



October 1992

Published quarterly by the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas. Editor: Victor Golla, Department of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521 (Internet: gollav@axe.humboldt.edu). ISSN 1046-4476. Copyright © 1992, SSILA. Printed by Bug Press, Arcata, CA 95521.

Volume 11, Number 3

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SSILA BUSINESS

1992 Elections

The 1992 Nominating Committee (Amy Dahlstrom [Chair], Eloise Jelinek, and Leanne Hinton) has submitted the following slate for the offices to be filled in this year's elections: For Vice President (1993) and President-Elect for 1994: **Nora C. England**. For Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee (1993-95): **Sally McLendon**. For Secretary-Treasurer (1993): **Victor Golla**. For the position to be filled on the Nominating Committee (1993-95) two candidates have been nominated by the Executive Committee: **Lyle Campbell** and **Tim Montler**. Ballots for the 1992 Elections are being mailed to members with this issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*. In order to be counted, completed ballots must reach the Secretary-Treasurer no later than Monday, November 30.

Additional 1992 Travel Award

In the July *Newsletter* we announced two recipients of 1992 SSILA Travel Awards: **Yolanda Lastra** (Mexico City) and **Denny Moore** (Belém, Brazil). We are pleased to announce that funds have permitted a third Travel Award to be made. The recipient is **Cristina Monzón** (Michoacan, Mexico). The Award will enable Dr. Monzón to attend the CAIL/AAA meeting in San Francisco, where she will deliver a paper in the session on Meso-American languages, Sunday, Dec. 6.

Dues to Rise in 1993

The Executive Committee has approved raising the basic annual membership dues in the Society to \$12, beginning in 1993, primarily to meet the increased cost of printing and mailing the *SSILA Newsletter*.

1993 Membership Directory Must be Ordered Specially

To reduce production costs, and to allow for its publication on an annual basis rather than every two years, beginning in 1993 the *SSILA Membership Directory* will be distributed only on request. There will also be a charge of \$3 (or \$3.75 Canadian) for the 1993 *Directory*, in addition to regular dues or subscription fees. Members who would like to receive the 1993 *Membership Directory* at the time it is published, early next year, should place their orders in the space provided on the 1993 dues statement. Copies of the 1993 *Directory* will be available throughout the year, but will have to be specially ordered.

Mouton Withdraws Discount on Rhodes Dictionary

Effective immediately, Mouton de Gruyter will no longer accept orders for Richard Rhodes' *Eastern Ojibwa-Chippewa-Ottawa Dictionary* (1985) at the SSILA discount price of \$25. A paperbound edition of the dictionary will soon be available at a list price of \$35, and can be ordered directly from the publisher. All orders should be directed to: Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532. Add \$3 postage and handling for the first copy ordered, \$1 for each additional copy.

Corrections and Amplifications

• In the 1992 *SSILA Membership Directory*, distributed in January, several lines are missing on p. 39, at the end of the Index of Languages. After **Yuki** the following six entries should have followed:

- Yuma (= Quechan)** (Yuman): Langdon
- Yuman**: L. Gordon; H. Hardy; Hinton; Joël; Katz; Langdon; Manuel-Dupont; A. Miller; Mixco; Munro; Redden; Watahomigie; Yamamoto
- Yup'ik** (Eskimo): De Reuse; Domnick; Iutzi-Mitchell; Jacobson; Krusor; Miyaoka; A. Woodbury
- Yurok**: Bright; T. Buckley; Dides; Haas; Perry; Proulx; Seaburg
- Zapotec/Zapotecan** (Oto-Manguean): Broadwell; Dill; MacLaury; Marlett; Mock; S. Murray; Pickett; Piper
- Zoque/Zoquean** (Mixc-Zoquean): Fidelholtz; Marlett; Rhodes.

• In preparing a full bibliography of Zellig Harris' writings, Konrad Koerner has come across some publications on American Indian languages and on anthropological linguistics that were overlooked in our obituary of Harris in *SSILA Newsletter* XI.2 (July 1992). These are:

Harris, Zellig S. 1942. Review of *Language, Culture, and Personality: Essays in memory of Edward Sapir*, ed. by Leslie Spier, A. Irving Hallowell & Stanley S. Newman. *Language* 18: 238-245.

