesney (Peabody Museum, Harvard), "Hopi Participation in the Formation of the Indian Art Market."
- Amy C. Schutt (Indiana U.), "Indians and Sectarians: The Moravian Mission to the Delawares, 1765-82."
- Gregory E. Smoak (U. of Utah), "The Ghost Dance Movements in the Far West."
- John Paul Staeck (Rutgers U.), "Blurred Vision: A Re-evaluation of Winnebago Ethnohistory."
- Daniel C. Swan (Science Museum of Minnesota), "Contributions to the Ethnohistory of the Big Moon Variant of the Peyote Religion."
- Thomas F. Thornton (U. of Washington), "Tlingit Ethnogeography."
- Louis S. Warren (Yale U.), "Wildlife Conservation and Indian Hunting: The Blackfeet Experience."
- Honoré Watanabe (Hokkaido U.), "Phonological Study of Sliammon."

Phillips Fund grants are awarded annually; the application deadline is March 15. They are intended for such extra costs as travel, tapes, film, informants' fees, etc., but not as a rule for general maintenance. Because funds are limited and applications numerous, grants are not made for projects in archaeology, ethnography, psycholinguistics, or for the preparation of pedagogical materials. The Committee prefers supporting the work of younger scholars, including graduate students. For further information and application forms for 1992 awards write: Dr. Edward C. Carter, Librarian, American Philosophical Society, 105 South 5th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3386; telephone: (215) 440-3400.

Bibliographer Seeks Information on M.A./Ph.D. Theses

Robert Singerman, Linguistics Bibliographer for the Univ. of Florida Libraries, is compiling a file of doctoral dissertations and masters theses in American Indian linguistics. He has sent the following appeal for help to departments of linguistics and anthropology throughout the hemisphere:

Dear colleagues:

I am currently compiling for publication a classified bibliography of master's theses and dissertations in the field of *Amerindian linguistics* (North, Central, and South America). This project is limited to *completed* theses and dissertations submitted to American, Canadian, and British universities. Once published, I anticipate that my bibliography will make a strong contribution to anthropological linguistics and Native American studies. Also, a readily available inventory of graduate-level research will serve your students as well as faculty advisors in the literature search process prior to final selection of a thesis or doctoral topic.

Although I have already identified a large number of doctoral dissertations for which reasonably good bibliographic control exists, my coverage is weakest for master's theses because these are less frequently cited in the literature and their distribution through University Microfilms International is also rather limited.

Rather than direct my request to your institution's library, it seems

most appropriate to approach individual linguists or departments directly to obtain lists of completed graduate work. If you have an "in-house" register of completed graduate work, kindly provide me with a copy and I should be able to isolate the Amerindian linguistics-related material without too much trouble. In the interest of reducing paperwork, I'm hoping that you will not have to prepare a customized list from your departmental files to service my request. Please note that as part of my verification, it is important that I know the year a thesis/dissertation was completed and, of course, the full name of the author and the complete title as shown in your records. It is *not* necessary that I ascertain pagination or the name of the committee chair.

If you are aware of graduate work being done on Native American languages/linguistics in another department (e.g., Education), could I impose on you to forward a copy of this letter to them? My ability to create a comprehensive bibliography depends on the cooperation of the entire academic community. I hope that my request will not be a burden. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

All correspondence should be directed to: Robert Singerman, Linguistics Bibliographer, 406 Library East, Univ. of Florida Libraries, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Amerindian Studies Institute in Scotland Continues Publication Series

The Centre for Latin American Linguistic Studies at the University of St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland, now renamed the *Institute of Amerindian Studies*, is continuing the "Working Papers of the Centre for Latin American Linguistic Studies" as the official publication series of the Institute. All of the publications to date have dealt with Latin American (mainly Andean) languages and cultures. The following 18 "Working Papers" titles are still available:

1. *Paradigms in San Martin Quechua Phonology*. D. W. Howkins. £2.95.
5. *The Emergence of a Quechua Sub-Culture in the City of Arequipa as the Result of the Phenomenon of Internal Migration from Rural Areas to Urban Areas within Peru*. Stewart I. M. Adams. £1.95.
6. *Notes on the Language and Lore of Food in Four South American Agricultural Communities*. D. J. Gifford. £0.95.
7. *The Numerical Hierarchy in Resigaro*. Trevor R. Allin. £1.95.
8. *The Situation of Subordination of Women in Guambia in Relation to Certain Aspects of Production and Cosmology*. Violet Long & Amanda Astudillo. £1.50.
9. *Three short stories in Nahuatl from the Huasteca Region of Mexico*. Neville Stiles. £1.95.
10. *The Language of Colombian Marihuaneros*. Violet Long. [bound with the following]
11. *The Art of Language in Lavatory Humor*. Christina Mackenzie. £1.95.
12. *The Lexical Unit Sonqo 'Heart', its Derivations and Compounds, Use and Treatment in the Quechua Dictionaries*. Sabine Dedenbach. £1.95.
13. *A Huasteca Nahuatl (Hidalgo) Fieldworker's Vocabulary*. Neville Stiles. £2.95.
15. *Estigarribia and the Chaco War*. Lida von Schey. £4.95.
16. *Time Metaphors in Aymara and Quechua*. D. J. Gifford. £1.95.
- 16A. *Wiracocha and his possible representation in the arts*. Iain Mackay. £1.95.

17. *In the Face of the Kultrún*. Katherine Boot. £1.95.
18. *La lengua Callawayá*. *Apuntes de un cuaderno de campo*. Jaime Mondaca. £0.95.
19. *Tradition and Change among the Grass Roots of Callawayá Indigenous Medicine*. D. J. Gifford & E. Lancaster. £0.95.
20. *Estudio de la lengua Guambiana*. Violet Long. £2.95.
21. *Kinship as Cosmology: Potatoes as Offspring among the Aymara of Highland Bolivia*. Denise Arnold. £1.95.
22. *Peculiarities of Andean Spanish, Dept. of Puno (S.E.Peru)*. Penelope J. Cutts. £4.95.

The first title to appear as an Institute of Amerindian Studies publication is:

23. *La merma de la sociedad indígena en Chile central y la última guerra de los Promaucaes, 1541-1558*. Leonardo León. £4.95.

The next volume, to appear this fall, is *Curso de Aymara: nuevos materiales para acompañar la gramática Hardman/Vazquez/Yapita*, by Juan de Dios Yapita (£4.95). To order any of these publications, or for further information on the Institute, write: The Secretary, Institute of Amerindian Studies, University of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife, Scotland KY16 9AJ. For book orders to the UK & Europe, add £1.50 postage for the first book, £0.75 for each additional volume. For orders elsewhere, add £2.50 for the first book, £1.50 for each additional volume. Checks (to "Univ. of St. Andrews: Amerindian Studies") must be in UK pounds or US\$ (at US \$2 = UK £1).

New American Indian Studies Book Series

Peter Lang Publishing, Inc., has recently announced a new book series, *American Indian Studies*, under the general editorship of Rodney Simard. The new series seeks to cover all aspects of American Indian history and culture, with an emphasis on contemporary ideas and issues. It will be interdisciplinary, aimed at both the scholar and the general reader, with a particular interest in literature and aesthetics. A central concern is the concept of "tradition" and whether it is fixed and static or fluid and dynamic. Monographs from both established and emerging scholars in various disciplines and from various perspectives are welcomed. Serious consideration will be given to revised doctoral dissertations. Authors interested in further information on the series should contact the general editor: Dr. Rodney Simard, Dept. of English, CSU-San Bernardino, San Bernardino, CA 92407 ([714] 880-5844). If possible, include a one-page abstract, the title, and an indication of the length of the proposed manuscript.

Typology Journal Begins Publication

Just out is the first issue of *Languages of the World*, a new international journal focusing on problems of language typology, genetic relationship, geographical linguistics, and related topics. Fully half of the issue is devoted to news, announcements, commentaries, interviews, conference reports, and similarly informal material. Included here is a short notice on "Current Research on Kwagulth [Kwakiutl] Oral Traditions" by Guy

Buchholtzer. Under "News & Information" are found writeups on the *SSILA Newsletter* and on several regional publications from the Americas (*Winak*; *Mayan Linguistics Newsletter*; *Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Conference*; etc.), as well as information on dozens of similar groups and publications from around the world. The publishers inform us that other journals with a similar format are in the works, including *The Phonology of the Languages of the World* and *Language Change*. Individual issues of *LW* are DM 10 (US \$8). Subscriptions (4 issues) are DM 50 (US \$40), with a reduced rate for students. — Contact: LINCOM EUROPA, Sportplatzstr. 6, D-8042 Unterschleissheim, Germany.

Honors for Two Americanists

• *Victoria Reifler Bricker*, Professor of Anthropology at Tulane University, has been elected to the National Academy of Sciences. Bricker is the author of *Ritual Humor in Highland Chiapas* (1973) and numerous papers on Mayan linguistics and ethnolinguistics. She was also the General Editor of the 1985 *Supplement to the Handbook of Middle American Indians*.

• *Patricia Locke*, a member of the Chippewa Tribe and a long-time advocate of American Indian language revival, was recently awarded a prestigious MacArthur Foundation Fellowship. The fellowship will pay her full salary for 5 years and will allow her complete freedom to continue her work in whatever way she finds most effective. Interviewed on National Public Radio shortly after receiving the award, Locke said that she would devote a considerable portion of her time to helping tribes develop "immersion" courses in traditional languages.

