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The schedule that will appear in the September *Anthropology Newsletter* (which will also be published in the October *SSILA Newsletter*) will be definitive.

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SSILA BUSINESS

Schedule Changes for 1992 CAIL

In response to a request from the AAA Program Committee, we have deleted the CAIL session proposed for Sunday afternoon, Dec. 6. (The AAA is hoping to be able to end the meeting at noon on Sunday.) The seven papers that would have been presented in this session (*Mayan, Chibchan, and Cariban Languages*) have been transferred to two other sessions. The papers by Robin Quizar and Judith M. Maxwell are now in a session retitled *Meso-American Languages* (Sunday morning, Dec. 6). The papers by Paul S. Frank, Katherine Hall, Thomas E. Payne, Doris E. Payne, and Spike Gildea are now in the session on *South American Languages* (Thursday afternoon, Dec. 3). Except for these changes, the schedule as announced in the April *SSILA Newsletter* (XI:1, p.1) remains intact. Please note, however, that all dates and times must be considered tentative until formally approved by the AAA Program Committee.

1992 Travel Awards Made

On the recommendation of the 1992 Travel Committee (Jill Brody (Chair), Colette Craig, and Robert Van Valin), the Society has awarded travel subsidies to **Denny Moore** (Museu Goeldi, Belém, Brazil) and **Yolanda Lastra** (UNAM/El Colegio de México, México D.F.). The awards will cover the cost of their round-trip air transportation to the CAIL/SSILA meetings in San Francisco next December. Moore, who directs a major research project on Amazonian languages, will give a paper on "The Gavião Tonal System" in the session on South American Languages, Dec. 3. Lastra, who teaches and directs research on the indigenous languages of Mexico, will give a paper on "Ixtenco and Toluca Otomí: A Study of Dialect Intelligibility" in the session on Meso-American Languages, Dec. 6.

Mouton Adds to Book Offer

Mouton-de Gruyter has added a title to the 1992 discount offer for SSILA members. The book is Reinecke Bok-Bennema, *Case and Agreement in Inuit* (see "Recent Publications", this issue). Bok-Bennema's monograph, which normally retails for DM 128.- is available to SSILA at the special price of \$30. Members who wish to take advantage of this price may do so with the current order form, even though the title does not appear on it.

The Future of CAIL

In recent months President Jacobsen and other members of the SSILA Executive Committee have been in contact with the LSA and the AAA regarding possible future meeting arrangements, both with regard to the Conference on American Indian Languages and to other SSILA-sponsored events. It is anticipated at this time that satisfactory arrangements can be made with the AAA for the continuance of CAIL sessions at that venue. Meanwhile, other possibilities are also being explored. An announcement will be made in the October *SSILA Newsletter*.

Below is a tabulation of the responses we received to the questionnaire on the future of the Conference on American Indian Languages that was sent out with the January 1992 *SSILA Newsletter*. 226 completed questionnaires were received by the closing date (April 1).

1. Which national professional organization(s) relevant to American Indian linguistics (besides SSILA) do you belong to?

AAA only	25	(11.1%)
LSA only	72	(31.8%)
Both AAA & LSA	9	(41.2%)
Neither AAA nor LSA	36	(15.9%)
TOTAL REPLIES:	226	

(Other organizations mentioned more than once: American Folklore Society, Assoc. for the Study of Language in Prehistory, ASAIL, Canadian Linguistic Assoc., LACUS, LAILA/ALILA, Ling. Assoc. of the SW (LASSO), NALI, NABE, Soc. for American Ethnohistory.)

2. At which of these national professional meeting(s) have you given a paper in the last 5 years?

AAA only	76	(49.7%)
LSA only	26	(17.0%)
Both AAA & LSA	22	(14.4%)
Others	29	(18.9%)
TOTAL REPLIES:	153	

3. If you belong to AAA, this is primarily because you

are an anthropological linguist ¹	86	(67.7%)
want to subscribe to JLA	2	(1.6%)
regularly attend CAIL	31	(24.4%)
other reasons	8	(6.3%)
TOTAL REPLIES:	127²	

1 Several respondents corrected this to "linguistic anthropologist"

2 This number exceeds the number of those who identified themselves as AAA members in Question 1 (118), apparently because several former AAA members replied.

4. How would you characterize your attendance at the Conference on American Indian Languages (CAIL)?

regular (at least 2 out of 3 years)	66	(30.2%)
sporadic (1 year out of 4 or 5)	62	(28.3%)
have attended once	18	(8.2%)
have never attended	73	(33.3%)
TOTAL REPLIES:	219	

5. If less than regular, what is your primary reason for not attending CAIL

(Answers summarized and ranked by frequency)

1. Expense (= high AAA fees; cost of travel and hotels prohibitive, esp. for students; can get travel money for only one meeting) 62
2. Lack of interest/other priorities (= not interested in anthropology otherwise; not primarily an Americanist) 31
3. Time constraints (= meeting scheduled at bad time; difficulty getting away; other demands on time) 27
4. Location (= long distance to meeting; reside outside N. America) 25
5. Miscellaneous reasons (= call for papers too early; personal or health reasons) 10

TOTAL REPLIES: 128 (several gave more than one reason)

6. If you did not attend the 1991 CAIL in Chicago, did our difficulties with the AAA Program Committee in 1990 influence your decision?

Yes, definitely	9	(6.2%)
Somewhat	10	(6.9%)
No	126	(86.9%)
TOTAL REPLIES:	145	

7. Which would you be more likely to attend in 1993?

CAIL at AAA	85	(43.8%)
CAIL at LSA	68	(35.1%)
CAIL as an independently organized meeting	23	(11.8%)
CAIL elsewhere	4	(2.1%)
Not sure/none of above	14	(7.2%)
TOTAL REPLIES:	194	

8. What is, for you, the major disadvantage of having CAIL at AAA?

See no disadvantage	61	(34.1%)
See some disadvantage	118	(65.9%)

Disadvantages noted (ranked by frequency):

1. Registration costs too much 54
2. The format is too cramped 36
The hotels are too expensive 36
3. Have little in common with anthropologists 31
4. Can't afford to attend more than 1 major annual meeting, and must attend LSA 11
5. Meeting is too big 5
6. Lack of interest in linguistics at AAA other than CAIL 4

TOTAL REPLIES: 179

9. What would be, for you, the major disadvantage of having CAIL at LSA instead of AAA?

See no disadvantage	85	(46.2%)
See some disadvantage	99	(53.8%)

Disadvantages noted (ranked by frequency):

1. Need to maintain contacts with anthropologists 60
2. Uninterested in most papers given at LSA 33
3. Data-oriented papers would not draw a big audience 20
4. Early January is a bad time for a meeting 5
5. Other papers at LSA would distract from CAIL 4
6. Worry about the "disengagement" of linguistics from anthropology 3
Can't afford to attend more than 1 major annual meeting, and must attend AAA 3
We might lose our intellectual cohesiveness and/or distinctiveness 3

TOTAL REPLIES: 184

10. How do you feel about having CAIL at AAA and LSA in alternating years?

Good idea ¹	88	(45.1%)
Bad idea	54	(27.7%)
No opinion	53	(27.2%)
TOTAL REPLIES:	195	

1 Includes two "not bad idea" responses and one "interesting idea".

OBITUARIES

Steve Johnson (1944-1990)

[News has belatedly reached us of the death in 1990 of Steve Johnson, founding Head of the Department of Linguistics at the University of New England (Armidale, NSW, Australia) and a member of this Society from 1982. The following is based on obituaries that appeared in several Australian publications, made available to us thanks to Jeff Siegel of the University of New England.]

Steve Johnson was born in Toowoomba, Queensland, on November 22, 1944. He did his undergraduate work at the University of Queensland, where he specialized in general linguistics under Rodney Huddleston. Even at this early period he had a strong interest in Aboriginal languages, and his honours thesis was on the phonology of two languages of the Cape York peninsula. His doctoral work was on the phonology of Welsh and Finnish, and after receiving his Ph.D. (from the Univ. of Queensland) in 1980 he carried out extensive research on minority languages in Germany, the Netherlands, Wales, and Eire. From 1982 to 1985 he was Lecturer in Linguistics at the University of the West Indies, in Jamaica, and developed an interest in Guyanese Creole and other New World languages. (It was at this time that he joined SSILA.)

In 1985 he returned to Australia, and soon afterward joined the faculty of the University of New England to assist in the development of a linguistics program. In 1988 he was given formal charge of the Linguistics Unit, and in 1990 was appointed the first Head of the Department of Linguistics. During this time he also became heavily committed to a number of Aboriginal language maintenance activities, including establishing and editing the *Language Maintenance Newsletter* (1985) and co-founding the journal *Aboriginal Linguistics* (1989). Steve published a controversial article about the process of Aboriginal language death (1987), led the Australian section of the 1987 Workshop on Linguistic Change and Reconstruction Methodology at Stanford University, and at the time of his death was working (with Ian Smith) on a grammar and dictionary of the Kugu Nganchara language of Cape York.

Steve Johnson died suddenly and tragically on August 27, 1990, only two days after the inauguration of the Department he had done so much to create. He was on the threshold of a distinguished career, both as an academic and as an advocate for linguistic minorities in Australia and throughout the world. Steve will be sadly missed and long remembered.

Zellig S. Harris (1909 -1992)

Zellig Harris, one of the giants of modern linguistics, died in his sleep at his home in New York on Friday, May 22, 1992, at the age of 82. His productive career spanned more than 60 years and ranged from Semitic philology (he helped edit the Ras Shamra texts, on which he wrote a seminal monograph which Sapir admired) to a mathematical theory of linguistic information, but he will be best remembered as the first formal theorist in American

linguistics, from whom Noam Chomsky learned transformational syntax (cf. Harris 1957, 1965). In the 1940s he participated in the creation of what has come to be thought of as the "Bloomfieldian" paradigm for autonomous linguistics, of which his *Methods in Structural Linguistics* (1951a) is generally taken as the culminating statement. Among his important later works were *String Analysis of Sentence Structure* (1962); *Mathematical Structures of Language* (1968a); *A Grammar of English on Mathematical Principles* (1982); *Language and Information* (1988); and *A Theory of Language and Information: a mathematical approach* (1991). Two collections of his papers were published (Harris 1970, 1981). Harris's academic life was based at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated in 1930 and where at the time of his retirement he was the Benjamin Franklin Professor of Linguistics. He had a post-retirement appointment at Columbia University, where he directed a study of scientific discourse (Harris et al. 1989). He also spent long periods in Israel, teaching at the University of Jerusalem and living on a kibbutz.

From the late 1930s until about 1952, Harris was active in the study of American Indian languages. This was due primarily to the influence of Edward Sapir, whom he met at the 1937 Linguistic Institute and with whom he developed a close intellectual and personal relationship, as he did also with Leonard Bloomfield (cf. Harris 1973). His first serious Americanist work was done at the 1938 Linguistic Institute, where he and Carl Voegelin worked with a Hidatsa speaker. Later they jointly prepared Robert Lowie's Hidatsa materials for publication (Lowie 1939); Harris also made use of Hidatsa data in a pioneering paper on discourse analysis (Harris 1952). In the 1940s Harris carried out extensive research on Cherokee, and also worked on Seneca. He co-authored a paper on Cherokee phonemics (Bender & Harris 1946) and made progress in preparing a grammar (cf. Harris ms. 1941-46). Harris was also concerned with archival resources. As early as his undergraduate days he had been involved (under the tutelage of J. Alden Mason) in organizing the linguistic materials in the University Museum, and when Boas's massive collection of American Indian linguistic material was donated to the American Philosophical Society, Harris aided Carl Voegelin in compiling the first general index (Voegelin & Harris 1945a; cf. also Harris 1946).

However, Harris's most important contribution to American Indian linguistics was, typically, concerned with formal statement. In a series of influential articles (Harris 1944, 1945, 1947a, 1947b) he critiqued, and suggested formal restatements of, descriptions of Delaware (by Voegelin), Eskimo (by Swadesh), Navajo (by Hoijer), and—with special insight—Yawelmani Yokuts (by Newman).

In the decade following Sapir's death, Harris, despite an increasing involvement with formal methodology, was prominent among those who attempted to continue Sapir's broad interdisciplinary agenda. His 45-page essay on Mandelbaum's *Selected Writings of Edward Sapir* (Harris 1951b) is perhaps the most sympathetic statement that has ever been written on Sapir's interlocking views of language, culture, and cultural psychology (cf. also Harris 1968b). In these years Harris frequently collaborated with Carl Voegelin in advocating the development of a vigorous relationship between linguistics and anthropology (Voegelin & Harris 1945b, 1945c, 1952; Harris & Voegelin 1953).