_____. 1945b. American Indian Linguistic Work and the Boas Collection. *Amer. Philosophical Society Library Bulletin*, 1945: 57-61.

_____. (ed.) 1947. (With Helen Boas-Yampolsky.) Franz Boas, *Kwakiutl Grammar, with glossary of the suffixes.* (= *Transactions of the Amer. Philosophical Society* 37: 199-377.)

_____. (ed.) 1956. Dorothea F. Bleck, *A Bushman Dictionary*. American Oriental Society, American Oriental Series 41.

_____ and C. F. Voegelin. 1951. Methods for Determining Intelligibility among Dialects of Natural Languages. *Proceedings of the Amer. Philosophical Society* 95: 322-329.

CORRESPONDENCE

No E-Mail

September 5, 1992

Let me say again how much I and many others appreciate the *SSILA Newsletter*. I've just come back from three months in Brazil (two months off in the jungle with the Jarawara) and everyone there relies on the newsletter to keep them informed. For most, it is the only foreign publication they subscribe to.

However, I wonder if you could correct one thing. In the July issue you give an e-mail address for me. I don't know who gave you this — it certainly wasn't me. And it is wrong. I don't dabble in e-mail. The only way to reach me is by the good old mail system (or by an Indian with a cleft stick holding the message!).

R. M. W. Dixon

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[*The erroneous e-mail address was provided to us by another group and we should have checked it before publishing it. Our apologies to Bob Dixon, as well as to anybody who has been trying fruitlessly to reach him through Cyberspace.* — Ed.]

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

SSILA To Sponsor Symposium at LSA Meeting

A symposium on *Preservation of North American Indian Languages* will form part of the 67th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America in Los Angeles, January 7-10, 1993. The symposium is formally sponsored by SSILA and organized by Marianne Mithun, the Society's President for 1993. Presentations will include: **Marianne Mithun**, "Introductory Overview"; **Patricia Kwachka**, "You Are What You Speak: Ethnic Identity and Language Maintenance"; **Roseanna Thompson**, "Living With a Dying Language: Mississippi Choctaw"; **Akira Yamamoto**, "Language Community, Scientific Community, and Common, Mutually Supported Community"; and **Ofelia Zepeda**, "Tribal Community Needs and the Roles and Responsibilities of Native Speaking Linguists."

NALI Meets in Washington

The 12th Annual *Native American Language Issues Institute* (NALI) met in Washington, D.C., October 7-11. Among the invited speakers were Senator Daniel Inouye (Dem.-Hawaii) and Richard West, Director of the National Museum of the American Indian. The meeting also included presentations from a variety of professional organizations and government agencies. A special symposium on "Endangered Languages: How Can We Preserve Them" had participants from several scholarly organizations, including the LSA and SSILA. **William Leap** represented the Society on this panel.

1993 Linguistic Institute

The 1993 Linguistic Institute (which will be held on the campus of Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, June 28-Aug 6, 1993) promises to be of more than routine interest to Americanist linguists. The Director of the Institute is **Brian Joseph** (an Indo-Europeanist who has also worked on Cree and Fox). The Institute theme is "Interfaces," and of the 64 courses tentatively scheduled to be offered, many will be outside "core linguistics." (Six courses will be given in historical linguistics, five in phonetics, and seven in socio- and psycholinguistics.) Several American Indianists will be on the Institute faculty, among them **Lyle Campbell**, **Sally Thomason**, and **Catherine Callaghan**. Campbell (who is Associate Director of the Institute) will offer a seminar on "language relatedness" that will focus on the criteria for establishing genetic relationships and will evaluate several proposed distant relationships. The SSILA Summer Meeting will be held at the Institute during the first week of July, together with the Hokan-Penutian Workshop.

A brochure on the Institute, including application forms, is available from: Linguistics Institute, Dept. of Linguistics, 222 Oxley Hall, Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio 43210 (Tel: 614-292-4052; FAX: 614-292-4273; e-mail: linginst@ling.ohio-state.edu). Deadline for applications is February 1, 1993.