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.]

• The articles on deep linguistic relationship that appeared in the *Scientific American* and the *Atlantic Monthly* in April, and that were noted in our last issue, have raised the blood pressure of a number of colleagues.

—The July 1991 issue of the *Atlantic* prints several letters responding to Robert Wright's article "Quest for the Mother Tongue" and its *ad hominem* depiction of the debate between "lumpers" and "splitters." *Ives Goddard* writes that "by discussing historical linguistics only as a foil for the nontraditional and radical-fringe linguistic classifications that are the focus of his article, Wright leaves the impression that the only thing historical linguists do is a pickier form of proto-language reconstruction and classification." Not so, says Goddard. Serious historical linguists situate reconstruction in "a complex of hy-

potheses about the history of...languages.” The trouble with Greenberg’s simplistic methods is not the controversial nature of the results, but their irrelevance. “One might ask,” Goddard wryly remarks, “how a comparable claim in any other scientific field could be expected to be received.” In his dismissive reply, Wright declares that “for all his harrumphing” Goddard “has yet to show what’s logically wrong” with Greenberg’s methods. Also printed are letters from long-rangers *Hal Fleming* and *Allan Bomhard*, both taking exception to Wright’s heavy reliance on what they consider the self-aggrandizing views of *Vitaly Shevoroshkin*, particularly his claim to be “largely responsible for an insurrection in the world of comparative linguistics.” “Said professor believes in his own primacy and seems to have convinced Wright of it,” Fleming says, “but the rest of us in the rebellion would not agree.”

—Meanwhile over at the *Scientific American*, the July issue carries two responses to staff writer Philip Ross’s article on Proto-World and its implications (“Hard Words”). The first is a surprisingly amicable joint statement from *Eric Hamp* and *Alexis Manaster Ramer*, portrayed by Ross as theoretical antagonists but now apparently united in “feel[ing] a challenge to sort out the methodological and factual issues arising from the Nostratic and Sino-Caucasian hypotheses.” (Whether they intend to collaborate on this isn’t clear from the brief paragraphs printed, but wouldn’t it be a delight if they did?) The other letter is from Harvard psycholinguist *Mark Hale*, who claims he was misquoted on Bickerton and gives voice to what many a despairing linguist must have felt on reading Ross’s article: “It seems clear that your editorial staff lacks sufficient grasp of linguistics to understand its own interviews.”

• If you are wondering what *Joseph Greenberg* thinks about both his admirers and detractors, including the way he and his ideas are portrayed in general-interest journals and magazines, you might want to look up a long and remarkably candid statement in the Fall 1990 issue (vol. 11, no. 2) of *The Review of Archaeology* (“The American Indian Language Controversy”, pp. 5-14). “Particularly in regard to the methodology of linguistic classification,” he states, “there is, to my mind, considerable confusion.” His “vehement opponents”—in particular, *Ives Goddard*, *Lyle Campbell*, *Terry Kaufman*, and *Sally Thomason*—have, he contends, “made no attempt to understand what I have been saying.”

• The linguistic authenticity of *Dances With Wolves* continues to draw media attention:

—A fairly informative story appeared in the March/April 1991 issue of *Body, Mind & Spirit* (the New Age sort of magazine that we read up here in Ecotopia). According to this piece, what motivated Kevin Costner to use Lakota in the film was his belief that a filmmaker has the obligation to give his work “as much honesty as he can.” In *Dances With Wolves* he felt it was necessary “to give [the Indians] lines to speak that make them sound like real people.” That this required an actual American Indian language was obvious to Costner, if not to most of the others

involved in the project. According to actor Rodney Green, “everyone around him was saying, ‘Oh no, you can’t do that! Where do you think you are, in France?’ I mean, Lina Wertmüller, eat your heart out!” Costner’s plan could not have succeeded without *Doris Leader Charge*, an elder who teaches at Sinte Gleska College on the Rosebud Reservation in South Dakota. Costner hired her to translate the screenplay into Lakota and to coach the actors in the language (and in the end gave her the part of Pretty Shield, the tribal matriarch). Hers was not an easy task. Besides the difficulty of teaching an American Indian language (“many strange sounds”), she had to deal with the fact that the Indians in the cast had little relevant background. “When I came out here [on location] I was surprised”, she told *BM&S*. “I thought I’d have at least one or two people who knew the language. But I didn’t; they [the cast] are all from different tribes with different languages.” Rodney Grant, a Lakota who plays the warrior Wind in His Hair, admitted that before the making of *Dances With Wolves* he knew virtually nothing of his traditional language or culture. But “by taking the courses for this film, it made me want to get back into my heritage, my culture, my tribal ways and wisdom.” Jimmy Herman (who played the old warrior, Stone Calf) put it more succinctly: “Speaking a real Indian language again made the Indian people feel proud.”

—More typical of the journalistic treatment of the Lakota in *Dances With Wolves* is this, from an Associated Press story about the Academy Award ceremony (noted by an SSILA member in the Bloomington, Indiana, *Herald-Times* of March 26): After screenwriter Michael Blake’s acceptance speech, “he brought to the podium an American Indian woman who translated his remarks into dialect.”

—A bizarre light was thrown on the film by a high school student in Hadley, Massachusetts. According to an AP story carried in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on April 21, this student discovered, while doing research for a term paper, that there was a real John Dunbar whose career had “uncanny parallels” to that of Costner’s fictional lieutenant. *John Brown Dunbar* was the son of missionaries to the Pawnees. After serving in a Massachusetts regiment during the Civil War, he returned to Kansas and involved himself in Indian-related work. He spent his later years, SSILA members may be interested to know, teaching “Indian languages and culture” at Washburn College in Topeka, Kansas.

• *David Carkeet* doesn’t aim his irony directly at American Indianist targets, but we sustain some collateral damage in his deconstruction of psycholinguistics, conversational analysis, *Linguistic Inquiry*, and several other strategic targets in two wicked comic novels, *The Full Catastrophe* (1990) and *Double Negative* (1981), both of which have now been reissued in paperback by Washington Square/Pocket Books (\$8.95 and \$7.95 respectively). Jeremy Cook, the down-on-his-luck Ph.D. protagonist of *The Full Catastrophe*, is, in fact, an Americanist of sorts: his Berkeley dissertation is entitled “The Theory of the Kickapoo Adverb.” Neither Kickapoos nor adverbs figure prominently in the novel, but don’t let that keep you from putting it and *Double Negative* in your summer book bag.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan Languages/The North

• A conference, *Towards Linguistic Justice for First Nations*, was held in Ottawa, Ontario, on January 20-23, 1991, under the sponsorship of the Canadian Assembly of First Nations. Discussion centered on the Assembly's report of the same title (issued in 1990 and available for \$15 from the AFN at 47 Clarence St., Ottawa, Ontario K1N 9K1, CANADA). The goals of the conference were to obtain a national consensus from all Aboriginal Peoples to support First Nations endeavors on language and cultural survival; to address the illiteracy problems of First Nations; and to increase awareness of the declining state of Aboriginal languages in Canada. In addition to panel presentations, reports, and discussions, there were two keynote speakers: Stephen Kakfwi, "Making Aboriginal Languages Official in the NWT," and Marie Battiste, "Function of Literacy in Aboriginal Language Context."

• The final program of the 1991 *Athapaskan Linguistics Conference* (UC-Santa Cruz, July 1-2) included the following presentations:

Robert Howren, "On the Underspecification of Voicing in Dogrib Stem Initials"; Siri Tuttle, "Mterical Structures in Salcha Athapaskan"; Sharon Hargus & Alice Taff, "Conjugation, Mode, and Negation in Deg Hit'an (Ingalik)"; Martha Austin, "The Navajo Teaching Program"; Alyse Neundorf, "The Decentering Process in Navajo/English"; Peggy Speas, "Syntactic Positions in Navajo"; Linda Uyechi, "The Navajo Third-Person Alternation and the Pronoun Incorporation Analysis"; Keren Rice, "On the Need for Boundaries in Slave (Northern Athapaskan)"; Sally Midgette, "Navajo Aspect and Theories of Aspect"; and Jeff Leer, "Semantic Analysis of Inflectional Schetic Categories in Tlingit." A Workshop on the Yi-/Bi- Pronouns, organized by Eloise Jelinek and Keren Rice, was also a part of the conference, and included informal presentations from Eloise Jelinek, Keren Rice & Leslie Saxon, Peggy Speas, and Mary Willie. Victor Golla also spoke briefly on the *ti-* distributive prefix in Hupa.

At the business meeting possible sites for the 1992 (and future years') meetings were discussed, but no decision was reached. A meeting-site committee was appointed to decide the matter, consisting of Jim Kari, Keren Rice, and Peggy Speas.

Algonquian/Iroquoian

• The 1990 *Conference on Iroquoian Research* was held at the usual site in Rensselaerville, NY, on September 21-23. Only two papers were delivered that were primarily of linguistic interest. These were: Marianne Mithun, "Agents and Patients", and Wallace Chafe, "Word Order in Seneca." Most of the other 17 papers were on ethnohistorical or ethnographic topics.