For various reasons, including the increasing academic isolation of anthropology from linguistics in the United States, Harris chose not to pursue the study of language and culture after the mid-1950s. His later writing and teaching was focused almost exclusively on theoretical linguistics. He maintained an interest in American Indian languages, however, and when the opportunity arose in the 1970s to supervise the dissertation of a student with American Indianist interests, he was pleased to do so.*

A man of strong egalitarian principles, Zellig Harris was in, but not of, the academy. He scorned pretension of any kind, including what he saw as the false dichotomy between "student" and "teacher"; one's productive work was what counted, intellectual or otherwise (he was "Zellig the carpenter" on his kibbutz). His encomium of Sapir and Bloomfield (Harris 1973: 255) could be his own epitaph: "Each was. . . an extremely decent person of high integrity; each had utter and explicit contempt for the posturings and status in this society as well as for its vast injustice and inequality. They were people not with ambition, least of all with ambition in the terms of this society, but rather with satisfaction in what they were producing."

— V.G. (with help from Dell Hymes and Bruce Nevin)

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* Daythal Kendall's dissertation on the syntax of Takelma (1977), based on Sapir's texts, linked three of Harris's lifelong concerns: formal syntactic analysis at the discourse level; creative use of the documentation of extinct languages; and the work of Edward Sapir.

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CORRESPONDENCE

Orthographies

June 9, 1992

I am assembling a list of characters used in the Roman orthographies for indigenous North and South American languages. What I am interested in is "official" orthographies in use by indigenous peoples to write their own languages for communication, rather than in the linguistic orthographies scholars use for transcription. Some orthographies, like Navajo and Cheyenne, are fairly well defined. Others... Well, this is my request. If you are an expert on one or more languages, could you send me a list of the special characters used in those languages?

If it would be helpful, I could make a list of special characters normally used and you experts could simply check off the ones your language(s) use and note any additional ones not taken into account.

I am hoping to make fonts and sorting routines for the Macintosh available with this data.

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NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Indian Languages at the Univ. of Oklahoma

The University of Oklahoma's innovative program of college-level instruction in American Indian languages is about to enter its second year. At present, first and second semester courses are being offered in each of seven languages, most of them spoken in Oklahoma. The courses are cross-listed in Anthropology and Linguistics and are offered in the summer as well as in the fall and spring semesters. Each course is co-taught by a native speaker of the language and an instructor with training in linguistics. First semester courses have no prerequisites. Languages being taught this summer include Choctaw, Kiowa, Lakota, Comanche, Creek, Cherokee, and Osage (the first four on the Norman campus, the other three at the University Center in Tulsa). Scheduled for the fall semester in Norman (Aug. 24-Dec. 10) are courses in all of these languages except Osage. For further information contact: Dr. Morris Foster, Anthropology Dept., OU, Norman, OK 73019 (tel: 405-325-2491).

Sessions on Indian Ethnographers and Linguists at San Francisco Meeting

Douglas Parks and Margot Liberty have organized a double session on *American Indians as Anthropologists: Native Contributions to Ethnography and Linguistics* for the AAA meeting in San Francisco this December. If scheduled as the organizers have proposed, it will be divided into a morning session on ethnography and an afternoon session on linguistics. Proposed papers include: **Regna Darnell**, "Native American Collaboration with Anthropologists in the Production of Ethnographic and Linguistic Texts: An Historical Overview"; **Maureen E. Milburn**, "Louis Shotridge: Tlingit Curator"; **Margot Liberty**, "John Stands In Timber: Cheyenne Tribal Historian"; **Marilyn Norcini**, "Tewa Ethnographer Edward Dozier"; **Jerry Levy**, "Dennis Parker: Navajo Ethnographer"; **Elisabeth Tooker**, "J.N.B. Hewitt: Ethnologist"; **Blair Rudes**, "J.N.B. Hewitt: The Linguist"; **Judith E. Berman**, "George Hunt and the Production of the Boas-Hunt Kwakwa'ala (Kwakiutl) Texts"; **Douglas R. Parks**, "James R. Murie: Pawnee Ethnologist"; **John E. Koontz**, "The Contributions of Francis La Flesche to Dhegiha Linguistics"; **Raymond DeMallie**, "Ella C. Deloria: Sioux Linguist"; and **Laurel J. Watkins**, "The Kiowa Linguistics of Parker McKenzie." **William C. Sturtevant** and **Alfonso Ortiz** will be the discussants.

J. P. Harrington Conference

A conference on the papers of the extraordinary field linguist, *John Peabody Harrington* (1884-1961) was held at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, June 24 - 26.

Sessions dealt with Computer Databases of Harrington's Materials, Harrington's Transcription and Organization of his Materials, Harrington as a Fieldworker, and Reports on New Materials and Work in Progress. There was also some discussion of further meetings and projects, including plans

for a "Harrington Handbook." The Conference was organized by **Victor Golla**, **John Johnson**, and **Marianne Mithun**. Among the presentations were: **Alice Anderton**, "Transcription Conventions in JPH's Kitanemuk Notes" and "JPH's Spanish in his Kitanemuk notes"; **Catherine A. Callaghan**, "Pursuing old ethnographers"; **James R. Glenn**, "Harrington's Sound Recordings at the National Anthropological Archives"; **Anthony P. Grant**, "J.P. Harrington's Peoria vocabulary"; **Kenneth C. Hill**, "Harrington's phonetic symbols and his phonological theories (with examples from Gabrielino, Serrano, and Luiseño)"; **John Johnson**, **Amy Miller**, & **Linda Agren**, "The Papers of John Peabody Harrington at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History"; **M. Dale Kinkade**, "Changes in transcriptional practice in Harrington's work on Salishan languages (1910 & 1940s)"; **Kathryn Klar**, "[Two symbols] in JPH's transcription of Obispeño Chumash"; **Margaret Langdon**, "Report on the collection of Harrington's material at San Diego State University" and "Harrington's transcriptions of Diegueño in 1925"; **Jack Marr**, "Reminiscences of Harrington's field assistant (with special reference to the sound recordings)"; **Tsuyoshi Ono**, "The Barbareño Chumash database at UCSB"; **Bev Ortiz**, "Costanoan Database, Coyote Hills Regional Park"; **Robert Oswalt**, "Harrington's notes on Coast Yuki"; **William Poser**, "The construction of computer databases from the Harrington material"; **Betty Rivers**, "Harrington's Salinan placename trips"; **Gerri Schaad**, "Current work with the JPH photograph collection in the National Anthropological Archives"; and **Katherine Turner**, "Difficulties with the Harrington Material (with special reference to Salinan and Chimariko)."

The Conference was well attended, reflecting the growing interest in Harrington's extraordinary documentation of dozens of American Indian languages. The 1992 Hoka-Penutian Conference immediately followed at the same site (see "News From Regional Groups" below).

French Plan Conference on "Discovery" of American Languages

The Amerindian Ethnolinguistics research group (URA 1026) of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS), France, is organizing a major international Colloquium on "*Discovery of Languages and the Writing Systems of America*", to be held in Paris on Sept. 7-11, 1993. The first circular, distributed in April, outlines the scope of the proposed Colloquium as follows:

Languages played a vital role in the first contacts between Europeans and Amerindians. Numerous documents of the time give accounts of use of sign languages during the initial meetings: the increasingly essential role played by interpreters is also spoken of. Later, interest in languages multiplied.

In the first place, this interest was political and religious. While languages were not directly coveted after the fashion of power and wealth, it soon became apparent that they were of key importance for the political control and evangelization of the Amerindian peoples. The literature in Amerindian languages thus consists on the one hand of religious works (sermons, confessionaries, Christian doctrine), while on the other hand there is the development of a written form of the indigenous tradition (poems, eyewitness accounts, chronicles, myths).

The second interest was intellectual: it soon became apparent that these languages were as rich and complex as those of the Old World, and could be studied from the point of view of their grammar, their vocabulary, and their traditional writing. The first grammar (of the Nahuatl language), written in 1547 by Olmos, came hard on the heels of the first grammars of

modern European languages and it inaugurated a lengthy series of works, some of very high quality indeed.

This linguistic study and literature took on another aspect in the 19th century, as changes took place in the political situation (most American countries gaining their independence), and as linguistics was increasingly taken over by academic and lay researchers. We suggest, then, that the period to be dealt with in the Colloquium comes to an end in Latin America in 1805 (with the publication of Hervás y Panduro's catalogue), although in North America, where contact often took place at a later date, it could be extended for another century.

The organizers propose eight general topics for presentations: (1) The first contacts (sign language; interpreters; accounts by chroniclers, travellers and explorers). (2) The first grammarians. (3) The literature of evangelization (confession guides, catechisms, prayer books). (4) The first lexicons and dictionaries. (5) Indigenous literature (chronicles, myths, poetry, theatre). (6) Linguistic policies, normalization. (7) Writing systems. (8) Language catalogues.

The Colloquium languages will be French, English, Spanish and Portuguese, and each participant will be allotted 30 minutes for a presentation. The registration fee will be FF 300. A short abstract (less than 250 words) should be sent to the organizers as soon as possible to confirm participation. Send all inquiries and materials to: Colloquium 1993, Ethnolinguistique amérindienne, CNRS - URA 1026, 44 rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 75014 Paris, France.

UC-Berkeley Series

The Survey of California and Other Indian Languages at UC-Berkeley has recently added Jesse O. Sawyer's *Wappo Studies* to its Reports series [see *Recent Publications* below]. The Survey would like to remind scholars that all but one of the earlier titles in this series are still available. These include:

1. *Survey Reports, 1981*. 153 pp. \$4. (Contents: M. Nichols, "Old California Uto-Aztecan"; K. Whistler, "Ablaut in Hill Patwin"; A. Schlichter [Shepherd], "Notes on the Wintu Shamanistic Jargon"; W. Chafe, "Differences Between Colloquial and Ritual Seneca"; and J. Sawyer, "The Wappo Glottal Stop.")
2. *Wintu Dictionary*. Alice Schlichter [Shepherd]. 1981. 388 pp. \$6.
3. *Freeland's Central Sierra Miwok Myths*. Ed. by Howard Berman (with a biography of L. S. Freeland by W. Leeds-Hurwitz). 1982. 135 pp. \$4.
4. *Studies in Mesoamerican Linguistics*. 331 pp. \$6. (Contents: J. Dayley, "Voice and Ergativity in Mayan Languages"; T. Larsen, "Aguacatec Syntax from a Functional Perspective"; M. Macri, "Maya Writing: Linguistic Evidence for Eastern Mayan Influence"; C. Brugman, "The Use of Body-Part Terms as Locatives in Chalcatongo Mixtec"; M. Macri, "Two Noun Class Systems in Mixtec"; and N. Faraclas, "Preliminaries to Tonemic and Tonomechanical Analysis for the Chalcatongo Dialect of Mixtec.")
6. *The Sapir-Kroeber Correspondence: Letters Between Edward Sapir and A. L. Kroeber, 1905-1925*. Edited with notes and an index by Victor Golla. 1984. 498 pp. \$17.95.

Order from: SCOIL, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "U. C. Regents". Prices are postpaid.

Lexical Database Project Moves Ahead

Mary Ritchie Key (Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717) has sent us an update on her *Intercontinental Dictionary Series*. She writes: "I have spent the last three years compiling a computer database for the languages of South America. Some 98 contributors agreed to contribute the language of their expertise to the project, and it has progressed very well for the most part." One other database volume, *Austronesian Languages*, is also in the final stages of preparation under the editorship of Darrell T. Tyron, Malcolm D. Ross, Charles E. Grimes, & Adrian C. Clynes of the Australian National University. Four further volumes are being worked on: *North American Indian Languages* (co-editors: Adolfo Constenla Umaña & Enrique Margery Peña); *The Languages of India* (editor: Bh. Krishnamurti); *Languages of Western Europe and Ancient Languages* (tentative title; editor: Jacek Fisiak); and *Languages of Eastern/Northern Europe and the Steppes* (tentative title; co-editors: Erik V. Gunnemark, Ola J. Holten, & Donald Kenrick).

On a more somber note, Prof. Key tells us that:

...some of the scholars who have become part of the team effort have had their misfortunes: there have been human tragedies, illnesses, and deaths. Along with the rhythms of nature, and the loss of speakers of small populations, is the fact that the linguists and anthropologists who have spent their lives among the various cultures of the world, for whatever purpose, are also becoming scarce. The result for linguistics is that we are losing not only the speakers of languages but the explicators. This is a fact that should not depress us into inactivity, but it should propel us into whatever activity is appropriate. Coordinating and cooperating will move these goals forward. The United Nations has declared 1993 to be the Year of the World's Indigenous People. It could be a time of making goals to document what might otherwise be lost.