Institute Scholarships for Native Americans

[*Readers of the SSILA Newsletter are urged to bring the following scholarships to the attention of their Native American students and colleagues, both in North America and in Latin America.*]

Students of linguistics and related disciplines who are of Native American background are invited to apply for scholarship funds, provided by the Columbus Quincentenary Committee, to attend the 1993 Linguistic Institute at Ohio State University (*see above*).

Applicants may request funds to cover one, some, or all of the following expenses: (a) Tuition & fees (about \$900 for the full 6 weeks of the Institute; 4-week and 2-week courses are also available, and applicants may opt for a shorter attendance, with a correspondingly smaller tuition). (b) Housing (\$80/week housing & \$80/week full meal plan in air-conditioned double room — some more economical arrangements are possible). (c) Travel to and from Columbus. (d) Books and supplies. Native Americans from North, Central, or South America are invited to apply. Applicants need not be students of linguistics, but may be studying

in related areas (such as anthropology, education, sociology, etc.) or involved in such activities as language maintenance, education, literacy, etc., where linguistic experience would be beneficial. Awards will be made with two goals in mind — first, to support the most deserving applicants; and second, to make limited funds go as far as possible to support as many good applicants as possible. In effect this means that those who ask for more support must have the strongest applications.

To apply please send the following (there is no formal application form): (1) name, address, and telephone number; (2) a brief statement of educational background, experience in linguistics, and reasons for wanting to attend the Institute; (3) amount of funding requested, with a brief indication of what it will be used for (see categories above). Applications should be addressed to: Applications should be addressed to: *Prof. Lyle Campbell, 2060 Fernside Ave., Baton Rouge, LA 70808*. The deadline for receipt of applications is February 1, 1993.

Language Endangerment Theme at Quebec Congress

Endangered languages—and their survival—were the focus of the *15th International Congress of Linguists*, held in Quebec City, August 9-14, 1992. The Congress featured a Plenary Session on Endangered Languages with thematic papers from **Ken Hale**, **Michael Krauss**, **Nancy C. Dorian**, and **Colette G. Craig**. Nearly 40 volunteered papers were given in multiple sessions on Survival of Endangered Languages, eight of which dealt with American Indian languages. These were:

Wolfgang Dahmen, “La codification d’une langue menacée: points de vue des autochtones du Canada”; **Lynn Drapeau**, “Language Birth: An Alternative Solution to Language Death” [Montagnais]; **Jacques Maurais**, “Enquête sur l’utilisation des langues autochtones d’Amérique”; **Irene Mazurkewich**, “Language Shift in the Inuit of Northern Labrador”; **B. Pfeiler & A. Franks**, “L’éducation bilingue: une perspective du sauvagement de la langue maya”; **Catherine Rudin**, “Omaha Language Preservation: A Status Report”; **Karl V. Teeter**, “Interim Report on the Wiyot Lexicon”; and **François Trudel**, “Les langues menacées: point de vue des autochtones du Canada.” An additional paper by **Marcia Dittmann**, “Endangered Languages and their Survival in Colombia: Two Cases of Participative Research into Language and Culture,” was presented in a poster session.

Other papers concerned with American Indian languages were given in various sessions during the Congress. These included: **Francisco Barriga**, “Continental Distribution of American Indian Pronominal Systems”; **Ruth M. Brend & Eunice V. Pike**, “High Level Phonology”; **Karen Dakin**, “Perspectives on Uto-Aztecan Compounds”; **Joseph DeChicchis**, “Hard and Soft Semivowels in Q’eqchi’ Mayan”; **Marthe Faribault**, “Las racines alimentaires nord-américaines: histoire de mots”; **Christian Lehmann**, “The Genesis of Auxiliaries in Yucatec Mayan”; **R. E. Medina**, “Tense-movement in Yukpa, a Carib Language”; **Dora Pellicer**, “Español-Mazahua et Espagnol langue maternelle: analyse comparée de la cohérence de récit conversationnel”; and **Thomas C. Smith-Stark**, “Do Particles Exist?” [Mesoamerican languages].