• The 23rd *Algonquian Conference* will be held October 25-27, 1991, at the Univ. of Western Ontario. For further information contact: Dept. of Anthropology, Social Science Centre, Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5C2, CANADA.

• Bill Cowan sends us the following update on the availability of Algonquian Conference volumes: "We have only a limited selection of back issues, and all now sell for CAN\$20. The most recent issue, that of the 21st Algonquian Conference [1989], is CAN\$25 at present, but will revert to CAN\$20 when the *Papers of the 22nd Algonquian Conference* come out later on in the year."—For further information, contact: William Cowan, Dept. of Linguistics, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6, CANADA ([613] 788-2807).

Far Western Languages

• The 1991 *Hokan-Penutian Conference* took place on the campus of UC-Santa Cruz, on July 1-2. Papers included:

Robert Oswalt, "History Revealed in Kashaya Sacred Names"; Sally McLendon, "Negation in Eastern Pomo"; Amy Miller, "Agentive-Adjective Morphology in Rumsen"; Catherine Callaghan, "Yok-Utian"; Scott DeLancey, "The Classificatory Stem Class in Klamath"; Geoffrey Gamble, "Yok-Utian"; Scarlett Robbins, "Lexicalized Metrical Foot Structure in Maidu"; Anthony Grant, "Historical, Cultural and Linguistic Aspects of the Fieldwork Enterprise"; Richard Epstein, "Some Uses of the Demonstrative Clitic *pu* in Jamul Diegueño"; Kim Kellogg, "The Interaction of Propositional Meaning and Grammatical Function: A Case Study of the Jamul Auxiliary Verb *paa*"; Mauricio Mixco, "Predicate Continuity in Kiliwa Syntax"; Margaret Langdon, "An Extended Word-Family in Yuman: The Sound-Symbolic Root **X VR"; James Redden, "Accusative Locatives in Walapai and Other Locatives"; Alan Shaterian, "h in Yavapai"; Bruce Nevin, "Obsolescence in Achumawi"; and Steven C. F. Weitz, "The Context of Data: The Case of John Peabody Harrington."

At the business meeting it was decided that the 1992 meeting would be held June 26-28 at UC-Santa Barbara, hosted by Marianne Mithun. It was proposed that a special workshop on Harrington Philology be organized as part of this meeting. This year's authors wishing to publish their papers in the 1991 *Proceedings* should submit camera-ready copy to Jim Redden (Linguistics, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, IL 62901) by Friday, October 18.

• The *Proceedings of the 1989 Hokan-Penutian Languages Workshop* (papers from the meeting held during the Linguistic Institute at the Univ. of Arizona, Tucson) are now available for \$6.50. The volume contains:

Eugene Buckley, "The Structure of the Alsea Verb Root"; Scott DeLancey, "Diachronic Notes on Klamath Verb Suffixes"; Margaret Langdon & Leanne Hinton, "Homophonous vs. Polysemous Roots: Remarks on the Semantic Structure of the Proto-Yuman Lexicon"; Monica Macaulay, "A Preliminary Look at Karok Pitch Accent"; Amy Miller, "Notes on Different-Subject Marking in Jamul Diegueño"; Pamela Munro & Lynn Gordon, "Inflectional Ablaut in the River [Yuman] Languages"; and Noel Rude, "The Grammar of Kinship Terms in Sahaptin."

Order from: Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. — The 1988 *Proceedings* [Univ. of Oregon meeting] are available from the same address for \$8. The 1990 *Proceedings* [UC-San Diego meeting] can be obtained for \$10 from James Redden, Dept. of Linguistics, Southern Illinois Univ., Carbondale, IL 62901.

Siouan

• The theme of this year's spring conference at the John G. Neihardt Center in Bancroft, Nebraska, was *Preserving and Publishing the Native American Tradition*. Two items of linguistic interest were on the program, both on Siouan languages. One was a presentation by Kathleen Danker on the analysis and translation of Winnebago Trickster tales as told by Felix White. (Mr. White was also present to answer questions and take part in a panel discussion.) The other was a presentation by Catherine Rudin, John Mangan, and Clifford Wolfe on a variety of efforts to preserve the Omaha language through recordings, publications, and a language-teaching program in local public schools. The conference was attended by about 200 people, including representatives of the Omaha and Winnebago tribes.

Uto-Aztecan/Nahuatl Studies

• The *Friends of Uto-Aztecan* had a very pleasant and productive meeting in Santa Cruz last month. As for a 1992 meeting site, Wick Miller has given us the following information to disseminate:

We have two offers for 1992 meeting sites: (1) The California State University campuses at Long Beach and Dominguez Hills, hosted by Rob Franklin & Pam Bunte; or (2) Idaho State University at Pocatello, hosted by Chris Loether. Each location has its advantages: Long Beach is easy to get to, and we could coordinate our dates with the Hohan-Penutian Workshop, scheduled to meet in nearby Santa Barbara on June 26-28. As for Pocatello—we have never met there before, there is pretty (and cool) country roundabout, and Chris tells us that we could involve the nearby Ft. Hall Shoshoni Reservation in the meeting in some fashion. The Friends of Uto-Aztecan need to vote on these two possibilities. Write to Wick Miller (Linguistics, Stewart Building, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112) by October 1, with your vote. A late June or early July date is presumed, but please indicate preferences.

• An NEH Faculty Institute in Nahuatl studies, focusing on Colonial Puebla/Tlaxcala, will be offered during the summer of 1992 by the Univ. of Texas at Austin and the Univ. of the Americas at Puebla-Cholula.

The 6-week program (*In the Land of Cortes and Malinche*) will include a foundation course in Nahuatl, reading of Nahuatl documents, and lectures on the history, architecture, art, music, and social relations of the Puebla/Tlaxcala area from pre-Columbian times to the present. The faculty will be Frances Karttunen, R. Joe Campbell, Frances Berdan, and J. Frederick Schwaller, with Maestro Alberto Zepeda as Special Guest Instructor in contemporary spoken Puebla/Tlaxcala Nahuatl. Among the guest lecturers will be Elizabeth Boone, Miguel Celorio, Alfred W. Crosby, Nigel Davies, Jane Hill, Eduardo Merlo, and Susan Tattershall. The first three weeks of the Institute will take place in Texas, and the second three weeks in Mexico. NEH will subsidize housing, meals, and travel for participants, and provide a weekly stipend. Participants will be appointed visiting scholars at the Univ. of Texas and will have access to all of its scholarly resources, including the Benson Latin American Collection, one of the largest Latin American libraries in the world. Participation is limited to 25 selected faculty members in the humanities or social sciences at institutions in the USA. Proficiency in Spanish, while useful, is not required. The application

deadline is March 1, 1992. For further information and applications, contact: NEH Summer Institute 1992, Mexican Center, Institute of Latin American Studies, Richardson Hall 1.310, Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712-1284; telephone: (512) 471-5551.

• The Institute of Latin American Studies at UT-Austin is printing corrected copies of *Foundation Course in Nahuatl Grammar*, by Frances Karttunen & R. Joe Campbell for use by participants in the NEH Institute described above. They will make extra copies available to others on a cost basis. The price is \$21.95 plus \$3 shipping & handling (same for USA or overseas), and checks should be made out to the Institute of Latin American Studies. The *Foundation Course* is a 2-volume set in notebook form. Volume 1 contains lessons and exercises, with appendices on Molina's 1571 dictionary, on vowel-length and glottalization, and on borrowing between Spanish and Nahuatl. Volume 2 contains vocabulary lists for each chapter and keys to all the exercises. The book prepares beginning students for J. Richard Andrews' comprehensive and demanding grammar, and can be used for home study without a teacher. Order from: Institute of Latin American Studies, Sid Richardson Hall, Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712-1284.

Mayan News

• The XIII (XIII) *Taller Maya* was held in Rabinal, Baja Verapaz, Guatemala, June 24-28. Five major themes were addressed: Linguistics (applied, descriptive, prescriptive, and historical); Sociolinguistics (planning, linguistic politics, speaker attitudes); Education (effects of alphabetization, bilingualism); Epigraphy; and Mayan Mathematics.

• The International Congress of Americanists (Tulane, July 7-11) had several symposia of interest to Mayanists. These included four separate sessions devoted to *Recent Research in Mayan Linguistics* (organized by Judith M. Maxwell & Barbara Edmonson) and two symposia on ancient Mesoamerican writing systems: *Recent Research on Mayan Hieroglyphics* (organized by Katherine Josserand & Nicholas Hopkins), and *Escrituras Meso-Americanas: Descifre y Lecturas* (organized by Joaquín Garlaza).

Andean Languages

• An *International Conference on Language, Language Policy and Education in the Andes* will be held at the Univ. of Delaware, October 28-30, 1991.

The themes of the conference will be 1) the linguistic structure of the indigenous languages of the western Andean countries (primarily Quechua and Aymara); 2) the structure of the Spanish spoken in the region; 3) the socio-linguistics of language use in the region; and 4) national language policy in the region, especially as it relates to education and the legal and practical status of the indigenous languages. It is hoped that papers will be presented in all the above areas. In addition, the organizers hope to hold a panel of discussion on the Quechua alphabet.