News From Sister Organizations

- The 12th Annual *International Native American Language Issues Institute (NALI)* will be held at the Doubletree Hotel, 300 Army-Navy Drive, Arlington, Virginia [= Washington, DC], Oct. 9-11, 1992. NALI '92 will have as its theme "Protection, Preservation and Promotion of Native Language: The Next 500 Years." Papers are invited related to this theme, and proposals should be submitted by June 30. For further information contact: NALI Central, P.O. Box 963, Choctaw, OK 73020 (tel: 405-454-3681; fax: 405-454-3688).

Correction

In the April 1992 *Newsletter* we incorrectly listed the membership of the *Committee on Endangered Languages* that was recently established by the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft. The committee is chaired by Christian Lehmann (Universität Bielefeld) and also includes: Utta von Gleich, Christel Goldap, Martin Haspelmath, Nikolaus Himmelmann, Elena Lenk, Hans-Jürgen Sasse, Gunther Senft, and Ekkehard Wolf. For further information on the work of this committee contact Prof. Lehmann at: Alter Münsterweg 29, D-4410 Warendorf 3, Germany.

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 items that they think worthy of attention here, sending clippings where possible.]

• Another “translation” of *Chief Seattle’s* 1854 flight of oratory in Puget Sound Salish has made the news (see *SSILA Newsletter X:2*, p. 11, July 1991). In a front-page story in the *New York Times*, Timothy Egan reported (April 21, 1992) that “as part of the official celebration of Earth Day on Wednesday [April 22], organizers have asked religious leaders from around the world to read a famous letter from Chief Seattle to President Franklin Pierce . . . [which] makes him out to be an environmental prophet.” This piece of fakery contains such ringing affirmations as “the earth is our mother,” and in some versions Seattle is made to say that he has “seen a thousand rotting buffaloes on the prairies left by the white man who shot them from a passenger train”—this more than a decade before the first transcontinental railroad was built across the Plains. The version sent out by the Earth Day U.S.A. Committee (which is apparently based on the version of “Seattle’s speech” that appears in *Brother Eagle, Sister Sky*, a best-selling childrens’ book) omits many of these gaffes, but includes such purple passages as:

What will happen when the buffalo are all slaughtered? The wild horses tamed? What will happen when the secret corners of the forest are heavy with the scent of many men and the view of the ripe hills is blotted by talking wires?

Even with anachronisms removed, such eco-sensitive “translations” have only the loosest connection with Dr. Henry Smith’s 1887 published recollection of Seattle’s actual words (delivered in Lushootseed and translated into Chinook Jargon for the benefit of the whites present). The ultimate source of the fake versions, Egan tells us, was “a screenwriter named Ted Perry, who now teaches at Middlebury College in Vermont,” a fact that was dug out recently by the German scholar, 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*, 1987). In 1971, so Kaiser discovered, Perry concocted a fictional paraphrase of the Seattle speech to carry a strong environmental message in a television film on ecology. He apparently did not intend it to be taken as a translation, but it was soon picked up by environmental publications and widely disseminated as Seattle’s own words.

Contacted by Egan, a spokeswoman for the Earth Day U.S.A. Committee said that they “had heard that there were some doubts about the speech,” and now might “notify the recipients of the letter about the debate.” But Dial Books, publishers of *Brother Eagle, Sister Sky*, told Egan that they had no plans to change its content or to alert readers to its likely inaccuracy. Susan Jeffers, the creator and illustrator of the book (which has sold over 250,000 copies) said that “the origins of Chief Seattle’s words are partly obscured in the mists of time. . . . Basically, I don’t know what he said—but

I do know that the Native American people lived this philosophy, and that’s what is important.”

According to Vi Hilbert, a Coast Salish elder and teacher of Lushootseed (and SSILA member), Seattle’s real speech as recalled by Smith in 1887 was a moving expression of traditional values. He addressed a crowd of about 1,000 Indians who had gathered to greet Isaac Stevens, the Indian superintendent, not long after a smallpox epidemic had decimated the tribe. His message was couched in the metaphors of the Coast Salish spirit dance, e.g.:

And when the last red man shall have perished from the earth and his memory among the white men shall have become a myth, these shores will swarm with the invisible dead of my tribe. The white man will never be alone. Let him be just and deal kindly with my people, for the dead are not powerless.

Egan notes that, a year later, the chief signed a treaty with the U.S. government ceding much of the area on which the city of Seattle now stands. He died in 1866, at the age of 80, shortly after the city named for him passed a law making it illegal for Indians to live within its limits.

• The following story (written by staff reporter James Latter) appeared in the Halifax, Nova Scotia, *Chronicle-Herald* for May 12, 1992, under the headline *Micmac Grad Makes Linguistic History*.

The first known person to earn a masters degree with a thesis written entirely in the Micmac language was among those granted degrees at Saint Mary’s University’s spring convocation on Monday. Eleanor Johnson, from the Ekasoni reserve outside Sydney [Nova Scotia], was one of 1,015 receiving degrees at the Metro Centre in Halifax, in the university’s largest ever graduation ceremony. Mrs. Johnson graduated from the University College of Cape Breton with an honours B.A. before selecting the Atlantic Canada Studies degree program at Saint Mary’s.

“All of the material you read about the Mi’kmaw (Micmac) people, the culture and the language—all of it has been written by non-Mi’kmaw writers, said Mrs. Johnson. “Basically, our culture is oral. I felt it was time that the Mi’kmaw culture and language was preserved and written down for future generations to learn from and enjoy.” The thesis explores some traditional components of Micmac life. And despite a style and subject matter that would be unfamiliar to many, Mrs. Johnson said, “at Saint Mary’s, I never felt like an outsider.”

At Ekasoni, children have the opportunity to learn how to read and write the Micmac language up to grade 6. Mrs. Johnson, who has four children, hopes to help reserve children continue learning in their native language. “The way that the education system and the political system have been worked out,” she said, “the Mi’kmaw people...have been held down.” As a Micmac, “Once you look after you, it’s up to you to give something back to the community.”

• Among the “Letters to the Editors” in the June *Scientific American* is one from physicist *Murray Gell-Mann* calling attention to the “seriously distortion” of his views in an interview published in the June issue of that magazine (see *SSILA Newsletter XI.1*, p. 6). “By compressing my remarks,” Gell-Mann complains, the reporter “lost some important distinctions and qualifications.”

What came across as a ringing denunciation of stick-in-the-mud linguists for not accepting monogenesis à la Greenberg was not really so intended:

Only part of that work [of Greenberg and others on large-scale groupings of human languages] concerns the possibility of a single language ancestral to all the known ones. What I was deploring (no doubt in unsuitably intemperate terms) was the contention of some historical linguists that any such grouping that has a time depth exceeding 6,000 years or so must be unjustifiable.

The reason usually given is that for the larger groupings there is typically no construction of a sound system for the proto-language in the kind of detail that is customary for the recognized families. Yet the lexical similarities that show the kinship of, say, the Indo-European languages are so numerous and striking that it seems unreasonable to suppose one could not legitimately go on to a larger, older grouping even without the detailed sound system.

The technical arguments about particular large groupings, and about the descent of all known languages from a single ancestral tongue, are still at a stage where reasonable people may disagree. I was expressing impatience only with those critics who condemn the whole enterprise out of hand.

Now that's better.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan Languages/The North

- The following presentations were scheduled for the 1992 *Athabaskan Linguistics Conference* (July 4-5, Flagstaff, AZ): **Jeff Leer**, TBA; **John Files**, "Autosegmental Analysis of Tone in Navajo Verbs"; **Martha Wright**, "Another Look at Word-Formation with Classifiers in Navajo"; **Gloria Emerson**, "Aspects of a Navajo Language Program"; **Brian Potter**, "Navajo Compounding: An Interaction Between Syntax and Morphology"; **Mary A. Willie**, TBA; **Peggy Speas**, "Mapping Indefinite NPS in Navajo"; **Eloise Jelinek**, "Pronoun Attachment to the Verb in Athapaskan"; **Alyse Neundorf**, "Future Prospects for Navajo Language Study"; **Ron Cleary**, The Prefix yo- in Northern Slave; **Siri Tuttle**, "Nasal Harmony in Galice Athabaskan"; **Chad Thompson**, "The Metrics of Koyukon Verb Prefixes"; **Sally Midgette**, "Aspect and Transitivity in Navajo"; **Robert Young**, TBA; **Ann Beck**, "Developing a Test of Language Dominance for Navajo Children"; and **Willem de Reuse**, "Testing the Degree of Mutual Intelligibility Between Navajo and Western Apache."

- Four workshop seminars on Navajo linguistics (*Diné Bizaad Naalkaahígíí*) were held at Navajo Community College, Tsaiile Campus & Shiprock Campus, between June 22 and July 3 under the sponsorship of the NCC's Center for Diné Studies. Designed for a sophisticated audience of bilingual-biliterate Navajos, the seminars included: "Use of the Analytical Lexicon of Navajo" (Robert Young & Sally Midgette); "Cooperative Learning in Teaching Navajo" (Daniel McLaughlin); "Navajo Syntax" (Peggy Speas); and "Athabaskan Linguistics" (Jeff Leer). For information on this and other activities of the Center for Diné Studies, contact: Clay Slate, NCC, Tsaiile, AZ 86556 (tel: 602-724-3311).

- *A Dena'ina Legacy—K'tl'egh'i Sukdu: The Collected Writings of Peter Kalifornsky*, edited by James Kari and Alan Boraas [see *SSILA Newsletter* X:4, Jan. 1992, p.14], was selected by the Before Columbus Association to receive one of its 1992 American Book Awards. The award was presented at the convention of the American Booksellers Association, in Anaheim, CA, on May 24.

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Northwest

- Larry and Terry Thompson's grammar of the Thompson language is now available in the *Univ. of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics* series (see "Recent Publications" below). Scheduled to appear in UMOPL this summer is Steve Egesdal's *Stylized Characters' Speech in Thompson Salish Narrative*. Meanwhile, four titles are still available from the UMOPL backlist: Ivy Doak, *The 1908 Okanagan Word Lists of James Teit* (#3, 1983, \$8); Tim Montler, *An Outline of the Morphology and Phonology of Saanich, North Straits Salish* (#4, 1986, \$11); Barry Carlson & Pauline Flett, *Spokane Dictionary* (#6, 1989, \$15); and Dale Kinkade, *Upper Chehalis Dictionary* (#8, 1991, \$20). Order from: UMOPL - Linguistics Laboratory, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. Prices are in US dollars, and are postpaid to US addresses. To Canada add \$3 shipping for first book (+ \$1 for each additional book). To Japan or Europe add \$8 (+ \$1) surface mail, or \$12 (+ \$5) air mail. Make checks payable to UMOPL.

Algonquian/Iroquoian

- The 24th *Algonquian Conference* will be held in Ottawa, Ontario, on October 23-25, 1992 (Friday, Saturday, and half day Sunday). For further information contact: William Cowan, Dept of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6 (e-mail: william_cowan@carleton.ca).

Siouan-Caddoan

- CORRECTION. The previously announced date for the joint meeting of the *Mid-American Linguistics Conference* and the *Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages* was incorrect. THE CORRECT DATE IS FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16-17, 1992. Papers submitted to the Mid-American Linguistics Conference may be on any linguistics topic. Those on Siouan and Caddoan languages should be submitted to that conference. For further information, contact: Don Lance (Linguistics) or Louanna Furbee (Anthropology), Univ. of Missouri, Columbia MO 65211 (fax: 314-882-5785; Internet: engdl@umcvmc.missouri.edu).

Far Western Languages

- The 1992 Hokan-Penutian Conference took place at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Friday and Saturday, June 26-27, immediately following the J. P. Harrington Conference (see "News and Announcements" above). The organizer was **Marianne Mithun** (UC-Santa Barbara) and the following papers were scheduled for presentation: **Eric Bakovic**, "Remarks on the Comparative Structures of Maiduan Verb Phrases"; **Catherine A. Callaghan**, "Rewriting a Grammar of Lake Miwok from a Historical Perspective"; **Anthony P. Grant**, "The Vocabularies of Scouler and Coulter, A Reappraisal"; **Margaret Langdon**, "An Old Diegueño Wordlist"; **Sally McLendon**, "The Semantic Domain of Basket Names in Pomoan Languages"; **Amy Miller**, "-k and -m in Yuma Narrative Texts"; **Bob Oswald**, "Some Observations on the Pomoan Numeral Systems"; **Jim Redden**, "More on Walapai Verbs"; **Kimberly Thomas**, "Vowel Length in Yavapai Revisited"; **Kathy Turner**, "John P. Harrington's Acharacteristic Elicitation of Chimariko"; and **Suzanne Wash**, "Reduplication in Barbareño Chumash."