A panel discussion on *The History of the Study of the Native Languages of Canada* included the following presentations: **Regna Darnell**, “The Inseparability of Boasian Text-based Grammars and Ethnographic Description in the History of Native Canadian Linguistics”; **Marthe Faribault**, “Les oeuvres linguistiques des missionnaires de la Nouvelle France (XVIIe et XVIIIe siècle)”; **John Hewson**, “An 18th-Century Grammar of Micmac”; **Marguerite Mackenzie**, “The ‘Project for the Amerindianization of the Schools’: Bringing Linguistics into Aboriginal Classrooms in

Quebec”; and **John Rath**, “On the Significance and Deficiencies of Traditional Fieldwork on Western American Indian Languages in Canada.” Also of interest to Americanists were the panels on *Languages in Prehistory* (**Alexis Manaster Ramer**, “Western Eurasia and North America”; **Martha Ratliff**, “East Asia”; and **Joe Salmons**, “Global Etymologies”) and on *A Framework for Descriptive Grammars* (**Bernard Comrie**, **William Croft**, **Christian Lehmann**, and **D. Zaehner**).

[Thanks to Dale Kinkade for the information in this report.]

American Indian Languages at WECOL/LASSO

The 22nd *Western Conference On Linguistics* (WECOL92) met jointly with the annual meeting of the *Linguistic Association of the Southwest* (LASSO), October 16-18, 1992, at the Doubletree Hotel, Tucson, Arizona. A number of papers on American Indian languages were presented. These included:

Raul Aranovich, “Tone Sandhi in Acatlan Mixtec”; **Dawn Bates**, “Prosodic Licensing in Salish: Diminutive Reduplication in Spokane and Lushootseed”; **Ann Beck**, “Comparing the Incomparable: Testing Language Dominance in Navajo and English”; **Albert Bickford**, “A Rich Model for Text Glossing”; **Laura H. Gittlen**, “Motion Verbs in Northern Tlaxiaco Mixtec”; **Barbara E. Hollenbach**, “Covert Transitive-Intransitive Verb Pairs in Copala Trique”; **Carole Jamieson**, “A Survey of Chiquihuitlan Mazatec Interrogatives”; **Stephen A. Marlett**, “Indirect Objects in Seri”; **Muriel Savielle-Troike**, “Development of the Inflected Verb in Navajo Child Language”; **Mark W. Tremper**, “San Felipe Keres à la Mode”; **Dean F. Saxton**, “Clues to Basic Word Order in O’odham”; **David Shaul**, “Syntactic Evidence for the Taracahitic Subfamily”; and **Thomas Willett**, “The Grammaticization of Tense in Southeastern Tepehuan.” The Keynote Address, “Distributing Arguments,” was delivered by **Eloise Jelinek**.

Special Session on Syntax of American Indian Languages Planned for BLS-19

The *Berkeley Linguistics Society* has issued a call for papers for a Special Session on Syntactic Issues in Native American Languages that will be held on Friday, February 12, 1993, immediately preceding the General Session and Parasession (on Semantic Typology and Semantic Universals) of BLS-19, February 13-15, 1993. Papers are welcome on any syntax-related topic in the indigenous languages of the Americas. Invited speakers for the session include: **Marianne Mithun** (UC-Santa Barbara), **Pamela Munro** (UCLA), and **Doris Payne** (U of Oregon).

Abstracts should be submitted by December 1, 1992, to: Special Session Abstracts, BLS, 2337 Dwinelle Hall, UC-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720. Please include the following: (1) Ten copies of an abstract (including the paper title but not the author’s name) up to one single-spaced page in length; an additional page for data and references may be attached. (2) A 3” x 5” card listing the title of the paper and the author’s name, institutional affiliation, mailing address, telephone number, and (if possible) e-mail address and fax number.

Workshop on Classification and Reconstruction

A *Workshop on Methods of Language Classification and Reconstruction* will be held in Ann Arbor, November 6-7, 1992, spon-

sored by the University of Michigan Linguistics Program.