The official languages of the conference will be Spanish and English. Papers will be either 20 minutes for presentation with 10

minutes for discussion, or 45 minutes for presentation with 15 minutes for discussion (submissions should indicate the amount of time needed). There will be two or three invited speakers from South America whose names will be announced later. Selected papers from the conferences will appear in a volume to be published by the Latin American Studies Program of the University of Delaware.

Although the announced abstract deadline has passed (June 1, 1991), interested scholars may still wish to contact the organizers: International Conference on Language, Language Policy and Education in the Andes, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716-2551. The conference will be held immediately following the annual meeting of the NorthEast Linguistic Society (NELS), October 25-27. For information on NELS, contact the NELS Coordinating Committee, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Delaware, Newark, DE 19716-2551.

• *An Intensive Course in Aymara Language and Culture* will be held during the autumn of 1992 at the Centre for Latin-American Cultural Studies in King's College London. The course will be given by Juan de Dios Yapita, Director of the Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara in La Paz, Bolivia. Prof. Yapita has published widely on Aymara language and culture, edits an Aymara language newspaper, and is active in forming language policy in Bolivia. The course will focus on the dialects of the Southern Andes spoken in Oruro and the north of Potosí. The learning of conversational skills will be combined with an examination of Aymara texts in a series of research seminars on work in progress. The course will be equivalent to one teaching unit (40 hours) and will be open to both under- and post-graduates. For further details write: The Director, Centre for Latin-American Cultural Studies, Dept. of Spanish, King's College London, Strand, London WC2R 2LS (tel: 071 873 2205). Deadline for applications is June 30, 1992.

REVIEW AND COMMENT

The Real American Indian Literary Canon

Wayne Suttles

[Early in May, the Portland *Oregonian* published an Op-Ed piece by Joe Uris (a well-known local talk-show host) in which he characterized the traditional Western literary canon as "white, male and consumed with issues of class, power and wealth." Uris urged his readers to "hear other voices." As an example of "another voice" he quoted from a text "spoken in 1854" by Chief Seattle:

This we know. The earth does not belong to man: Man belongs to the earth. This we know. All things are connected like the blood which unites one family. All things are connected....

On May 25, 1991, the *Oregonian* printed the following letter from Wayne Suttles, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology at Portland State University.]

Joe Uris is right. We must not abandon our own intellectual heritage, and we must also understand how people of other times and places have made sense of the world. But let's be sure what we are adding to the canon is genuine.

As an example of the ecological viewpoint that the white West is supposedly just now discovering in American Indian thought, Uris quotes words widely believed to have been spoken in 1854 on the shores of Puget Sound by Chief Seattle. They are noble words. But Seattle never spoke them. As shown by Rudolf Kaiser ["Chief Seattle's Speech(es): American Origins and European Reception", in B. Swann & A. Krupat (eds.), *Recovering the Word: Essays on Native American Literature*. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1987], they were produced around 1970 in Texas by a white filmscript writer. Versions of Seattle's supposed speech were subsequently circulated widely among environmentalists, especially in Europe. I point this out not to denigrate those who have been moved by the words Seattle is supposed to have said, but to warn against the quick acceptance of something as genuine just because it satisfies a longing or fits a stereotype. And Seattle's speech is not the only phoney Indian document out there.

But some truly genuine expressions of Native American thought do exist—in the texts in the native languages recorded by anthropologists and linguists and in some places being recorded by the native people themselves. Mining this treasure, however, requires labor, the same kind of labor that [centuries] of scholars have put into the texts of our own past. If we really want to expand the canon with American Indian texts, we must be willing to support the institutional basis it would require. There is a body of texts in the native languages of Oregon—Chinookan, Kalapuyan, Coosan, Sahaptin, Klamath—recorded from the 1880s on by Franz Boas, Melville Jacobs and others and partly analyzed in different ways by Jacobs, Dell Hymes and others. But there is no department or program in any Oregon institution where students can devote themselves to this material, as they might to the European classics.

Of course, to promote such an endeavor, we must also be willing to risk discovering that these expressions of native thought do not conform to our stereotypes.

[In a communication from Suttles about this letter, he drew our attention to an earlier statement of his along similar lines (*American Anthropologist* 81: 97-8, 1979). Writing critically of an ethnologist who appears to know "practically nothing about the [Kwakiutl] language ... from which he tries to adduce evidence for his structuralist/symbolist analysis," Suttles muses: "Why does this deplorable situation still exist? Mainly, I believe, because academia currently offers few rewards and hardly any place for scholarship based on the mastery of Native American languages and literatures. I suspect that the Boas-Hunt five-foot shelf of Kwakiutl texts will never be used by anyone who has mastered them until Kwakiutl is taught as the Old World languages are and Kwakiutl texts are studied in the tradition of the Humanities, for their own intrinsic value rather than to serve some currently fashionable theoretical end."]

A BIT OF HISTORY

[With this issue of the Newsletter we inaugurate yet another feature: a history column. Readers are encouraged to send in brief anecdotes, documents, quotations, and other historical items that might illuminate the development of our field. Our kickoff item below was suggested by a colleague who definitely thinks the CAIL belongs at the LSA. -Ed.]

Kroeber to Sapir: Shake Off Anthropology

[The following passage is from a personal letter that Alfred Kroeber wrote to Edward Sapir on January 17, 1921. Kroeber was replying to a letter from Sapir, unfortunately lost, in which the younger scholar seems to have expressed frustration with the intellectual isolation of his museum job in Ottawa and with anthropological work generally. The full text of the letter can be found on pp. 361-4 of V. Golla (ed.), *The Sapir-Kroeber Correspondence: Letters Between Edward Sapir and A. L. Kroeber, 1905-1925*. (Berkeley: Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of California, 1984.)—Ed.]

...You are wholly right about getting your work out of the anthropological classification. Most of us [academic anthropologists] don't dream of professing anything but abhorrence for languages, and the bulk of the minority are satisfied to claw together raw material. As for a *theoretical* interest, I may be overlooking someone, but when you have named Sapir, Boas, Radin, Kroeber, and Harrington, I think you are through. Harrington is too wholly under the sway of an obsession ever to do more than collect; Paul [Radin] we've discussed to sufficiency; and my hand is too clumsy and perception too slow for me ever to convert interest into the sort of production that counts. So the sooner you shake off the anthropology stamp, the better.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Languages of the Aboriginal Southeast: An Annotated Bibliography. Karen M. Booker. Native American Bibliography Series, 15. Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1991. 265 pp. \$32.50. [A splendid scholarly guide to the published works, reviews, dissertations and theses that have been produced in the last 100 years on the aboriginal languages of the Southeast (as geographically delimited by James Crawford in *Studies in Southeastern Indian Languages*, 1975). The coverage picks up where James C. Pilling's BAE bibliographies (1885-91) left off, and includes everything of primarily linguistic interest subsequently published on the Muskogean, Siouan, Algonquian, Iroquoian, and other less firmly classified languages of the area (over 25 in all), living or extinct. No unpublished works appear except for theses and dissertations, although a number of manuscript catalogues are cited. While this is basically a linguistic bibliography, B. makes an attempt to include relevant ethnographic and historical work as well as pedagogical and religious materials (particularly

for Cherokee, Creek and Choctaw), but this coverage is far from exhaustive. Most of the 1,912 entries—arranged alphabetically by author—are annotated (the language content is always noted, except where explicit in the title), and an index provides access by language and major subject. Recognizing that “much of the most exciting linguistic research” on these languages is the product of the last few years, and is only now being published, B. adds to her Introduction an impressive two-page list of “Works In Progress” (xviii-xix), mostly books and articles due to be published before the end of 1991. *Languages of the Aboriginal Southeast* is the most recent addition to a series of bibliographies of American Indianist scholarship that was inaugurated in 1980 with Marken & Hoover's *Bibliography of the Sioux*. The only other specifically linguistic bibliography in this series is William Bright's very useful *Bibliography of the Languages of Native California* (1982), still available for \$17.50.—Order from: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 52 Liberty St., P.O. Box 4167, Metuchen, NJ 08840 (201-548-8600).]

Registro de la variación fonológica en el náhuatl moderno: Un estudio de caso. Cristina Monzón. Ediciones de la Casa Chata 34, Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, 1990. 225 pp. No price indicated. [A detailed study of the phonological systems and dialect diversity of Nahuatl in the Sierra de Zongolica area of the Sierra Madre Oriental, in the vicinity of Orizaba. The purpose of the study is to establish a model for the integrated study (across dialect areas, incorporating a wide range of social and ethnographic data, and with diachronic sensitivity) of the entire Nahuatl-speaking area.—Order from: Lic. Agueda Burgos, Coordinadora de Difusión, C.I.E.S.A.S., Hidalgo y Matamoros, Col. Tlapan, CP 14000, México D.F., MEXICO.]