Mayan News

- The 17th Congress of the Latin American Studies Association (Los Angeles, Sept. 24-27, 1992) will have a session on "Mayan Revitalization in Highland Guatemala." Organized by **Robert McKenna Brown**, the session will include: **Edward Fischer**, "The Revitalization Movement among the Highland Maya"; **Antonella Fabio**, "Memories of Maya Identity"; **Maureen Shea**, "The Evolving Identities of Mayan Women Today"; **Carol Hendrickson**, "Traje as Text: Evidence of a Pan-Mayan Identity in Textiles"; and **Judith Maxwell**, "Linguistic Markers of Solidarity among the Highland Maya."

Andean Languages

- A symposium on *Kinship and Gender in the Andes* will be held at the Univ. of St. Andrews, Scotland, September 6-11, 1993. Papers are invited from all relevant disciplinary perspectives, including linguistics and semiotics. Among the suggested topics in this area are: Lexical indicators and semantic change (translation practices of early lexicographers; deviance from kinship "norms", etc.); semantic categories, metaphors and fields; iconography and kinship; the uses of Spanish kinship terminology; sociolinguistic approaches to kinship and descent; performative construction of kinship relations (e.g., in cloth, music, dance, and speech events). Prospective participants should send an abstract before Nov. 30th to: *Denise Arnold* (Centre for Latin-American Cultural Studies, Dept. of Spanish & Spanish American Studies, Kings College, London WC2R 2LS); or *Lindsey Crickmay* (Institute of Amerindian Studies, Univ. of St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ).

REVIEW & COMMENT

Science and Humanity: Linguistic Research on First Nations Languages

Patricia Shaw

[Patricia Shaw is an Associate Professor of Linguistics at the University of British Columbia. The following position paper was delivered at a recent Workshop on Native Studies at UBC and originally appeared in *UBC REPORTS*, December 12, 1991, p.8.]

Linguistics has been said to be the most scientific of the humanities, and the most humanistic of the sciences. Both the scientific and humanistic facets of the discipline are defined in particularly compelling and fundamentally challenging terms by linguistic research on the First Nations languages of Canada.

On the scientific side, the unparalleled diversity and strikingly unique features of the complex linguistic systems of the dozens of different indigenous languages in British Columbia alone constitute an extraordinary resource. BC native languages are classified into eight distinct, genetically unrelated language families, making this province one of the most diverse linguistic areas in the entire world. Questions of the historical origins of this plurality constitute only one fertile domain for scientific inquiry.

Another is the potential which these languages hold for deepening our insights into language as a uniquely human and universally human cognitive system. Most of our current understanding of what human languages are like (how they are structured, how they function, what universal properties they share) is built on data from the world's so-called "major" languages and the "classical" languages of eastern and western literary traditions. Consequently, study of the First Nations languages can contribute significantly to defining a more broad-based model of human language capacity.

For example, Tahltan—an Athapaskan language spoken by fewer than 40 people in the Stikine and Spatzizi area of northern BC—has one of the most elaborate, and therefore most theoretically revealing, consonant harmony systems in the world: an understanding of the tightly constrained interactions within this system has contributed in several ways to our knowledge of the appropriate representation of speech sounds and characteristic constraints on how they can interact with one another.

Other BC First Nations languages such as Nisgha (a Tsimshianic language, spoken in the Nass Valley) and Bella Coola (a Salish language, spoken up the coast) are renowned for having extraordinarily long sequences of consonants in their words, to the extent that Bella Coola has some words with no vowels in them at all. Research (with generous support of SSHRCC) into the various properties of these languages has led to several significant discoveries regarding the form and role of syllables in organizing sequences of sounds.

These are but a few examples of the scientific role of linguistic research on First Nations languages. Turning to the humanistic side of this research enterprise, the indigenous languages of this geographic area embody the cognitive and cultural heritage of nations sustained for centuries by the richness of oral traditions.

Throughout the world, minority languages are disappearing at an alarming rate: the global perspective on imminent linguistic extinction is one of sheer crisis. Some experts say that at the rate things are going, close to 90 percent of the world's 5,000 languages may disappear in the coming century. The overwhelming question—which must be faced not only by linguistics as a discipline, but by humanity—is: What can we do?

Documentation and archiving are minimal, but by no means trivial, goals. First, these activities entail sophisticated training, ideally of Native language speakers themselves, in elicitation, recording, transcription, interpretation, and analysis. Secondly, the utility of the database depends on reliable and appropriate equipment and facilities for audio/video recording, acoustic analysis, long-term archiving, and access to communities where the languages are spoken. Thirdly, the compilation of dictionaries, grammars, texts, classifications of domains of knowledge (ethnobotany, traditional medicine, myths, oral histories, etc.) provide invaluable research tools and cultural resources for communities.

But ultimately, no such database—no matter how elaborate—can possibly represent, let alone replace, the complex body of linguistic knowledge internalized by Native speakers. Preservation of the world's linguistic diversity must be the higher order goal.

A BIT OF HISTORY

The great Yale Sanskritist, *William Dwight Whitney* (1827-1894), the first world-class linguist the United States produced, is not usually thought of as an Americanist. But Whitney made one of the 19th century's most stirring calls for the study of American Indian languages. He was also the author of the first scientific phonetic orthography adopted by the Smithsonian for Americanist use. Unfortunately this orthography was inadequate for the task. That its failure prompted an enthusiastic amateur—*John Wesley Powell*—to promulgate his own phonetic alphabet makes Whitney responsible, if only indirectly, for the bizarre exceptionism that characterized Americanist transcriptional practice for more than half a century.

A patriotic Yankee to the core, Whitney felt more than a little embarrassed by his country's failure to take up the challenge of Indian languages. In his "Lectures On the Principles of Linguistic Science", delivered at the Smithsonian Institution in March 1864, he put the charge bluntly:

What we have to do at present is simply to learn all that we possibly can about the aboriginal languages of this continent; our national honor and duty are peculiarly concerned in this work, toward which, with too much reason, European scholars accuse us of indifference and inefficiency. (*Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1863*, p. 112.)

When revising the lectures for publication, Whitney expanded this passage considerably:

Our national duty and honour are peculiarly concerned in this matter of the study of aboriginal American languages, as the most fertile and important branch of American archæology. Europeans accuse us, with too much reason, of indifference and inefficiency with regard to preserving memorials of the races whom we have dispossessed and are dispossessing, and to promoting a thorough comprehension of their history. Indian scholars, and associations which devote themselves to gathering together and making public linguistic and other archæological materials for construction of the proper ethnology of the continent, are far rarer than they should be among us. Not a literary institution in our country has among its teachers one whose business it is to investigate the languages of our aboriginal populations, and to acquire and diffuse true knowledge respecting them and their history. So much the more reason have we to be grateful to the few who are endeavouring to make up our deficiencies by self-prompted study, and especially to those self-denying men who, under circumstances of no small difficulty, are or have been devoting themselves to the work of collecting and giving to the world original materials.

He went on:

The Smithsonian Institution has recently taken upon itself the office of encouraging, guiding, and giving effect to the labours of collectors, under special advantages derived from its relation to the Government, with laudable zeal, and with the best promise of valuable results. No department of inquiry, certainly, within the circle of the historical sciences, has a stronger claim upon the attention of such a national institution; and it becomes all Americans to countenance and aid its efforts by every means in their power. (*Language and the Study of Language*, second edition, 1868, p. 352-3.)

The action of the Smithsonian to which Whitney was referring was the appointment of the its first staff philologist, *George Gibbs* (1815-1873). A well-educated but somewhat lackluster member of a prosperous New York merchant family, Gibbs had spent the previous decade in California and the Northwest in various government patronage jobs, incidentally acquiring a wide knowledge of Indian languages. In 1862, Joseph Henry invited him to organize the Smithsonian's linguistic and ethnographic activities.

One of the first fruits of Gibbs' appointment was a 51-page circular, "Instructions for Research Relative to the Ethnology and Philology of America" (*Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections* 7, no. 160, March 1863), the greater part of which was devoted to the collection of Indian vocabularies. Gibbs' circular resembled earlier vocabulary lists used by Jefferson, Gallatin, and Schoolcraft, but unlike those it included a simple phonetic alphabet for the use of investigators. This was Whitney's contribution—his personal mite in aid of the Smithsonian's Indian language efforts. (The circular does not explicitly credit Whitney with the alphabet, but correspondence cited in *Smithsonian Annual Reports* makes his role clear.)* The alphabet was a simple one, using English digraphs for a number of sounds, but it was based on the Lepsius system that was then becoming standard in Europe and it reflected a Sanskrit scholar's understanding of phonetic categories. One or another version of this alphabet was used by the Smithsonian for about 15 years. It made its last—and fullest—appearance in the 1877 edition of Powell's famous *Introduction to the Study of Indian Languages*, here explicitly attributed to Whitney. This version of Whitney's alphabet had been enlarged at Powell's request "so as to include a wide range of sounds which have been discovered in the North American languages" (p.3). It remained in spirit, however, an elegant and simple system. Sadly, Whitney seems to have known very little about American Indian languages from direct experience. His orthography was strongly biased toward European and Asiatic languages and neglected or omitted many of the common features of American Indian phonetics—such as voiceless unaspirated stops, lateral fricatives, the profusion of affricates, and, of course, the glottal stop and glottalization.

It is clear from some hedging comments in his preface that Powell found Whitney's orthography unsatisfying, and that his eagerness to provide a more adequate one was restrained only by his respect for a great scholar (and the brother, one should add, of his geological colleague, Josiah Dwight Whitney). One imagines that objections from BAE field workers tipped the balance, but whatever the precipitating cause Powell introduced his own alphabet in the revised edition of the *Introduction* (1880). This alphabet, furthermore, was radically new: instead of building on Whitney's basic system, Powell infused his creation with American pragmatism and seems deliberately to have thumbed his nose at the European phonetic tradition which Whitney had tried to represent. (He saw no reason, for instance, not to put the "redundant" letters *c*, *q*, and *x* to work to represent [ʃ], [x], and [ʒ], respectively.) What transpired between Powell and Whitney between 1877 and 1880, and how Whitney reacted to having his alphabet so unceremoniously dumped, are subjects that remain to be explored by his-

* *Smithsonian Annual Report for 1862*, p. 87; *Smithsonian Annual Report for 1863*, p.26-7.

torians. What is clear, however, is that the decisions these two men made in those years opened a fissure that eventually became a great orthographic divide between standard European phonetic practice, ultimately codified in the IPA, and a distinct Americanist subtradition, which—bridged though it has been in recent decades—vexes us all to this day.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Indianersprachen: Sprachvergleich und Klassifizierung. Stefan Liedtke. Helmut Buske Verlag Hamburg, 1991. 161 pp. DM 36. [A well-informed study of the “foundations and methods” of comparative linguistics as practiced by Americanists.

The first two chapters (“Die Entwicklung der morphologischen Typologie und die typologische Einordnung der Indianersprachen” and “Historischer Überblick über die ersten Klassifikationsversuche und über frühe methodischen Ansätze beim Sprachvergleich”) briefly survey pre-20th century classificatory work, from general typological schemes to Powell.

The focus of L.’s study, however, is on the wide-ranging genetic classifications of the “lumping” tradition (die Reduktionstendenz). Chapter 3, “Tendenzen nach Powell” (pp. 26-41), surveys this tradition from Dixon & Kroeber through Sapir, Swadesh, Haas, and others, to Greenberg (der vorläufige Höhepunkt dieser Entwicklung). With the exception of some of Haas’s work, L. finds all of these attempts to reduce the unwieldy genetic diversity of the Americas to be flawed, either methodologically or through lack of adequate data. However, he does not sympathize with the “splitters.” He believes that a methodologically sophisticated comparativist could make considerable headway in the Americas, and points to some recent work he feels is moving in this direction (pp. 40-41).

He devotes the remainder of his book to a review of the methods that have been and could be used, with chapters on: “Erklärung der verschiedenen Arten der Klassifikation und der taxonomischen Schemata”; “Der genetische Vergleich”; “Der areale Vergleich”; “Erforschung lexikalischer Diffusion”; and “Dertypologische Vergleich.” Of particular interest is his extended discussion of Tarascan-Quechua connections (pp. 73-85). This linkage was proposed by Swadesh (1967), who adduced lexicostatistic support for placing Tarascan, Quechua, and Zuni in a “Macro-Quechuan” phylum. L. shows, in an unmerciful dissection of Swadesh’s comparative methods, that only two of his 27 Tarascan-Quechua “cognates sets” are at all plausible. But if Swadesh’s methods were a failure, ironically his claim may have been correct. As an example of the philologically grounded, painstaking comparison that he advocates, L. shows that abundant and regular lexical correspondences between the two languages can be found outside Swadesh’s 100-word list.