The purpose of the Workshop is to try to settle some of the fundamental issues that have arisen over the last 30 or so years in the work on language classification and the reconstruction of extinct languages (including the reconstruction of unattested features of partially attested languages, such as the phonology of languages written hieroglyphically). The workshop will take the form of extended discussions involving specialists in the different areas, each discussion to be started off by a rapporteur. Confirmed participants include: *Eric P. Hamp* (Chicago); *Sergei Starostin* (Russian Acad. of Sci.); *Brian Joseph* (Ohio State U); *Raimo Anttila* (UCLA); *Sheila Embleton* (Toronto); *Joe Salmons* (Purdue); *Anthony Aristar* (Texas A & M); *Thomas Toon* (Michigan); *William Baxter* (Michigan); *Madhav Deshpande* (Michigan); *Gernot Windfuhr* (Michigan); *Vitaly Shevoroshkin* (Michigan); *Martha Ratliff* (Wayne State); and *Alexis Manaster Ramer* (Wayne State).

For further information, contact: Alexis Manaster Ramer, Computer Science Dept., Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI 48202 (tel: 313/577-2477; e-mail: amr@mts.cc.wayne.edu).

Small Grants for 1993 from the Jacobs Funds

The *Jacobs Research Funds* invite applications for small grants (maximum \$1,200) for research in the field of social and cultural anthropology among living American native peoples. Preference will be given to the Pacific Northwest as an area of study, but other regions of North America will be considered. Field studies which address cultural expressive systems, such as music, language, dance, mythology, world view, plastic and graphic arts, intellectual life, and religion, including ones which propose comparative psychological analysis, are appropriate. Funds will not be supplied for salaries, for ordinary living expenses, or for major items of equipment. Projects in archaeology, physical anthropology, applied anthropology, and applied linguistics are not eligible, nor is archival research. For information and application forms, contact The Jacobs Research Funds, Whatcom Museum of History & Art, 121 Prospect St., Bellingham, WA 98225 (tel: 206/676-6981). Applications must be postmarked on or before February 15, 1993.

New Oxford Series

Oxford University Press has announced a new book series, *Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics*, intended to serve the interdisciplinary area between linguistics and anthropology.

Topics may include cognitive anthropology, language and world view, ethnosemantics, ethnography of communication, the sociocultural role of speech acts, ethnopoetics, communicative competence, cultural and social functions of written vs. oral language, pragmatics, anthropological semiotics, linguistic field methodology, the role of language in human evolution, and the use of language material in culture history. Studies may be either descriptive or historical; they may focus on non-literate, "exotic" societies or on literate societies of the industrialized world.

Types of volumes envisioned include not only monographs and edited collections in areas such as the above, but also culturally-oriented grammars and dictionaries of unfamiliar languages, as well as bilingual text collections edited in terms of the linguistic and cultural structures which they reflect. The Editor-in-Chief of the series is *William Bright* (Professor Emeritus of Linguistics & Anthropology, UCLA; Professor Adjoint in

Linguistics, Univ. of Colorado-Boulder; and Editor of the journal *Language in Society*). Members of the advisory board are: Wallace Chafe, Regina Darnell, Paul Friedrich, Jane Hill, Dell Hymes, Stephen C. Levinson, David J. Parkin, Andrew Pawley, Joel Sherzer, and Jef Verschueren.

Manuscripts and inquiries should be addressed to: Prof. William Bright, 1625 Mariposa Ave., Boulder, CO 80302, USA.

Course Sponsored by Endangered Languages Committee

An intensive Summer Course in *Linguistic Description and Fieldwork* will be held at the University of Cologne, August 30 - September 9, 1993, under the sponsorship of the *Working Group on Endangered Languages* of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Sprachwissenschaft (DGfS).

The subject matter of the course will be the methods, techniques and problems of describing and documenting spoken languages, and it is intended especially for all those concerned with the linguistic documentation of endangered languages. Subjects to be touched on will include not only the traditional areas of linguistic description (phonology, morphosyntax, lexicon) but also pragmatics and discourse analysis, as well as the ethno- and sociolinguistic aspects of fieldwork. Alongside specialized classes and workshops, the course will also feature a general lecture series, and students will have the opportunity to try out their skills in small work groups. The language of instruction will be German. For further information, contact: Nikolaus Himmelmann, Sommerkurs *Sprachbeschreibung*, Institut für Sprachwissenschaft, Universität zu Köln, 5000 Köln 41, Germany (tel: 0221/470-4112; e-mail: am003@aix370.rz.uni-koeln.de).