A Discourse-Centered Approach to Culture: Native South American Myths and Rituals. Greg Urban. Texas Linguistic Series, Univ. of Texas Press, 1991. 224 pp. \$35. [In this important critique of structuralism (and structural-functionalism) U. draws on his wide experience as a linguistic anthropologist in lowland South America to argue that culture is not necessarily a shared entity, equally accessible to all members of a community. Instead, culture is “localized” in discourse, and “the extent of sharing and continuity is open to empirical investigation through the comparison of actual instances of discourse usage.” Many of U.'s examples come from Shokleng (and Jules Henry's Kaingang) and Shavante, and include analyses of parallelism, ceremonial dialogues, ritual wailing, and other discourse phenomena he has observed and recorded in extensive fieldwork in these and other South American groups. U. sees an important contrast between northern Amazonian societies (such as the Tukanoans of the Vaupés), where “social cohesion is produced by the attractive forces of difference” and multilingualism is often the norm, and the societies of Central Brazil which “hew more closely to the classical model of a society knit together by a single language.”—Order from: Univ. of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819.]

Similarity and Variation in Plant Names in Five Tupi-Guarani Languages (Eastern Amazonia). William Balée & Denny Moore. *Bulletin of the Florida Museum of Natural History: Biological Sciences*, 35(4), 1991. 53 pp. \$2.90. [Examination of 625 plant names (for 167 species) in Araweté, Asurini, Ka'apor, Tembé, and Wayäpi. B. & M. attempt to explain why words denoting certain plants are nearly the same in most of these languages, whereas words for other plants show great variability. The results indicate that the more intensely managed plants have higher ratios of interlinguistic similarity, and that this correlates with different naming patterns. Domesticated and semi-domesticated plants are much less frequently given metaphorical names than are non-domesticates. It is suggested that cultural factors of plant management and the plant naming system combine with the linguistic properties of names and diachronic linguistic processes to produce similarity and variation in plant vocabulary. — Order from: Managing Editor—Bulletin, Florida Museum of Natural History, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611-2035.]

The Language of the Inka since the European Invasion. Bruce Mannheim. *Texas Linguistic Series*, Univ. of Texas Press, 1991. 336 pp. \$25. [A diachronic sociolinguistic study of Southern Peruvian Quechua (Inka), from the end of the Inka empire, in 1532, through the colonial period to the present day. Following an introductory chapter on Quechua prehistory, dialectology, and linguistic geography, M. devotes chapters 2 and 3 to describing the ways in which the language was affected by the social, cultural, and political changes of the colonial period. A major portion of the book (chapters 5-8) is given over to a formal treatment of the development of the phonological system of Southern Peruvian Quechua during the last five centuries, with an interesting chapter (6) on the reflection of phonological changes in colonial texts. In two concluding chapters (9-10) M. uses the history of Southern Peruvian Quechua as a case study in pattern explanations of linguistic change. Some of the chapters are reworked from earlier papers, but the result is an impressive synthesis. — Order from: Univ. of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819.]

New Publications from the Alaska Native Language Center

The Lexical Phonology of Masset Haida. John Enrico. ANLC Research Paper 8, 1991. 272 pp. \$15. [The result of 13 years of work on the Masset dialect of Haida, spoken in the northern part of the Queen Charlotte Islands and in a few communities in southern Alaska.]

Tanaina Plantlore/Dena'ina K'et'una: An Ethnobotany of the Dena'ina Indians of Southcentral Alaska. Priscilla Russell Kari. Revised edition, 1991. 205 pp. \$16. [Originally published in 1977, this is the most comprehensive ethnobotanical study of any Alaska Native group. The folklore and medicinal uses of more than 110 plants are described. The introduction and appendices contain a discussion of Dena'ina (Tanaina) territory in the Cook Inlet area. Illustrated with color photographs.]

Lower Tanana Athabaskan Listening and Writing Exercises. James Kari. 1991. 27 pp. and 60-minute cassette. \$8. [A presentation of the sound system and the new orthography of Lower Tanana, accompanied by an audio tape with key words by Isabel Charlie and conversational practice by Peter John. Also included is the story "Fishing Work" by Evelyn Alexander and a list of 68 placenames in the Fairbanks area.]

This is the Way We Make Our Baskets/Dats'en Ło K'iyh Tih'ok Tr'eghohh. Dorothy & Matthew Titus. Second edition, 1991. [An expert basketmaker from Minto explains how to make baskets from birchbark and willow root. Text in Lower Tanana Athabaskan with English translations. Originally published in 1979, this revised edition uses the new Lower Tanana writing system.]

K'etetaalkkaanee: The One Who Paddled Among the People and Animals. Catherine Attla. 1990. 149 pp. \$12. [A traditional pan-Athabaskan and pan-Eskimo story cycle, told here in 24 episodes. Text in Koyukon Athabaskan and English is presented in bicolunar format.]

K'etetaalkkaanee: An Analytical Companion Volume. Chad Thompson. 1990. 184 pp. \$12. [In this teacher's guide, Thompson carefully examines each of the episodes in the story cycle, and explains K'etetaalkkaanee's place in Native American storytelling tradition.]

Elnguq. Anna W. Jacobson. 1990. 114 pp. \$10. [A fictionalized account of the author's childhood in the remote Eskimo village of Iqsalleq in the Kwethluk Mountains of southwestern Alaska. This is the first novel ever to be written in Central Yupik.]

Unangam Ungiikangin Kayux Tunusangin • Unangam Uniikangis Ama Tunuzangis: Aleut Tales and Narratives. Collected by Waldemar Jochelson. Edited by Knut Bergsland & Moses Dirks. 1990. 720 pp. \$25. [Jochelson's valuable collection of Aleut folklore was recorded on wax cylinders in 1909-10. Bergsland and Dirks (an Atkan Aleut) have carefully edited the 87 stories, with Aleut and English translation on facing pages. The illustrations are by the late Aleut artist Alfred Stepetin, and nearly 60 photographs are also included, many recently acquired from archives in the USSR.]

Order from: ANLC, Box 900111, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120 (tel: 907-474-7874). For orders to \$25 add \$3.50 for 4th class postage within the US. For orders from \$25.01 to \$60, add \$5. Postage for orders over \$60, 1st class, and non-US addresses will be billed separately.

The Great Eskimo Vocabulary Hoax, and Other Irreverent Essays on the Study of Language. Geoffrey K. Pullum. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1991. 236 pp. \$14.95. [A collection of 23 witty and opinionated essays on the practice of linguistics in the 1980s, all of them originally published as "Topic...Comment" columns in the journal *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*.

Only one essay specifically focuses on American Indian linguistics, but it's probably the best one in the collection and provides the title for the book. (It deals with Laura Martin's debunking of that stupendous example of academic fakelore, the zillion "Eskimo Words For Snow", and has been mentioned on these pages before.) Elsewhere in the collection a few other American Indianist matters get passing mention (such as P.'s list of "Four Extraordinarily Ignorant Claims About Languages In Books By Linguists" [p. 197], three of which—not surprisingly—concern American Indian languages; or P.'s puzzled query [p. 60]: "why is *IJAL* shrinking vertically?") For the most part, though, this is a book for general linguists, particularly theoretically inclined ones who can laugh at their own foibles and frustrations. James D. McCawley contributes an appreciative Foreword and P. has added some prefatory notes to the original essays. ("The Great Eskimo Vocabulary Hoax" itself has been equipped with an appendix, "Yes, But How Many Really?", with data and analysis from Tony Woodbury.) — Order from: Univ. of Chicago Press, 11030 South Langley Ave., Chicago, IL 60628. Add \$2 for shipping & handling.]

The Maidu Indian Myths and Stories of Hanc'ibijim. Edited and translated by William Shipley. Heyday Books, 1991. 192 pp. \$11.95. [Texts collected by Roland B. Dixon in 1902-03 from an accomplished Maidu storyteller carefully and lovingly translated by the senior scholar in Maidu linguistics. Shipley strives to capture the theatricality of the original tellings, and explains in a detailed appendix how he went about the job. (Except for the samples in this appendix, the original Maidu texts are not printed.) Gary Snyder, in an appreciative foreword, calls this lively corpus of traditional California literature "unsweetened, unsentimental, and irreducible." — Order from Heyday Books, P.O. Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.]

The Dimension of Participation. Hansjakob Seiler. Translated and edited by Fernando Leal. Centro de Investigación de Lenguas Indígenas, Univ. de Guadalajara, [1990] [= *Función* No.7, Junio 1988]. 203 pp. \$15. [English translation of an internal publication of the Institute for Linguistics of the Univ. of Cologne. Part I ("An Overview of the Techniques") is based on notes for a course given by S. at Cologne during 1983-84; Part II ("Participation as a Universal Dimension of Language") is a theoretical essay written in 1984. In this work S. is concerned with developing a "guiding hypothesis" that will interconnect the phenomena variously known as valency, orientation, transitivity, case marking, verb serialization, causativization, AUX predication, and second verb paraphrasing. He draws on a wide range of data analyzed by the Cologne Typology Project (UNITYP), including a significant amount from American Indian languages (data from Algonquian, Ute, Guarani, Dakota, and Eastern Pomo are cited). — Order from: Centro de Investigación de Lenguas Indígenas, Apdo. Postal 1-1379, C.P. 44101 Guadalajara, Jalisco, México.]