— Order from: Helmut Buske Verlag GmbH, Postfach 760244, D-2000 Hamburg 76, Germany.]

On the Translation of Native American Literature. Edited by Brian Swann. Smithsonian Institution Press, 1992. 480 pp. \$45 (cloth)/\$19.95 (paper). [A collection of original essays by 23 linguists, folklorists, anthropologists and others on the history, methods, and problems of translating American Indian texts. Included are:

Arnold Krupat, “On the Translation of Native American Song and Story: A Theorized History”; William M. Clements, “‘Tokens of Literary Faculty’: Native American Literature and Euroamerican Translation in the Early Nineteenth Century”; John Bierhorst, “Incorporating the Native Voice: A Look Back from 1990”; Jerome Rothenberg, “‘We Explain Nothing, We Believe Nothing’: American Indian Poetry and the Problematics of Translation”; Dell Hymes, “Use All There Is to Use”; Judith Berman, “Oolachan-Woman’s Robe: Fish, Blankets, Masks, and Meaning in Boas’s Kwakw’ala Texts”; Dale Kinkade, “Translating Pentlatch”; Nile R. Thompson, “The Discovery of Nursery Tales in Twana”; Toby C. S. Langen, “Translating Form in Classical American Indian Literature”; Peter Whiteley, “Hopitutungwini: ‘Hopi Names’ as Literature”; David Leddom Shaul, “A Hopi Song-Poem in ‘Context’.”

Paul G. Zolbrod, “Navajo Poetry in Print and in the Field: An Exercise in Text Retrieval”; Donald Bahr, “Translating Papago Legalese”; Julian Rice, “Narrative Styles in Dakota Texts”; William K. Powers, “Translating the Untranslatable: The Place of the Vocabular in Lakota Song”; Miguel León-Portilla, “Have We Really Translated the Mesoamerican ‘Ancient Word?’”; Louise M. Burkhart, “The Amanuenses Have Appropriated the Text: Interpreting a Nahuatl Song of Santiago”; Willard Gingerich, “Ten Types of Ambiguity in Nahuatl Poetry, or William Empson among the Aztecs”; Kay Sammons, “Translating Poetic Features in the Sierra Popoloca Story of Homshuk”; Allan F. Burns, “Modern Yucatec Maya Oral Literature”; Dennis Tedlock, “The Story of Evenadam”; Joel Sherzer, “Modes of Representation and Translation of Native American Discourse: Examples from the San Blas Kuna”; and Nancy H. Hornberger, “Verse Analysis of ‘The Condor and the Shepherdess’.”

— Order from: Smithsonian Institution Press, 13311 Monterey Ave., Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294-0900 (tel: 800-782-4612).]

Endangered Languages. Edited by R. H. Robins and E. M. Uhlenbeck. Diogenes Library. Berg/St. Martin’s Press, 1991. 273 pp. \$42. [Sponsored by the Permanent International Committee of Linguists (CIPL), and prepared for the 1992 International Congress of Linguists, in Québec. Contents include:

Stephen A. Wurm, “Language Death and Disappearance: Causes and Circumstances” (1-18); Matthias Brenzinger, Bernd Heine, & Gabriele Sommer, “Language Death in Africa” (19-44); Willem F. H. Adelaar, “The Endangered Languages Problem: South America” (45-91); Beatriz Garza Cuarón & Yolanda Lastra, “Endangered Languages in Mexico” (93-134); Ofelia Zepeda & Jane H. Hill, “The Condition of Native American Languages in the United States” (135-155); M. Dale Kinkade, “The Decline of Native Languages in Canada” (157-176); B. P. Mahapatra, “An Appraisal of Indian Languages” (177-188); James A. Matisoff, “Endangered Languages of Mainland Southeast Asia” (189-228); Robert M. W. Dixon, “The Endangered Languages of Australia, Indonesia and Oceania” (229-255); Aleksandr E. Kibrik, “The Problem of Endangered Languages in the USSR” (257-273).

— In the US, order from: St. Martin’s Press, 175 Fifth Ave., New York, NY 10010 (tel: 800-221-7945).]

Language Obsolescence, Shift, and Death in Several Native American Communities. Edited by Allan R. Taylor. (= *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 93.) Mouton de Gruyter, 1992. 101 pp. DM 73/US\$ 32. [Seven papers from a symposium organized for the 24th CAIL (December, 1985). Contents include:

Allan R. Taylor, "Introduction" (5-9); Colette G. Craig, "Language Shift and Language Death: The Case of Rama in Nicaragua" (11-26); John A. Dunn, "The Tsimshian Calendars" (27-36); Brent D. Galloway, "The Samish Dialect and Straits Salish: Dialect Death and Dialect Survival" (37-51); Susan Garzon, "The Process of Language Death in a Mayan Community in Southern Mexico" (53-66); Patricia Kwachka, "Discourse Structures, Cultural Stability, and Language Shift" [Koyukon Athabaskan] (67-73); Clifton Pye, "Language Loss among the Chilcotin" (75-86); and Richard Rhodes, "Language Shift in Algonquian" (87-92). Taylor also contributes a review of *Speaking Mexicano: Dynamics of Syncretic Language in Central Mexico* by Jane H. Hill & Kenneth C. Hill (93-96). This number of the *IJSL* also includes the eighth in a series by Nancy Dorian on "Small Languages and Small Language Communities: News, Notes and Comments," this one devoted to the *MERCATOR Guide to Organizations* providing information on lesser used languages.

— Order from Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd., Hawthorne, NY 10532 (for North America) or Postfach 11240, D-1000 Berlin 11, Germany (all other countries). Orders must be prepaid by check or by credit card. SSILA members might wish to purchase a subscription to the *IJSL* for the entire 1992 volume (6 issues, nos. 93-98, DM 119.60 or US\$ 62). Issue no. 96, which is scheduled to appear this summer, will be devoted to *Sociolinguistics in Mexico*, and will be edited by Yolanda Lastra.]

Patterns of Change-Change of Patterns: Linguistic Change and Reconstruction Methodology. Edited by Philip Baldi. Mouton de Gruyter, 1991. 343 pp. Paper. DM 58, US\$ 29.95. [A special paperback edition of Baldi's *Linguistic Change and Reconstruction Methodology* (Mouton de Gruyter, 1990), the proceedings of the Workshop on Linguistic Change and Reconstruction Methodology held at Stanford Univ. in 1987.

Reprinted here are 15 of the 29 contributions contained in the original volume, including four important papers on American Indian languages: Lyle Campbell & Ives Goddard, "Summary Report: American Indian Languages and Principles of Language Change"; Marianne Mithun, "The Role of Typology in American Indian Historical Linguistics"; Ives Goddard, "Algonquian Linguistic Change and Reconstruction"; and Lyle Campbell, "Mayan Languages and Linguistic Change." Other papers in the volume are on Austronesian languages (Robert Blust, George W. Grace); Indo-European languages (Calvert Watkins, Henry M. Hoenigswald); Australian languages (R.M.W. Dixon, Steve Johnson, Barry J. Blake); Altaic languages (Samuel E. Martin); and Afro-Asiatic languages (M. Lionel Bender, Stephen J. Liebermann). The volume also includes an Introduction ("The Comparative Method") by Baldi and subject, language, and author indices.

— Order from: Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd., Hawthorne, NY 10532 (tel: 914-747-0110).]

Case and Agreement in Inuit. Reineke Bok-Bennema. Mouton de Gruyter, 1991. 308 pp. DM 128. [B.-B. is concerned with relating the phenomenon of ergativity to the theory of abstract case, a subtheory of Chomsky's Government & Binding framework. She shows that the case pattern of Inuit canonical transitive clauses follows from the agreement rules that apply between verbal subjects and direct objects. The claim that Inuit languages are actually split-ergative is also examined. — Available to SSILA members at

a discount price (\$30) plus postage (\$3 surface, \$8 air); send orders (check payable to "Mouton de Gruyter") to: Victor Golla, SSILA, Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521.]

The Thompson Language. Laurence C. Thompson & M. Terry Thompson. University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics 8, 1992. 253 pp. \$20. [A description of the Interior Salish language of the Thompson River Indians of south central British Columbia, centering on the speech of the southernmost dialect. Includes phonology, morphology, syntax, and a long illustrative myth text. A companion volume to the forthcoming *Thompson-English Dictionary* and *Thompson Texts*. — Order from: UMOPL - Linguistics Laboratory, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. Price in US dollars, postpaid to US addresses. For Canada add \$3 shipping; for Japan or Europe add \$8 (surface) or \$12 (air mail). Make checks payable to UMOPL.]

North Straits Salish Classified Word List. Timothy Montler. Canadian Ethnology Service, Canadian Museum of Civilization, Mercury Series 119, 1992. 171 pp. \$17.95 (CDN). [A semantically classified list of over 2,800 words in the Saanich (Vancouver Island) dialect of North Straits Salish. The list is organized according to the Northwest semantic categories used in the Royal BC Museum word list. An extensive list of place names has been added as well as many words for both traditional and modern concepts. The classified section of the word list is supplemented with thorough indexes to both English and Saanich words.— Order from: Mail Order Services, Publishing Division, Canadian Museum of Civilization, 100 Laurier St., P.O. Box 3100, Station B, Hull, Quebec J8X 4H2. Add 10% handling fee. All orders must be prepaid; checks or money orders should be made out to "Receiver General of Canada". In the US, order from: Univ. of Chicago Press, 11030 S. Langley Ave., Chicago, IL 60628.]

Languages of the North Pacific Rim: Types and History. Edited by Osahito Miyaoka. Sanseido, 1992. 454 pp. ¥ 5,800. [Papers on the diversity of—and interlinkages among—the aboriginal languages of Northeastern Asia and Northwestern North America. Most of the papers were originally presented at a 1990 symposium in Sapporo (see *SSILA Newsletter* IX:3, Oct. 1990, p. 4-5). Text in Japanese only.

Contents: Osahito Miyaoka, "Languages of the North Pacific Rim"; Hitoshi Watanabe, "Northern Pacific Maritime Hunter-Gatherers: Their Cultural Similarity and the Interpretation of Common Elements"; Minoru Oshima, "Types of Classifiers Mainly in Northwest American Indian Languages"; Nobokatsu Minoura, "The Non-American Language of North America: Athabaskan"; Honoré Watanabe, "Chukchee-Kamchatkan as the Center of the North Pacific Rim"; Fubito Endo, "Verbal Person Marking in Northern Languages with Special Reference to Yukaghir"; Michiko Watanabe, "The Characteristics of Gilyak Transitive Verb Sentences"; Tomomi Sato, "Northern Languages in View of 'Incorporation'"; Masayoshi Shibatani, "Ainu Incorporation and Theory of Word Formation"; Seiichi Kadowaki, "Modifying Structures of Nominal Phrases in Korean, Japanese and Neighboring Languages"; Shinjiro Kazama, "The Verbal Complex of Suffixing Languages—Japanese in Particular";

Toshiro Tsumagari, "The Possessive Structure and Alienability in Tungusic and Neighboring Languages"; Megumi Ichinose, "Non-suffixing Processes in the Morphology of Mongolian in Contrast with Suffixing Languages of the North"; Jiro Ikegami, "Structure and Case Government of Verbs in the Languages of North Asia—Concerning the Representation of the Goal of an Action"; Setsu Fujishiro, "The Formation of Dolgan and Language Contact"; Go Hikita, "Imperial Russia's Eastward Expansion and Russian Influences on the Aboriginal Languages"; Michael E. Krauss, "Alaska Native Languages: Past, Present and Future" [translated by Tomomi Sato & Nobukatsu Minoura]; and Eiichi Chino, "Studies of Non-Indo-European Languages."

— Inquire about availability from: Prof. Osahito Miyaoka, Dept. of Linguistics, Faculty of Letters, Hokkaido Univ., Kita 10, Nishi 7, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060, JAPAN.]