Editorial Changes at Two Journals

- On July 1, 1992, *William Bright* became Editor-in-Chief of *Language in Society*, succeeding *Dell Hymes*, the journal's founding editor. Devoted to sociolinguistics, ethnolinguistics, and other ways of understanding the relationship between linguistic systems and their social and cultural settings, *Language in Society* is now in its 21st year of publication.

- Replacing Bright as Book Review Editor for *Anthropological Linguistics* is *Mauricio J. Mixco* (Linguistics Program, 213 Stewart Bldg., Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112; tel. 801/581-7432; fax: 801/581-6252; e-mail: m.mixco@m.cc.utah.edu). Interested potential reviewers are invited to submit names (their own or others') along with a list of likely topics; please include e-mail address where relevant.

News From Sister Societies

- The 1992 Annual Meeting of the *American Society for Ethnohistory* will take place in Salt Lake City, UT, November 12-15.

One of several sessions "In Tribute to Arthur J. O. Anderson and Charles E. Dibble" is a *Roundtable on Indigenous Literacy in Mesoamerica*, including: **Louise Burkhart**, "Nahua Scholars and the Church: Amanuenses or Authors?"; **Frances Karttunen**, "Nahua Literacy in the 20th Century: New Roles, New Players"; **Kevin Terraciano**, "Two and One-Half Centuries of Mixtec Records"; **Matthew Restall**, "Diversity of Notarial and Nonnotarial Materials in Yucatec Maya"; **Susan Schroeder**, "Jesuit *Colegios* for Indians in and Around Mexico City, Late 16th

early 17th Centuries”; **Stafford Poole**, “Nahuatl Accounts of the Virgin of Guadalupe”; and **Susan Kellogg**, “Nahuatl Judicial Records in Mexico City.” Among the papers in a general session on *Language and Ethnohistory* are: **Felice Anne Coles**, “Isleño-Caribbean Sociohistorical Contact: Evidence from Décima Folksongs”; **Colleen M. Ebacher**, “The Old and the New World: Incorporating Nahuatl Forms of Discourse and Modes of Communication in the 16th Century Missionary Text”; and **Mauricio J. Mixco**, “In Yuman, My (((Great)great)great) Grandfather is ‘My Leg-Hair’ or The Case of the Great Wooden Idol of the Kiliwas.” A *Roundtable on Mixtec Writing: From the Codices to the Alphabet* is tentatively scheduled.

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.]

- This Spring, television viewers in Britain and Germany learned a good deal about Amerind, Nostratic, and Proto-World in programs aired in the BBC’s “Horizon” series (April 6) and in the Norddeutsche Rundfunk’s “Bilder aus der Wissenschaft” (June 14). The *SSILA Newsletter* was given the opportunity to view videotapes of these programs through the kindness of **Merritt Ruhlen** (who is interviewed in both). — Of the two, the BBC program was by far the more ambitious, and featured archaeologist **Colin Renfrew** and the Nostraticists **Aharon Dolgopolsky** and **Vitaly Shevoroshkin**, as well as a Stanford contingent that included geneticist **Luca Cavalli-Sforza** along with linguists **Joseph Greenberg** and **Ruhlen**. Although disagreements among the various camps of Long Rangers were not glossed over, the emphasis was on their common liberation from the “Indo-Europeanist” straightjacket. The University of Pennsylvania’s **Donald Ringe, Jr.** was the program’s official Doubting Thomas (“the comparative method can only take us back about 10,000 years”) and representative of Establishment opinion. His scholarly precision was no match, however, for the animated Dolgopolsky (leaping about beneath his overflowing bookcases of dictionaries); the severe, Solzhenitsen-like figure of Shevoroshkin; or for the sophisticated Cavalli-Sforza, shaking his head in bewilderment at the obtuseness of “the Americanists.” — Personalities were less vividly on display in the shorter NDR film (although it was fun to watch Joe Greenberg carefully speaking a bit of German to the interviewers). It was one of two segments of a more general program on recent developments in linguistics (the other segment was on Machine Translation), and it focused entirely on the congruence between the “Eve Hypothesis” of the geneticists and the Greenberg-Ruhlen mapping of linguistic relationships back to an African Eden.