International Encyclopedia of Linguistics. William Bright (Editor in Chief). Oxford Univ. Press, 1991. Four volumes. \$395 (\$335 until Sept. 30, 1991). [A comprehensive reference

survey of all fields of linguistics, with 400 contributors. Signed articles specifically concerned with American languages include: "Arawakan Languages" (Desmond C. Derbyshire); "Athabaskan Languages" (Eung-Do Cook); "Cariban Languages" (B. J. Hoff); "Eskimo-Aleut Languages" (Lawrence D. Kaplan); "Guaranian Languages" (Robert A. Dooley); "Iroquoian Languages" (Marianne Mithun); "Mayan Languages" and "Meso-American Languages" (Lyle Campbell); "Nahuatl" (Frances Karttunen); "North American Languages" (David Rood); "Quechuan Languages" (Willem F. H. Adelaar); "Salishan Languages" (M. Dale Kinkade); "Siouan Languages" (David S. Rood); "South American Languages" (Harriet E. Manelis Klein); "Tupian Languages" (Cheryl J. Jensen); "Uto-Aztecan Languages" (Wick R. Miller); and "Yucatec Mayan" (John S. Robertson). A number of other articles deal with topics of central interest to Americanist linguistic research, or were written by prominent Americanists: "Anthropological Linguistics: Overview" (Jane H. Hill); "Anthropological Linguistics: Early History in North America" (Regna Darnell); "Leonard Bloomfield" (Robert A. Hall, Jr.); "Discourse: Overview" (Wallace Chafe); "Ethnography of Speaking" (Joel Sherzer); "Ethnopoetics" (Dell Hymes); "Ethnosemantics" (Eugene S. Hunn); "Etymology" (Eric Pratt Hamp); "Fieldwork and Linguistic Theory" (Judith L. Aissen); "Functional Grammar" (Sandra A. Thompson); "Literacy: Writing Systems and Literacy" (Ron Scollon); "Orthography Planning" (Marianne Mithun); "Ritual Language" (John W. Du Bois); "Edward Sapir" (Fred Eggan); "Siberian Languages" (Bernard Comrie); "Text and Discourse in Anthropological Linguistics" (Richard Bauman); and "Benjamin Lee Whorf" (John B. Carroll). — Order from: Oxford Univ. Press, Humanities & Social Sciences Marketing Dept., 200 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016. Add \$12 for shipping and handling.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Ethnohistory [Duke U Press, Box 6697, College Station, Durham, NC 27708]

38.1 (Winter 1991):

Helen Hornbeck Tanner, "Erminie Wheeler-Voegelin (1903-1988), Founder of the American Society for Ethnohistory" (58-72) [A sketch of the "complex and varied life" of the scholar whose career was intermeshed with Carl Voegelin's for two decades. A bibliography of her major works is appended.]

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

57.1 (Jan. 1991):

Timothy R. Montler & Heather K. Hardy, "The Phonology of Negation in Alabama" (1-23) [The allomorphs of the negative in Alabama are phonologically predictable if negation and agreement systems are separately treated.]

Noel Rude, "On the Origin of the Nez Perce Ergative NP Suffix" (24-50) [The Nez Perce ergative case-marker *-nim* derives from the directional which otherwise functions to mark verbs for motion 'hither'. This nicely patterns with the derivation of the objective case-marker from the translocative directional.]

Keren Rice, "Intransitives in Slave (Northern Athapaskan): Arguments for Unaccusatives" (51-69) [Five sources of evidence show that Slave intransitive verbs must be divided into those with underlying agentive subjects ("unergative") and those with underlying nonagentive subjects ("unaccusative"). Slave thus gives strong support to Perlmutter's Unaccusative Hypothesis.]

David Leedom Shaul, "Eudeve Morphosyntax: An Overview" (70-107) [A descriptive survey of the inflectional morphology and syntax of an extinct Uto-Aztecan language of Northern Mexico, based on the surviving 17th century sources.]

Gunther Michelson, "Iroquoian Terms for Wampum" (108-116) [A noun root meaning 'wampum' appears to be reconstructable in Proto-Northern-Iroquoian (ca. 1,900-2,400 BP), although not in Proto-Iroquoian. Other terms are of later date, but the basic concept of wampum as a "device to fulfill certain societal functions" seems to be of considerable age.]

Barbara Edmonson, "Linguistic and Ethnographic Materials in the Schuller Papers Collection of the Latin American Library, Tulane University" (116-118) [The papers of Rudolph Schuller, an Austrian linguist who worked extensively in South America and Mexico in the early 1900s, were acquired by Tulane in the 1920s. E. has recently made a detailed examination of the linguistic and ethnographic portions of this collection. The fullest and most valuable materials concern the Huastecs.]

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

67.1 (March 1991):

Robert E. MacLaury, "Social and Cognitive Motivations of Change: Measuring Variability in Color Semantics" (34-62) [Comparison of color categorization in two Mayan languages shows that different motives can govern change in the system. In Navenchauc Tzotzil, a high value placed on tradition has led to deviation from the expected evolutionary sequence (exemplified in Tenejapa Tzeltal).]

Language in Society [Cambridge U Press, 40 W 20th St, New York, NY 10011]

20.1 (March 1991):

Penelope M. Harvey, "Drunken Speech and the Construction of Meaning: Bilingual Competence in the Southern Peruvian Andes" (1-36) [Drunks in a bilingual community in the Dept. of Cusco, Peru, exploit the complex and ambiguous social meanings of Spanish vs. Quechua.]

Guy Lanoue, "Language Loss, Language Gain: Cultural Camouflage and Social Change among the Sekani of Northern British Columbia" (87-115) [Why do the modern Sekani mostly speak English when they have little direct contact with Euro-Canadians and derive no particular economic advantage from speaking English? L. argues that English is "an instrument that maintains the new identity the Sekani have been forced to adopt if they are to remain Sekani."]

Newsletter of the Edward Sapir Society of Japan [c/o Mikio Hirabayashi, Daito Bunka U, 1-9-1, Takashimadaira, Itabashiku, Tokyo, JAPAN 175]

5 (March 1991):

William Bright, "Sapir and Distant Linguistic Relationship" (19-25) [A comparison of Sapir's methods to Greenberg's shows that the latter has "abandoned valuable principles stated by Sapir."]

E. F. Konrad Koerner, "The Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis, a Preliminary History" (39-55) [In this progress report on a much larger study, K. sketches the transmission of 'Weltanschauungstheorie' from Humboldt to Whorf.]

SAIL - Studies in American Indian Literatures [c/o Elizabeth H. McDade, Box 112, U of Richmond, VA 23173]

3.1 (Spring 1991):

[Special issue devoted to traditional literatures]

Toby C. S. Langen & Bonnie Barthold, "The Texts are Compelling: Introduction to This Issue" (1-7)

Victoria Howard, "Awl and Her Son's Son" and "Grizzly Woman Killed People" (8-18) [English versions of Clackamas Chinook myth texts collected by Melville Jacobs.]

Craig Thompson, "Gender Representation in Two Clackamas Myths" (19-39) [Literary analysis of the two preceding texts, with special attention to their representation of the status of women.]

Crisca Bierwert, "The Figure of Speech is Amatory" (40-79) [A study of the linguistic "texture" of a Lushootseed story narrated by Martha Lamont. The text of the story, "The Marriage of Crow", is given in both Lushootseed-transcribed by Thom Hess & Levi Lamont-and English translation, in a line/verse format.]

Voprosy Iazykoznaniiia [Institut Russkogo Iazyka, Ul. Volkhona 18/2, 121019 Moskva, G-19, USSR]

1991.1 (January-February 1991):

M[erritt] Ruhlen, "Proisxozhdenie Iazyka: retrospektiva i perspektiva [The Origin of Language: retrospect and prospect]" (5-19) [Summary of recent work on genetic relationships among the languages of the world. Some attention to Greenberg's claims about the languages of the Americas.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 51(10) through 51(11), April - May 1991.

McDonough, Joyce M., Ph.D., U. of Massachusetts, 1990. *Topics in the Phonology and Morphology of Navajo Verbs*. 307 pp. [Navajo has been considered a canonical example of (typologically rare) "slot-and-filler template" morphology. M. offers an alternative treatment, with the verb showing a bipartite structure consisting of (the universal categories) "Verb" and "Infl." This analysis has the benefit both of linking Navajo—and general Athabaskan—data to the cross-linguistic investigation of word formation, and of providing evidence for a configurational theory of morphology. DAI 51(11): 3725-A.] [Order # DA 9110184]

Spring, Cari L., Ph.D., U. of Arizona, 1990. *Implications of Axininca Campa for Prosodic Morphology and Reduplication*. 290 pp. [An examination of Axininca Campa within the tenets of the emerging theory of Prosodic Morphology. Axininca reduplication can only be formalized as a process where the prosodic word is built on the verb base and duplicated. Thus Axininca shows that the prosodic word is a legitimate base of morphology, contrary to earlier views which allow only the foot as a base. DAI 51(11): 3728-A.] [Order # DA 9108427]

Stonham, John T., Ph.D., Stanford U., 1990. *Current Issues in Morphological Theory*. 263 pp. [S. claims that all morphology can be reduced to a single process of *combination* which operates on a strictly local basis, although often with multi-tiered representations of the form. Processes employing non-local, string-dependent machinery lead to misanalysis, loss of generalizations, and overgeneration of forms. To elucidate his thesis, S. uses data on morpheme-based reduplication in Nitinaht, stress assignment conditioned by suffixes in Interior Salish, variable-length vowels and hypocoristic formation in Nootka, and grammatically-conditioned metathesis in several languages. DAI 51(11): 3729-A.] [Order # DA 9108909]

[Copies of most dissertations abstracted in *DAI* are available in microform or xerox format from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are \$27 each, xeroxed (paper-bound) copies are \$32.50 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Postage extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: (800)-521-3042 (most of US); (800)-343-5299 (Canada); from Michigan and Alaska call collect: (313)-761-4700, ext. 781.]