Papers of the Twenty-Second Algonquian Conference. Edited by William Cowan. Carleton University, 1991. 378 pp. \$25. [Papers from the 1990 Algonquian Conference, held in Chicago, IL. Papers of linguistic interest include:

George Aubin, "Comments on Some Demonstratives in Golden Lake Algonquin" (1-10); Peter Bakker, "The Ojibwa Element in Michif" (11-20); Eung-Do Cook, "Lexical Derivation and Stress in Cree" (21-29); David J. Costa, "Approaching the Sources on Miami-Illinois" (30-47); William Cowan, "Philological Spadework in the Jesuit Relations: A Letter in Algonquin" (48-57); Danielle Cyr, "Algonquian Orders as Aspectual Markers: Some Typological Evidence and Pragmatic Considerations" (58-88); Regna Darnell, "Thirty-Nine Postulates of Plains Cree Conversation, 'Power', and Interaction: A Culture-Specific Model" (89-102); J. Peter Denny, "The Algonquian Migration from Plateau to Midwest: Linguistics and Archaeology" (103-124); Ives Goddard, "Observations Regarding Fox (Mesquakie) Phonology" (157-181); Patricia Kilroe, "Spatial-Marking Affixes and the Expression of Time in Ojibwa" (193-202); J. Dean Mellow, "Integrating Language and Content in Native Language Teaching" (203-212); Michael Reinschmidt, "Observations of the Last Stage of a Vanishing Algonquian Language" [Sauk in Oklahoma] (291-306); Richard Rhodes, "On the Passive in Ojibwa" (307-319); Kevin Russell, "Obivation as Discourse Structure in a Swampy Cree *âcimowin*" (320-335); Pierre Swiggers, "Philologists Meet Algonquin: Du Ponceau and Pickering on Eliot's Grammar" (346-358); and Louis-Philippe Vaillancourt, "Le cri québécois" (374-378).

— Order from: Dept. of Linguistics, Carleton Univ., Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6 Canada. Checks should be made payable to "Papers of the Algonquian Conference" and should be in US dollars to US addresses, Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses.]

Le montagnais: langue algonquienne de Québec. Collection "Langues et Sociétés d'Amérique traditionnelle", no. 3. SELAF 328. 162 pp. No price indicated. ["A survey of Montagnais in the context of Algonquian languages, addressed to European linguists and specifically written in contrast to the Indo-European languages. The theoretical framework is that of the functionalist school of André Martinet, who provides a preface." (*Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics*).] — Order from: 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.]

Schmick's Mahican Dictionary. Carl Masthay. Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, Vol. 197, 1992. 200 pp. \$30. [Translated and reorganized version of a German-Mahican dictionary compiled in the mid-1700s by the Moravian missionary, Johann Jacob Schmick. M. provides a glossary and index, some background information on Schmick, and descriptions of 18th century Algonquian life in Pennsylvania and Connecticut. Also included is a 15-page grammatical sketch of Mahican by David Pentland. — Order from: APS, Box 40098, Philadelphia, PA 19106. Prepaid orders are postage free. Payments in US dollars only (Visa/MC accepted).]

Wappo Studies. Jesse O. Sawyer. Edited by Alice Shepherd, with annotations by William W. Elmendorf. Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, Report 7, 1991. 121 pp. \$8. [S., who died in 1986, worked with the last speaker of Wappo for almost three decades and acquired a deep knowledge of this California isolate. Unfortunately he published rather little of this material. The two papers in this volume were left incomplete at the author's death and have been readied for publication by two colleagues. "Wappo Notes" is a short, informal sketch of Wappo phonemics and grammar, together with ethnographic and historical information. "The Colors of Wappo and Yuki" is a critical assessment of the often-assumed genetic relationship between Wappo and Yuki (on which S. also did fieldwork) in the light of Berlin & Kay's theory of color-term evolution. The texts of the two papers have been skillfully edited by Shepherd, who also contributes an informative Foreword, and generously expanded by Elmendorf's (largely comparative) notes. — Order from: SCOIL, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "U.C. Regents". Price is postpaid.]

Supplement to the Handbook of Middle American Indians. Volume 5, Epigraphy. Edited by Victoria Reifler Bricker. Univ. of Texas Press, 1991. 304 pp. \$40. [Contains:

Victoria R. Bricker, "Introduction"; Gordon Whittaker, "The Zapotec Script"; Maarten Jansen, "Mixtec Pictography: Conventions and Contents"; Constanza Vega Sosa, "The Annals of the Tlapanecs"; Hanns J. Prem, "Aztec Writing"; Victoria R. Bricker, "Noun and Verb Morphology in the Maya Script"; Linda Schele, "A New Look at the Dynastic History of Palenque"; Stephen D. Houston, "Classic Maya History and Politics at Dos Pilas, Guatemala"; Berthold Riese, "The Copan Dynasty"; and Munro S. Edmonson, "The Middle American Calendar Round."

— Order from: Marketing Dept., Univ. of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819 (fax: 512-320-0668). Add \$2 shipping for first book, \$.50 for each additional book. Payment must accompany order.]

Lokale Relationen im Yukatekischen: Eine onomasiologische Studie. Christel Goldap. Continuum, Band 8. Verlag Peter Lang, 1991. 127 pp. DM 28.80. [A reworked version of G.'s master's thesis at the Univ. of Bielefeld (1990). Working from the theoretical perspective of cross-linguistic studies of spatial cognition, G. investigates universal elements of Spatiality (*Räumlichkeit*)

correspond to occurring structures in Yucatec Mayan. — Order from: Peter Lang Verlag AG, Postfach 277, Jupiterstrasse 15, CH-3015 Bern, Switzerland; or 65 W. 45th St., New York, NY 10036.]

Mayan Dictionaries from SIL-Guatemala

Diccionario Cakchiquel Central y Español. Compiled by Déborah Ruyán Canú, Jo Ann Munson L., & Rafael Coyote Tum. 1991. 385 pp. \$30. [Based on the central dialect area around Patzún. Includes over 4,400 entries (with example sentences), a Spanish-Cakchiquel glossary, and a concise summary of Cakchiquel grammar and phonology. Forms are cited in the pre-1987 official alphabet, but reformed spellings are given where necessary.]

Diccionario de Verbos Mames/U'j Te Pujb'il Yol, Noq Te Ipb'il. Compiled by Filiberto López Gabriel & Wes Collins. 1991. 290 pp. \$15. [Written for native speakers of Central Mam around Comitancillo. Includes 800 verbs, alphabetized by root; cross references to related roots, figurative usages, and grammatical notes are given where appropriate. Also included is a Spanish-Mam glossary and a description of the verb system. The post-1987 reformed spelling is used.]

Order from: Distribution Department, ILV M-191, P.O. Box 02-5345, Miami, FL 33102-5345. Prices include postage. Make checks and money orders payable to Summer Institute of Linguistics.

The Huarochirí Manuscript: A Testament of Ancient and Colonial Andean Religion. Translated and edited by Frank Salomon & George L. Urioste. Univ. of Texas Press, 1991. 287 pp. \$32.50 (hardback)/\$14.95 (paper). [A new edition—prepared “especially for the general reader”—of an early 17th century Quechua manuscript, thought to have been compiled at the behest of Fr. Francisco de Avila, that records native Andean religious traditions in unparalleled detail. S. & U. have provided an introduction, index, and copious cultural and historical notes. The full, original Quechua text is also supplied. — Order from: Marketing Dept., Univ. of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819 (fax: 512-320-0668). Add \$2 shipping for first book, \$.50 for each additional book. Payment must accompany order.]

Recent Publications of SIL-Colombia Branch

Una Descripción Preliminar de la Gramática del Achagua (Arawak). Peter J. Wilson. Translated and edited by Stephen H. Levinsohn. 1992. 184 pp. \$12. [A descriptive grammar arising out of David Weber's seminar at the Univ. of North Dakota and much influenced by Comrie's *Language Universals and Linguistic Typology*. W. was forced to abandon the work due to illness, and Levinsohn has edited his manuscript and translated it into Spanish. Chapters include: Introduction (typological characteristics & outline of phonology); Word Classes; Morphology; Nominal Phrases; Case Markers; Verbal Phrases; Syntax of Independent Clauses; Subordination; Remarks on Discourse. Cross references

allow the work to be used in conjunction with Meléndez's recently published thesis on the same language.]

Vocabulario Comparativo: Palabras Selectas de Lenguas Indígenas de Colombia/Comparative Vocabulary: Selected Words in Indigenous Languages of Colombia. Compiled and edited by Randall Q. Huber & Robert B. Reed. 1992. 390 pp. \$25. [A comparativist's dream—equivalents of 375 terms (based on word lists developed by Morris Swadesh and John Rowe) in 68 indigenous languages of Colombia. Most of the data are from SIL sources and are phonologically accurate. All complex forms are provided with an analysis. The compilers have also provided a survey of the genetic classification of Colombian languages, phonemic inventories of all languages listed, a full bibliography of sources, indexes, and locator maps. The text is in Spanish and English in parallel columns. The editors state that “although some of the data may be available in other publications, it is our hope that presenting the data in this format will facilitate comparison.” That it does, and much more. Bravo Huber & Reed!]

Order from: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Apartado Aéreo 100602, Bogotá, COLOMBIA (Attn: Bookroom). Prices include postage to addresses within the Americas.

Panorama General de las Lenguas Indígenas en América. Ernest Migliazza & Lyle Campbell. Historia General de América, volume 10. Academia Nacional de la Historia de Venezuela, 1988. 455 pp. Price not indicated. [We have just been made aware of the existence of this very useful book. Published almost 4 years ago, it is a volume in the monumental History of the Americas commissioned by the Organization of American States. Under the general editorship of the distinguished Venezuelan historian and literary figure, Guillermo Morón, scholars from a number of disciplines have collaborated in this 34-volume encyclopedia. Migliazza & Campbell's volume is one of ten that deal with the periodo indígena (most of the other volumes are by archaeologists), and is the first hemisphere-wide treatment of American Indian languages since the days of Daniel G. Brinton. The emphasis is on classification, and on the history of classificatory work. Written before the appearance of Greenberg's *Language in the Americas*, the discussion is pleasantly free of polemic and represents the State of the Art as of the mid 1980s. Maps and tree diagrams abound.—*Unfortunately, we have not been able to find out how to order this book, or even if it is still available. (Even the authors are stumped!) If anyone has this information, please let us know.*]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

American Indian Culture and Research Journal [American Indian Studies Center, 3220 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1548]

15.3 (1991):

Theresa S. Smith, “Calling the Thunder, Part One: Animikeek, the Thunderstorm as Speech Event in the Anishinaabe Lifeworld” (19-28)

[For the Ojibwa of Ontario the sounds of a thunderstorm are understood as speech, to which humans can respond.]

Nathan E. Bender, "Cherokee Shorthand: As Derived from Pitman Shorthand and in Relation to the Dot-Notation Variant of the Sac and Fox Syllabary" (63-76) [A shorthand version of the Cherokee syllabary that was developed by William Eubanks in 1891, although not widely used, "may have had some impact on the development of the equally unusual dot-notation variant of the Sac and Fox syllabary."]

Diachronica [John Benjamins Publishing Co, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118]

9.1 (1992):

Carol F. Justus, "The 'Comparative Method' and Reconstruction in Historical Linguistics" (87-104) [Review article, focused on P. Baldi (ed.), *Linguistic Change and Reconstruction Methodology* (1990), but dealing also with the wider debate inspired by Greenberg's *Language in the Americas* and Renfrew's *Archaeology and Language*.]

R. M. W. Dixon, Review of Derbyshire & Pullum (eds.), *Handbook of Amazonian Languages*, Vol. 3 (111-114) ["The grammars in Volume 1 (published in 1986) so excited me that I determined to go to Amazonia to undertake my own field work..."]

Historiographia Linguistica [John Benjamins Publishing Co, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118]

XVIII.2/3 (1991):

Regna Darnell, "On the Occasion of Silversteinian Musings on the State of Sapiriana" (419-424) [Reply to Silverstein's review of D.'s biography of Sapir (*Iist. Ling.* XVIII: 181-204, 1991). "Much of Silverstein's critique appears to revolve around his wish for....a contemporary assessment of Sapir's ideas in linguistics....[He] identifies with Sapir the linguist in a way I do not."]

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

58.1 (January 1992):

Ivy G. Doak, "Another Look at Coeur d'Alene Harmony" (1-35) [Vowel harmony in Coeur d'Alene can be accounted for by two rules—association of Pharyngeal to a stressed vowel and regressive spread of an associated Pharyngeal to preceding vowels. Most of the apparent exceptions result from processes of vowel reduction, epenthesis, and late phonetic assimilation.]

Catherine A. Callaghan, "The Riddle of Rumsen" (36-48) [Rumsen (Monterey Costanoan) is phonologically aberrant, due to vowel loss and a rich ablaut system. Once the phonological rules are disentangled, however, Rumsen looks very much like its closest relative, Mutsun.]

Kean Gibson, "Tense and Aspect in Guyanese Creole with Reference to Jamaican and Carriacouan" (49-95) [G.'s data contradicts Bickerton's claim that sharp grammatical discontinuities exist in Creole communities between a "basilect" (extreme, archaic creole) and dialects more assimilated to the Standard.]

Mary Ritchie Key, R. Michael Tugwell, & Marti Wessels, "Araona Correspondences in Tacanan" (96-117) [A detailed presentation of data showing the relationship of Araona to the Tacanan family (Bolivia).]

Journal of Anthropological Research [U of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1561]

48.1 (Spring 1992):

Richard Keeling, "Music and Culture History among the Yurok and Neighboring Tribes of Northwestern California" (25-48) [The heterogeneity of the song repertoires of NW California Indian cultures suggests interesting historical possibilities. In K.'s analysis, the dominant style in the area—basically Yurok—is derived from the N and NE; a more ancient indigenous style survives among the Karok; and the Hupa and other Athabaskans innovated an additional style.]

Language [Linguistic Society of America, 1325 18th St NW #211, Washington, DC 20036-6501]

68.1 (March 1992):

Endangered Languages [A set of essays on the topic of "responsible linguistics", edited by Ken Hale. Includes: Ken Hale, "On Endangered Languages and the Safeguarding of Diversity" (1-3); Michael Krauss, "The World's Languages in Crisis" (4-10); Lucille J. Watahomigie & Akira Y. Yamamoto, "Local Reactions to Perceived Language Decline" (10-17); Colette Craig, "A Constitutional Response to Language Endangerment: The Case of Nicaragua" (17-24); LaVerne Masayessa Jeanne, "An Institutional Response to Language Endangerment: A Proposal for a Native American Language Center" (24-28); Nora C. England, "Doing Mayan Linguistics in Guatemala" (29-35); and Ken Hale, "Language Endangerment and the Human Value of Linguistic Diversity" (35-42).]

Judith L. Aissen, "Topic and Focus in Mayan" (43-80) [A phrase-structural analysis of topic and focus in 3 Mayan languages (Tzotzil, Jakaltek, and Tz'utujil).]

Matthew S. Dryer, "The Greenbergian Word Order Correlations" (81-138) [Results of a study of word order correlations (between the order of 24 pairs of elements and the order of V and O) in a large and diverse database (625 languages; including 123 North American and 85 South American). The evidence corroborates some earlier statements and contradicts others. D. proposes that word order correlations ultimately depend on whether a language is consistently left-branching or right-branching in its parsing.]

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

21.1 (March 1992):

R. M. W. Dixon, "Naive Linguistic Explanation" (83-91) [The "ingenious and revealing" ways in which native speakers try to explain grammatical points to linguists in the absence of a suitable metalanguage. One of D.'s examples comes from his 1991 fieldwork on Madi (Brazil).]

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

8.1 (Spring 1992):

Lucy Therina Briggs, "Aymara Literature in its Cultural Context" (1-8) [Guest Editor's preface]

Denise Y. Arnold & Juan de Dios Yapita, "'Fox Talk': Addressing the Wild Beasts in the Southern Andes" (9-37) [Aymara texts and translations.]

Juan de Dios Yapita, "Kunturinti liq'uchinti: Análisis lingüístico de un sallqa de Oruro" (38-68) [Aymara texts and translations, with linguistic analysis.]

Juana Vásquez, "Chuyma Manqhít Yurir Arunaka: Suxtalla" (92-94) [Aymara poem, with Spanish translation by the author.]

Linguistic Inquiry [MIT Press, 55 Hayward St, Cambridge, MA 02142]

23.1 (Winter 1992):

Alana Johns, "Deriving Ergativity" (57-87) [A number of the properties of transitive clauses in Inuktitut (Canadian Eskimo) can be derived from lexical features. In particular, Inuktitut ergativity can be treated as "an epiphenomenon that results from the interaction between language-particular lexical features and universal principles," which is consistent with the "principles-and-parameters" approach to grammar.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 52(9) through 52(11), March - May, 1992.

Brown, Robert McKenna. Ph.D., Tulane U., 1991. *Language Maintenance and Shift in Four Kaqchikel Maya Towns.* 195 pp. [A study of the economic changes and language transitions that are taking place in four towns in central Guatemala (Santa Catarina Barahona, San Antonio Aguas Calientes, San Andres Cevallos, and Santiago Zamora). Social network theory is used to explain relative degrees of shift in the communities, and practical applications are suggested. DAI 52(10): 3592-A.] [Order # DA 9209644]

Giglio, Virginia. Ph.D. [Music], U. of Oklahoma, 1991. *Oklahoma Cheyenne Women's Traditional Everyday Songs.* 334 pp. [Musical (and to some extent linguistic) analysis of a corpus of songs, recorded in the Oklahoma Cheyenne community in 1990-91. The songs deal with everyday life but are "traditional" in that they do not contain obvious Euro-American elements but use native language texts or musical ideas. The Cheyenne texts are transcribed interlinearly in the Cheyenne practical orthography. DAI 52(11): 3763-A.] [Order # DA 9210498]

Landeman, Peter N. Ph.D., UCLA, 1991. *Quechua Dialects and their Classification.* 293 pp. [A reconsideration of the "dialects" of Quechua (in fact a family of closely related languages and their dialects). L. reviews former classifications (to 1963) and associated theoretical issues and concludes that the usual bipartite division into Central Quechua vs. all other Quechua "does not have a solid methodological basis, and...the 1st person markers may not be as important a criterion for Quechua classification as has generally been assumed." DAI 52(9): 3263-A.] [Order # DA 9200676]

Langen, Katherine A. Ph.D., Georgetown U., 1991. *Language Proficiency, Use and Attitudes in Santo Tomás Chichicastenango: A Study of Language Competition.* 319 pp. [Examination of the changing patterns of language use in a Quiché Mayan community with a reputation for linguistic and cultural conservatism. Using data collected by questionnaires, interviews, and observation, L. concludes that education and age-group significantly affect patterns of use, proficiency and attitude. While all community members value the idea of Quiché maintenance, "it appears that Chichicastenango may be in the initial stages of a shift toward Spanish." DAI 52(9): 3264-A.] [Order # DA 9205163]

Luthin, Herbert W. Ph.D., UC-Berkeley, 1991. *Restoring the Voice in Yanan Traditional Narrative: Prosody, Performance and Presentational Form.* 517 pp. [A study of the oral-literary structure of Yanan narrative, based on Sapir's published and unpublished materials and informed by Chafe's notion of the intonationally-defined "idea unit." L.'s strategy is to compare the interaction among four "prosodic/rhetorical components"

of the transcribed texts: syntactic constituency, Sapir's punctuation, stress placement, and "retention" (male-female speech register alternations). The resulting alignments allow the idea unit boundaries to be reconstructed. L. also discusses presentational format and provides samples from the three texts he has analyzed. DAI 52(11): 3908-A.] [Order # DA 9203633]

Randoja, Tiika K. Ph.D., U. of Ottawa, 1990. *The Phonology and Morphology of Halfway River Beaver.* 306 pp. [An examination of word formation and the phonological properties of the verb in an Athabaskan language of British Columbia. To move from underlying affix sequences to occurring surface sequences R. proposes a mapping protocol, involving insertion of affixes into a thematic template that is motivated both lexically and phonologically. Two aspects of prefix phonology are considered in detail: similarities of prefixes in the nonadjacent disjunct and stem domains, and the "very complex and seemingly arbitrary" alternations in the conjunct domain. DAI 52(11): 3910-A.] [Order # DA NN60545]

Willie, MaryAnn. Ph.D., U. of Arizona, 1991. *Navajo Pronouns and Obviation.* 237 pp. [W. argues that Navajo is a pronominal argument language, where arguments are incorporated pronouns while nominals are adjuncts. The syntactic devices for marking co- and disjoint reference of arguments are explored. These include the *yi/bi-* alternation, the "fourth" person (used for obviation and for deference), and the parallel processing convention. DAI 52(10): 3595-A.] [Order # DA 9210298]

[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 \$31 each, xeroxed (paper-bound) copies are \$34.50 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Postage extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: 1-800-521-3042 (US); 1-800-343-5299 (Canada).]

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

[*Editorial Note:* Geoff Gamble has assumed major administrative duties on his campus and will no longer be able to contribute to the Corner on a regular basis. Victor Golla will slog on alone for the time being, but would welcome any and all help, ideally a co-editor. His e-mail address is: gollav@axe.humboldt.edu.]

IT

• Version 1.2 of *IT*, SIL's Interlinear Text program for MS-DOS, is now available. This new version fixes all known bugs and offers several enhancements. Registered users of *IT* are entitled to receive a free upgrade package and have already been notified by mail. If you own *IT* (i.e. you bought the printed manual) but have not heard from SIL about the upgrade, contact: Academic Computing Department, SIL, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236 (phone: 214-709-2418; fax: 214-709-3387; Internet: evan@sil.org). Those who wish to obtain the new *IT* 1.2 manual and software (full release, not the upgrade) should contact: International Academic Bookstore, SIL, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236 (phone: 214-709-2404; fax: 214-709-2433).

• Frank R. Trechsel (1900 Alvina Dr., Missoula, MT 59802) has developed a simple procedure for importing interlinear text documents created by *IT* into *HyperCard* stacks on the Macintosh. "Users of *IT*," Frank writes, "know that the program does a marvellous job of creating

interlinear documents with precisely aligned glosses and/or other annotations. However, it does not permit easy manipulation of the text data and it does not perform any analytic routines. These and other deficits are easily overcome in the *HyperCard* environment." Frank's importation process involves the creation of a text-only document which can be accessed and read by *HyperCard*. After minor editing to make it more suitable for *HyperCard*, this document is imported using a slightly modified version of the "Import Text" script that Danny Goodman presents in *The Complete HyperCard Book*.

Software Tools for Historical Linguistics

There has been some discussion on the LINGUIST list recently of software to aid in historical/comparative work.

- Jacques Guy (Artificial Intelligence Systems, Telecom [Australia] Research Laboratories; j.guy@trl.oz.au) described his **COGNATE**, "A PC Program for Identifying Related Words":

COGNATE is the implementation of a prototype algorithm for identifying related words across languages. My ultimate purpose in developing *COGNATE* was to take a first step towards solving a far more interesting, and difficult, problem of automatic machine translation: given a bilingual text, find the rules for translating from either language into the other.

Given the same list of words in two different languages, *COGNATE* will determine which words are likely to be regularly derivable from each other, and which are not. The longer the list, or the more closely related the two languages are, the better the performance of *COGNATE*. For instance, suppose that you have typed into a file 200 words in English (one per line), and in another file the same 200 words, in the same order, in German (again one per line). English and German are fairly close languages. Given these two files, and no other information whatsoever, *COGNATE* will be able to tell for instance that English *twenty* and German *zwanzig* are almost certainly derivable from each other, and so are English *honey* and German *honig*; but it will also tell you that English *horse* and German *pferd* are not so related. *COGNATE* will also tell you, when comparing twenty with zwanzig, that English *t* corresponds to German *z*.

Because of the very nature of the algorithm, you may encypher each file using a simple-substitution code, without causing *COGNATE* to be confused. For instance, if you have encoded the English data by shifting one letter forward (so that *twenty* becomes "UXFOUZ") and the German data by shifting one letter backward (so that *zwanzig* becomes "YVZMYHF"), *COGNATE* will still be able to tell that "UXFOUZ" and "YVZMYHF" are related, and that "IPSTF" (*horse*) and "OEDQC" (*pferd*) are not.

I thought up the algorithm behind *COGNATE* around 1981, and implemented it first in Simula 67 on a DEC KL10. Then, as a self-inflicted challenge which I did not expect to win, I tried to translate it into Turbo Pascal, to run on my Kaypro II. It worked. On a Kaypro II, it would take *COGNATE* 40 seconds to analyze two files each containing 200 words, and find which were related and which not. On a 386DX running at 33MHz, the same operation looks as if it were instantaneous.

[Note: The full program file for Guy's *COGNATE* is available on the LINGUIST server. To get the file, send a message to: <listserv@tamvm1.tamu.edu> (if you are on the Internet) or <listserv@tamvm1> (if you are on the Bitnet). The message should consist of the single line: <get cognate prog linguist>. You will then receive the complete file.]

- Lee Hartman (ga5123@siucvmb.bitnet) has written **PHONO**, a program for modeling sound change from Latin to Spanish. He will send a copy of *PHONO* to "anyone who is interested in trying it out on some other language." Hartman says:

With my Latin/Spanish data, *PHONO* works essentially from known ancestor forms to known descendent forms; it is not the Comparative Method, if that means reconstructing an unknown ancestor on the basis of several known descendents. The Latin-to-Spanish rules are not hard-coded in the program, but rather are data that are read and interpreted by the program. So *PHONO* is ready to have the data of some other well-documented language plugged into it and tested.