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

[Beginning with this issue of the Newsletter, Geoff Gamble (Dept. of Anthropology, Washington State Univ.) will be joining me as Associate Editor of the Corner. Geoff's contributions will be tagged "G.G." to distinguish them from my own semi-computer-literate snippets. Additional contributions from the computer-wise (and computer-weary) are always welcome, particularly if sent by e-mail. Our addresses are Būnet: gfa004c@calstate (yours truly) and gamble@wsuvm1 (Geoff) --V.G.]

Standardization and Data Sharing, Part1: TeX [G.G.]

Most readers of this column work with languages other than English, and often need to produce hard copy in phonetic transcription or other non-standard orthographies. We make demands on text processing that often exceed the capabilities of our equipment and programs. Even when we find an individual solution for our particular needs, we are seldom able to share our files with colleagues who have different computers, software, and their own way of dealing with peculiar orthographies. Most of us have made hardware and software commitments, and have become fairly adept at using a particular configuration. In fact, many of us have become so devoted to our particular systems (Macintosh vs. IBM; Word vs. Wordstar vs. WordPerfect vs. ...; etc.) that we find it impossible to consider alternatives. Over the next few issues of the *Newsletter* I plan to devote a part of this column to reviewing the many different text and typesetting software packages available to those using PCs (IBM and clones, Macintosh, Amiga, Atari, and some others), as well as to those working on mainframe computers, with particular attention to those packages that might help establish some standardization in our handling of phonetic material and which allow for the "sharing" of material between colleagues.

I am going to start with a fresh look at an old software package, *TeX*. TeX is a typesetting program available worldwide for mainframe computers and for major desktop PCs. The TeX system has been around a relatively long time. It was developed during the late 70s and early 80s to accurately and beautifully typeset books and other materials that make extensive use of special symbols, especially mathematical equations, and has proven so effective for this purpose that it has become the accepted standard for the American Mathematical Society.

The value of such an accepted standard should be stressed here. One of my colleagues in math is just completing a paper for presentation at an international conference in Sicily later this summer. He wrote the paper (a mixture of text and equations) on his personal computer (a PC clone) and had the draft versions printed on a departmental printer. The final draft was sent to a printer at the university's computer center for a clean copy, and at the same time sent it by e-mail to the conference organizers in Europe for printing on a Linotronics printer there. He has also e-mailed drafts of the paper to a number of colleagues, using a variety of computer systems but all running TeX, and they have been able to load the paper and review the text and equations in the form they were written. Compare this to my situation when, recently, I wanted to distribute drafts of my current work in Yokuts and Penutian to a number of colleagues. I was compelled to send them hard copies via fax or regular mail, rather than data files via e-mail. My colleagues use different computers, different software, and have arrived at different solutions for dealing with special phonetic characters specific to our research area. TeX provides one possible solution to this standardization problem.

TeX is a very powerful set of rules for setting text, determining correct spacing, and formatting complicated pages, yet flexible enough to allow an author to modify it to suit individual needs. TeX takes as input a source file produced on any text editor you can use on your computer (I most often use WordPerfect, but sometimes also Word or some other). The output can be printed on any type of printer (dot-matrix, inkjet, laser or Linotronic) including personal printers, printers at university computer centers, and commercial printing shops. TeX supports an extremely large variety of fonts, has superb routines for kerning and ligatures, and has a related program (METAFONT) that allows the user to develop and generate new and different characters as needed.

The main drawback to TeX is that it is not a WYSIWYG ("What You See Is What You Get") program. All formatting specifications have to

be embedded as codes directly in the text. Users of computers with Graphic User Interface—the Macintosh, and PC systems operating with Windows 3.0—will find this cumbersome and irritating. But those of you who were using computers before GUIs became common will probably not find TeX codes particularly painful or difficult. The following is a typical linguistic TeX input file:

```
\input phonetic.tex
\wskip lin
\centerline{\bf Wikchamni/Yawelmani}
\wskip 6pt
\magnification = \magstephalf
Hid. yahmak' sawyiwsa' = Yaw. yahmak' wip'wit'sen.
Hid. \esh ro'm
Hid. tsa'glottal an na' \esh ro'me$cdot$na = Yaw. mi'in na'
\esh romen.
wala\esh r\uplett{h}, soquilla
```

This file will produce several lines of J. P. Harrington's Wikchamni/Yawelmani notes in their complete original phonetic detail, as follows:

Wikchamni/Yawelmani

```
Hid. yahmak' sawyiwsa' = Yaw. yahmak' wip'wit'sen.
Hid. \ro'm.
Hid. tsa'an na' fro'me-na = Yaw. mi'in na' fromen.
wala\esh r\uplett{h}, soquilla
```

The codes to call various phonetic symbols are somewhat awkward to type (e.g. `\uplett{h}` for superscript h in the example above), but the user can compose the text using a screen font and then make the necessary conversions to TeX codes with a global search/replace command after the file is finished.

TeX is not the answer to all our problems, but it does offer one way of dealing with the problems of standardization and sharing data files. Since most university mainframes have a version of TeX available (for the mathematicians!) even those who do not have access to a PC can produce high quality manuscripts that could be shared within the linguistic community. In the next issue I would like to look at worldwide planning currently under way for character standardization, and in subsequent issues I will discuss other possible solutions using current software packages.

If there are other computer-related topics you would like to hear about or comment on, please feel free to contact me at the Dept. of Anthropology, Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA 99164-4910, or by e-mail at gamble@wsuvm1.

Exploring the E-Mail World: The LINGUIST List

After years of resisting the idea of electronic mail, your Editor finally acquired an e-mail address last March. Soon thereafter he discovered the LINGUIST list, an e-mail "conference" improbably centered until recently on a Unix machine at the Univ. of Western Australia. He is now hopelessly addicted to the almost daily postings from an argumentative horde of linguists (over 1000 at last report) hunched over computer keyboards around the world.

For those of you still outside the electronic mail world, it needs to be said that the greatest benefit the ordinary scholar derives from being plugged into Bitnet, Internet, and the one or two other interlocking networks of mainframes, is the sudden sense of personal connectedness. E-mail exchanges are not exactly instantaneous, but they can come pretty close,

and it is possible to be in daily, even hourly, contact with people you would ordinarily have corresponded with over weeks or months. This is not always an unalloyed delight (the colleague in Seattle who e-mails you a draft of his latest paper on Kickapoo Adverbs on Monday gets irritated when you don't reply with an appreciative critique by Tuesday), but it forges personal links among scholars as few other media can. And the community-building function of e-mail is never more productive, or communicatively innovative, than in "conferences" like LINGUIST.

The e-mail conference ("list", "ListServ", "bulletin board") is an old feature of the subculture of computer hackers, and it derives much of its formal structure (and jargon) from that source. But in the last few years, as the number of non-hackers using e-mail has grown rapidly, conferences have become very important and creative communicational adjuncts to a number of disciplines, subdisciplines, special topics, and institutions. For a conference to come into being, all that is really necessary is an e-mail address dedicated to receiving messages from any interested party at any time (a "listserver" in hacker talk), and an individual willing to serve as the "monitor" (i.e., editor) of these incoming messages. The monitor sifts out the idiocy and redundancy and packages the rest into neat e-mail bundles that are sent back out ("posted" to all "subscribers" on the "list") within a day or so of their receipt.

The LINGUIST conference is monitored by two dedicated young linguists, Anthony Aristar and Helen Dry, both now at Texas A & M. (Aristar was at the Univ. of Western Australia, in Perth, last academic year, which is where the original LINGUIST listserver was set up. It's now at A & M.) The first "issue" (i.e., the first package e-mailed to subscribers) appeared on December 13, 1990. Since then, nearly 300 issues have been posted, most of them containing from 3 to 5 edited incoming messages. (There is already a LINGUIST "archives." Anyone interested should contact John Lawler, Univ. of Michigan, at jlawler@ub.cc.umich.edu, or USERGB4N@UMICHUB.)

The range of theoretical and practical backgrounds among LINGUIST subscribers seems to be as wide as the field of linguistics, and thoroughly international. Some of the postings have touched on broad theoretical topics (the opposition "formalism : functionalism" got a good airing), while others have dealt with very specific queries on grammatical or phonological matters. Probably the greatest number of messages (and the most furious invective) was generated in a weeks-long exchange of opinions on the Quebec law banning the official use of English. Of special interest to Americanists is a continuing discussion of the two major initiatives for standardizing the encoding of characters beyond the basic ASCII set (the Unicode consortium and ISO10646). [More about this in the October *Newsletter*.]

To join in the conversation on LINGUIST (or just to eavesdrop, which is what I do most of the time), all you need to do is send the following message to LISTSERV@TAMVM1.TAMU.EDU (Internet) or LISTSERV@TAMVM1 (Bitnet): `SUBSCRIBE LINGUIST <your name>` (i.e., "subscribe linguist Leonard Bloomfield"). Include nothing more in the message. LINGUIST will figure out the path to follow to get back to your e-mail address and will automatically respond with a long welcoming message. Then the postings will start arriving, and addition will quickly follow.