- Evan Antworth (evan@utafill.uta.edu) and Herb Stahlke (00h1stahlke@leo.bsucv.bsuc.edu) had good words for **WORDSURV** from SIL. Herb uses *WORDSURV* for "lexico-statistical" comparisons and for some segment comparisons. He says he's used it successfully with classes, and he and a grad student are using it with a Datatrieve database for Comparative Ekoid. His students use it for comparative reconstruction "without all the paperwork." *WORDSURV* is apparently available from Antworth at SIL; contact him for details.

More Concordance Software for Macs

Since describing SIL's *Conc* in our April column, at least three other concordance programs for the Macintosh have come to our attention:

- One is *Concorder* (or "Le Concordeur" in its French version), available from the Centre de Recherches Mathematiques at the Université de Montréal. It was developed by David Rand of the CRM and T. Patera of the Dept. of Russian and Slavic Studies at McGill. For further information, contact Rand at: CRM, Université de Montreal, C.P. 6128-A, Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 (tel: (514) 343-6111, ext. 4726; e-mail: rand@ere.umontreal.ca).
- Another is Version 2 of Stephen Clausing's *MacConcordance*, available from the info-mac archives (anonymous FTP to sumex-aim.stanford.edu, /info-mac/app/macconcordance.hqx) or from one of its shadow archives for non North-American and Bitnet-only sites. *MacConcordance* is said to be significantly faster and to have a number of interesting features not available in *gconc*.
- A third is *D'Accord*, which according to a LINGUIST subscriber "looks very much like a Mac version of the Longman's Mini-concordancer." For details contact: Macey Taylor (maceytay@ccit.arizona.edu)

Text Collation Software

If you routinely work with large collections of texts, you may be interested in *Collate*, developed by Peter Robinson (Oxford University Computing Service, 13 Banbury Road, Oxford OX2 6NN, UK; peterr@vax.ox.ac.uk). As its name implies, this program will collate up to 100 versions of a text and produce a critical apparatus. Copies are presumably available from Robinson at the very reasonable price of £20. Further information is available from: CTI Centre for Textual Studies at the same Oxford address (tel: 0865-273221; e-mail: caroline@vax.ac.uk)

NOAM

The Spring 1992 issue (vol. 2, no. 1) of SIL's *NOAM* (i.e., *Notes on Apple Macintosh*) is now out. Contents include: John O'Meara, "Modifying Keyboard Layouts"; Maurice Bauhahn, "Compiling a Multi-language Lexicon: A Cambodian Experience"; Ed Peters, "Reprinting the Moose

Cree New Testament" [in Syllabics!]; a report on three new Macintosh viruses [mbdf, init 1984, and code 252]; a review of the Outbound Portable, an alternative portable Mac; short notices of miscellaneous software and hardware; and extensive correspondence from readers. For further information on this indispensable tool for the Mac-equipped linguist, contact the editor, J. Randolph Valentine (195 Edinburgh St., London, Ontario N6H 1L8, Canada; Internet: valentin@julian.uwo.ca). A one-year subscription is \$14 (with an additional \$12 for overseas airmail). Send checks/money orders (payable to SIL) to: NOAM, Box 248, Waxhaw, NC 28173.

The E-Mail World

The moderators of the *LINGUIST* list have published some figures on the makeup of the subscribership. The total number of users subscribed to the list at the beginning of June, 1992, was 2,402, of whom 1,512 had addresses in the United States, 530 in Europe (Netherlands, UK, Germany and Finland accounting for 374 of these), 155 in Canada, 62 in Australia and New Zealand, and 129 elsewhere in the world. An anglophone community to be sure, but a truly international one. If you have an e-mail connection and want to receive LINGUIST postings, all you need to do is send a message to: Listserv@tamvm1.tamu.edu (if you are on the Internet) or Listserv@tamvm1 (if you are on Bitnet). The message should consist of the following line only:

subscribe linguist <your name>

(Ex: subscribe linguist Noam Chomsky.) The listserver will respond with a welcoming message and other information, and you're on.

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 to members on request.

Lakota/Dakota

• For Lakota bibliography, see Willem J. de Reuse, "One hundred years of Lakota linguistics (1887-1987)", *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* 12:13-42 (1987); and Willem J. de Reuse, "A supplementary bibliography of Lakota language and linguistics (1887-1990)", *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* 15.2:146-165 (1990). Copies of KWPL can be ordered from: Graduate Students Association, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045.

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's *Membership Directory* appears every two years (current edition: January 1992) the *Newsletter* lists new members and changes of address—including electronic mail address—every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue.]

New Members (April 1 to June 30, 1992)

Baker, Mark C. — Dept. of Linguistics, McGill Univ., 1001 Sherbrooke St. W., Montreal, Quebec H3A 1G5, CANADA

- Bauer**, Brigitte L. M. — Linguistics Research Center, Univ. of Texas-Austin, P.O. Box 7247, Austin, TX 78713-7247
- Black**, Deirdre — 244 South 2nd West, Missoula, MT 59801
- Chrisley**, Ronald L. — 301 N. Tarr St., North Baltimore, OH 45872
- Field**, Margaret C. — Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106
- Harden**, Susan — 4611 Refugee Road #3A, Columbus, OH 43232
- Maun**, Patrick — Einsiedlergasse 20/8, A-1050 Wien, AUSTRIA
- Nicklas**, T. Dale — 5836 Grand Ave., Kansas City, MO 64113
- Schaefer**, Ronald P. — Dept. of English, Southern Illinois Univ., Edwardsville, IL 62026
- Stolz**, Thomas — Landgrafenstrasse 4, D-4690 Herne 2, GERMANY
- Swann**, Brian — Center for Writing and Speaking, The Cooper Union, Cooper Square, New York, NY 10003-7183
- Thode**, Charles H. — 1312 7th St. SE #306, Minneapolis, MN 55414
- Van der Voort**, Hein — Inst. for General Linguistics, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
- Williams**, Kathleen A. — 915 N. 48th St., Seattle, WA 98103
- Williams**, Robert S. — 2537 13th Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90018

New Addresses (since April 1, 1992)

- Aberle**, David F. — 4536 West 13th Ave., Vancouver, BC V6R 2V4, CANADA
- Axelrod**, Melissa — 254 Edgewood Ave., San Francisco, CA 94117
- Carlberger**, Alice M. — 732 Belmont St., Watertown, MA 02172
- Dakin**, Karen — Apdo. Postal 21-587, Col. del Carmen, Del. Coyoacán, 04100 Mexico, D.F., MEXICO
- Franchetto**, Bruna — Rua Cosme Velho 315, Bl. 2, apt. 406, 22.241 Rio de Janeiro-RJ, BRAZIL
- Hardy**, Donald & Heather — Dept. of English, Northern Illinois Univ., De Kalb, IL 60115
- Hamp**, Eric P. — 5200 So. Greenwood Ave., Chicago, IL 60615
- Jensen**, Allen & Cheryl — Ag. Guanabara CP 381, 67000 Belem, Para, BRAZIL
- Kibrik**, Andrej — Ul. Tarusskaja 4, Kv. 114, Moscow 117588, RUSSIA
- MacKay**, Carolyn — Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812
- Maffi**, Luisa — 11 El Camino Real, Berkeley, CA 94705
- Mattina**, Anthony — En'owkin Centre, 257 Brunswick St., Penticton, BC V2A 5P9, CANADA
- Mulder**, Jean — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Melbourne, Parkville, Victoria, 3052 AUSTRALIA
- Richards**, Julia — USEMB/USIS, Unit 3318, APO AA 34024
- Trechsel**, Frank — 1900 Alvina Dr., Missoula, MT 59802

New or Corrected E-Mail Addresses (since April 1, 1992)

- Axelrod, Melissa axelrod@cmsa.berkeley.edu
- Baker, Mark C. inmb@mcgillb.bitnet
- Davis, Philip pwd@ricevm1.bitnet
- Derbyshire, Desmond des.derbyshire@dallas.sil.org
- Dixon, R. M. W. ixg612@csc2.anu.edu.au
- Evans, Nick Nick_Evans@muwayf.unimelb.edu.au
- Everson, Michael everson@irlearn.ucd.ie
- Field, Margaret 6500mcf@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
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- Greenfeld, Phil pgreenfeld@sciences.sdsu.edu
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- Kaye, Alan akaye@ccvax.fullerton.edu
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Taff, Alice taffuw@milton.u.washington.edu
Yumitani, Yukihiko 1n2qlres@uknavm.bitnet

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. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL). Contact: Elizabeth H. McDade, Box 112, U of Richmond, VA 23173.

ASAIL Notes. Newsletter of the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures. Appears 3 times a year. Editor: John Purdy, Dept of English, Western Washington U, Bellingham, WA 98225. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL).

International Native American Language Issues Institute (NALI). Annual conference on language education. 1992 meeting: Doubletree Hotel, Arlington, VA, Oct. 7-11. Contact: NALI Central, P.O. Box 963, Choctaw, OK 73020 (tel: 405-454-3681; fax: 405-454-3688).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Linguistics Conference. Meets annually at various locations. Most recent meeting: July 3-5 1992, Northern Arizona U, Flagstaff, AZ. Contact: Alyse Neundorf, CEE, NAU, PO Box 5774, Flagstaff, AZ 86011; or Peggy Speas, D of Linguistics, U of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 (speas@cs.umass.edu).

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. \$4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, c/o P.O. Box 50, 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: Université Laval, Québec City, Canada, Oct. 25-28, 1992. Contact: Prof. L. J. Dorais, Dept d'anthropologie, U Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4.

Études/Inuit/Studies. Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Eskimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. Two issues/year, sometimes supplements. Editor: E. Therien, Dept d'anthropologie, U Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4.

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1992 meeting will be held in, Ottawa. Contact: William Cowan, Dept of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6.

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 (except for the 14th) at \$20 each. Volumes 21 & 22 (1989-90) are \$25 each. Write: William Cowan, Dept of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6. Prices are in \$Canadian to Canadian addresses, \$US to all other addresses.

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. 1992 meeting (27th): Kamloops, BC, August 6-8. Contact: E. Czaykowska-Higgins, D of Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1 Canada (e-mail: userjaga@ubcmtsg.bitnet).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. Next meeting (8th): UC-Berkeley, October 16-18, 1992. Contact: Robert Black, Native American Studies, 3415 Dwinelle, U of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 (tel: 510-642-6607).

Hokan-Pentutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1992 meeting was held June 26-27 at UC-Santa Barbara. Contact: Marianne Mithun, Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106.

Proceedings of the Hokan-Pentutian Workshop. Four volumes in print: 1978 (\$5), 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), 1991 (\$14). Order 1978 and 1991 volumes from: 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.

News From Native California. News magazine 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. Next meeting: Oct. 16-17, 1992, at U of Missouri-Columbia, in conjunction with the 1992 *Mid-America Linguistics Conference*. Contact: Louanna Furbee, Anthropology, 200 Swallow Hall, U of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211. Abstracts deadline: September 1.

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. Most recent meeting: June 25-26, 1992, at Idaho State U in Pocatello. Contact: Chris Lochter, Indian Studies Program, Campus Box 8297, Idaho State U, Pocatello, ID 83209; tel. (208) 236-4018.

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.

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

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

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (*Taller de Lingüística Maya*). Meets in late June or early July in alternate years, sometimes annually. The XIV *Taller Maya* was held June 22-26, 1992 in Sololá, Guatemala. Contact: Lic. Andrés Cuz Mucú, ALMG, 13 Calle 11-40, Zona 1, Guatemala, Guatemala; or Waykan Benito Pérez, CIRMA, Apartado 336, La Antigua, 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. 1992 meetings were held March 12 through 21. For further information and copies of this or a previous year's Workbook, write: Peter Koeler, 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.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/ALILA). Newsletter; Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. The 10th Symposium was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 6-11, 1992. For membership information contact: Elena Ray, Treasurer LAILA/ALILA, Dept. of Languages and Literature, 311 Watson Hall, Northern Illinois Univ., De Kalb, IL 60115.

Latin American Indian Literatures Journal. Texts and commentaries, other papers, on indigenous literatures. \$25/volume (2 issues) (\$35 to institutions). Editor: Mary H. Preuss, Box 31, Pennsylvania State U-McKeesport, McKeesport, PA 15132.

International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. Next meeting (48th) will take place in Sweden in 1994. Theme: "Threatened peoples and environments of the Americas."

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.

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