Extended Character Coding: A Preview

We plan to devote a big chunk of October's Corner to the issues raised in recent efforts to develop a worldwide standard for character encoding. (Such a standard would encompass all common alphabets, sylla-

baries, and Chinese-Japanese characters, as well as phonetic and mathematical symbols.) In the meantime, we highly recommend an article in the July 1991 issue of *BYTE*, "ASCII Goes Global", by Kenneth M. Sheldon (pp. 108-116). The article quotes Ken Whistler extensively. Whistler—one of the major players in the development of "Unicode", the encoding standard being proposed by the US computer industry—is also an Americanist linguist, and a founding member of SSILA.

Macintosh System 7

The Winter 1991 issue of *MacAnthro Newsletter* (Vol. 1, No. 4) is almost entirely devoted to a discussion of the features of Apple's new System 7.0 for the Macintosh. Deborah & Gregory Krall (the *MacAnthro Consultants* team) conclude that System 7's "increased functionality and ease of use is...worth the cost." They hedge this recommendation with many caveats however, and the Corner recommends that Mac-using colleagues who are contemplating a switch to the new System read what the Kralls have to say about its drawbacks (especially in the area of software compatibility) as well as its benefits. A subscription to *MacAnthro Newsletter* is \$9 (US/Canada/Mexico) or \$12 (elsewhere). Checks should be made payable to Deborah Krall and sent to: 13420 Turquoise Ave. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87123. You can reach *MacAnthro* via e-mail at krall@hydra.unm.edu on Internet.

LEARNING AIDS

A list of published and "semi-published" teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages was printed in the September 1988 SSILA Newsletter, and additions and updates have appeared subsequently. Further contributions are most welcome. A printout of all Learning Aids information accumulated to date is available from the Editor for \$2.

Mohawk

A 33-page booklet on *Pronunciation of the Mohawk Language* and a similar booklet on *Nouns and Adjectives of the Mohawk Language*, with accompanying tapes, are the first two installments to appear in a projected series of 10 self-instruction guides, *Kanyen'keha Tawatawi (Let's Speak Mohawk)*, by David Kanatawakhon Maracle. They are available for CAN\$14.95 each (plus 7% G.S.T. for Canadian orders) from: Kanyen'keha Books, Native Language Centre, Department of Anthropology, Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, N6A 5C2 CANADA. More booklets in the series will soon appear; inquire about availability.

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

New Members (April 1 to June 30, 1991)

- Ahenakew, Freda Dept. of Native Studies, 532 Fletcher Argue Bldg., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2 CANADA
- Armstrong, Richard W., Jr. LAFE, 1607 West Ave., Austin, TX 78701
- Baker, Monica 87 Clark St., Mt. Brydges, Ontario N0L 1W0 CANADA
- Bomhard, Allan R. 73 Phillips St., Boston, MA 02114
- Chowning, Ann 7 Ranelagh Terrace, Wellington 5, NEW ZEALAND

- Conner, Debbie 2200 Corley #8F, Las Cruces, NM 88001
- Cutler, Charles L., Jr. 8 Cider Mill Road, Rockfall, CT 06481
- Dinwoodie, David 39874 Hwy 93, Charlo, MT 59824
- Doherty, Brian 8506 Balmoral Place, Chapel Hill, NC 27516
- Egesdal, Steven M. 3707 Round Top Dr., Honolulu, HI 96822
- Giglio, Virginia Music Dept., Univ. of Oklahoma, 560 Parrington Oval, Norman, OK 73019
- Kilroe, Patricia 3711 N. 54th Blvd., Milwaukee, WI 53216
- Krupat, Arnold P.O. Box 215, Gardiner, NY 12525
- Liljeblad, Sven Illerstigen 14II, S-17171 Solna, SWEDEN
- Muntzel, Martha 45 Buena Vista, Mill Valley, CA 94941
- Murray, Bill & Carolyn P.O. Box 118, Ramah, NM 87321
- Nevin, Bruce 49 Sumner St., Gloucester, MA 01930-1546
- Patterson, Trudi A. Route 1, Box 298, Gilbertsville, KY 42044
- Pawley, A. K. Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822
- Pinay, Linden A. Yinka Dene Language Institute, R.R. #2, Hospital Road, Vanderhoof, BC V0J 3A0 CANADA
- Renfrey, George S. 307 Monroe St., Kalamazoo, MI 49007
- Sánchez, Norie W. 25741 Arden Park Dr., Farmington Hills, MI 48336
- Sapir, Philip 5241 King Charles Way, Bethesda, MD 20814
- Singer, Kenneth W. 417 N. Aldine Ave., Park Ridge, IL 60068
- Singerman, Robert P.O. Box 13327, Gainesville, FL 32604-1327
- Suttles, Wayne 6011 NE Thompson, Portland, OR 97213
- Whereat, Donald Confederated Tribes of Coos, Lower Umpqua and Siuslaw, 455 S. 4th St., Coos Bay, OR 97420
- Zwicky, Arnold M. 63 W. Beaumont Rd., Columbus, OH 43214

New Addresses (since April 1, 1991)

- Alpher, Barry c/o Mouton De Gruyter, Genthiner Strasse 13, D-1000 Berlin 30, GERMANY
- Aoki, Haruo 1501 Elm St., El Cerrito, CA 94530
- Bell, Amelia Rector 1901 N. Rhodes #42, Arlington, VA 22201
- Croese, Robert A. 4302 - 39th St. W., Apt. 16, Bradenton, FL 34205
- Crump, Marilu D. 19516 Midland Ave., Mokena, IL 60448
- Davilault, Diane Dept. Sciences de l'Education, Univ. du Québec à Chicoutimi, Chicoutimi, Québec G7H 2B1 CANADA
- Howard, Philip G. 408 - 10935 21st Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T6J 6R3 CANADA
- Iutzi-Mitchell, Roy D. P.O. Box 1128, Bethel, AK 99559-1128
- Jensen, Allen & Cheryl c/o Harold C. Jensen, 1800 Lakewood Ct. #42, Eugene, OR 97402
- Jones, Constance 6639 E. Broadway #225, Tucson, AZ 85710
- Josserand, Kathryn & Nicholas Hopkins Dept. of Anthropology, Florida State Univ., Tallahassee, FL 32306-1022
- Justeson, John Dept. of Anthropology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222
- Karttunen, Frances Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822 [8/91 to 5/92]
- Levinson, Stephen Cognitive Anthropology, MPI for Psycholinguistics, PB 310, NL-6500 AN Nijmegen, NETHERLANDS
- Mitten, Lisa 616 Peebles St., Pittsburgh, PA 15221
- Mulder, Jean 9655 - 87th Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T6C 1K5 CANADA
- Nichols, Michael J. P. 322 - 28th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94121
- Rader, James 20 Pomeroy Terrace, Northampton, MA 01060
- Rodriguez, Rafael Apdo. Postal No. 409, 41080 Sevilla, SPAIN
- Thompson, Chad English & Linguistics, IPFW, 2101 Coliseum Blvd. E, Ft. Wayne, IN 46805
- Thompson, Larry & Terry 12705 SE River Rd., 602-D, Portland, OR 97222
- White, Lena 407 Laura Ave., Sudbury, Ontario P3E 3S2 CANADA
- Wilson, Peter J. 121 Teal Crescent, Orleans, Ontario K1E 2C1

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. \$4 (US), \$6 (non-US). Editor: John Purdy, Dept of English, Western Washington U, Bellingham, WA 98225.

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: Summer 1992, site to be determined. Contact: Keren Rice, Linguistics, U of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1.

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

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. Write for list: Alaska Native Language Center, Box 900111, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120.

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 often 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 1991 meeting will be held at the U of Western Ontario, Oct. 25-27. Contact: Dept of Anthropology, U of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5C2.

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. A limited selection of volumes 7-20 (1975-88) are available at \$20 each. The volume for the 21st Conference (1989) is \$25. 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@ubcmstg.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 1992 meeting will be held June 26-28 at UC-Santa Barbara. Contact: Marianne Mithun, Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Six volumes in print: 1978 (\$5), 1983-85 (\$8), 1987 (\$8), 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), 1990 (\$10). Order all but 1988-89 from: Publications Committee, Dept of Linguistics, Southern Illinois U, Carbondale, IL 62901. Order 1988 and 1989 volumes from: Dept of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Prices postpaid.

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology--Papers in Linguistics. 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: late June/early July 1992, either at CSU-Long Beach/Dominguez Hills or at Idaho State U in Pocatello (decision by Oct 1). Contact: Wick R. Miller, Linguistics, Stewart Bldg, 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, Cuidad Universitaria, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO.

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

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

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

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in late June or early July in alternate years, sometimes annually. The XIII Taller Maya was held in June 1991 at Rabinal, Baja Verapaz, Guatemala.

Journal of Mayan Linguistics. Editor: Jill Brody. Published at irregular intervals. \$12/volume (\$8 for students). Back issues available. 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.

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 Delaware, Newark, DE 19716.

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/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/ALILA). Newsletter; Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. The IX Symposium was held in Quito, Ecuador, June 4-9, 1991. 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. Last 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.