- *The New York Times* for Sunday, Sept. 20 reported the dedication on September 17 of an exhibit at the Pentagon honoring the famous Navajo “code-talkers” of World War II. The exhibit describes the history of the Marine Corps project and the linguistic techniques that it used to develop an “unbreakable” code based on Navajo.

According to the *Times*:

The project was conceived by Philip Johnston, a California engineer, to prevent the Japanese from deciphering American radio messages. The Japanese employed English-speaking radio operators to obstruct or confuse American military maneuvers, sometimes using a code they had just broken. Johnston, who had lived among Native Americans as a child, was sure that the enemy could not understand the difficult Navajo language.

In 1942, a pilot group of 29 Navajos devised a code using 211 words and a word for each of the 26 letters of the alphabet for use when spelling was necessary. The words were assigned new meaning (e.g., *łóó’ tsoh* “whale” meant “battleship”). The first code-talkers were sent to Guadalcanal, where the code they had devised and committed to memory was tested. The experiment was deemed a success, and more Navajos were recruited. By 1943, 200 words had been added. Usually, two code-talkers were assigned to a division, one going ashore and the other remaining aboard ship. Using radios, they relayed the coded messages back and forth, quickly unscrambling them. Navajo code-talkers were indispensable from the battle of Bougainville, to Saipan, to Iwo Jima. Eventually more than 400 Navajos were recruited for the project, eleven of whom were killed in action.

A number of veterans attended the dedication, where, the *Times* reports, “their skills were tested again with a coded [telephone] message from fellow code-talkers in Arizona.” Although the veterans experienced some difficulty (they “studiously scribbled translations on scraps of paper”), the *Times* says that “they had no trouble with the last phrase, breaking into quiet laughter when they heard it. It was the phrase ‘Give back the ram,’ in Navajo, meaning ‘Acknowledge message’.”

- If you’re addicted to Tony Hillerman’s books and searching for other mystery novels rich in American Indian sociocultural detail, including language, Dale Kinkade highly recommends *Hour of the Hunter*, by **J. A. Jance**. It came out last year in hardback, but Avon Books has recently released it as a paperback. It is set in Tucson and nearby parts of the Papago Reservation, and has a cast of both Anglo and Tohono O’odham characters. A fair amount of O’odham vocabulary is sprinkled through the book (derived from various publications by Dean and Lucille Saxton). There are also numerous references to, and a couple of abbreviated retellings of, O’odham legends and Coyote stories. Jance, Dale tells us, is probably the best of “a fine crop” of mystery writers from the Seattle area. Her previous novels featured a detective named J. P. Beaumont, and were situated in and around Seattle (except for one set in an alcohol treatment resort in Arizona). In *Hour of the Hunter* she takes a completely different tack. The story is set in the 1970s and draws on Jance’s personal experiences on the Papago Reservation, where she taught for five years.

- The origin of *kemosabe*, the term by which the Lone Ranger’s faithful Indian guide addressed the Masked Man in the radio (later television) series of yore, seems to be like “How Many Words for Snow do the Eskimo Have?” It’s a question for which a number of learned-sounding answers have been suggested, most of them spurious. As an example of the genre, **Lyle Campbell** recently sent us the following question/answer exchange from “Walter Scott’s Personality Parade,” which appeared in the Sunday newspaper magazine *Parade* for Aug 23, 1992:

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Q. A while back, you said Tonto was calling the Lone Ranger "faithful friend" [in Iroquois] when he used the phrase "kemo sabay." Actually, Tonto was calling him "he who doesn't understand" (from the Spanish "quien no sabe"). But he was just returning the insult: "Tonto" is Spanish for "fool." I figured it was an inside joke. Why not ask Clayton Moore, who played the Lone Ranger? — Edward G. Brooks, Lockeford, Calif.

A. It was Moore, in fact, who said "kemo sabay" is Iroquois for "faithful friend" — which the Iroquois Indian Museum is having trouble checking, since each of the six Iroquois nations has its own language. But the late James Jewell, first director of "The Lone Ranger," said he named Tonto (which Indians told him meant "wild one") and took Tonto's phrase from Kee Mo Sah Bee, a camp in Michigan. You decide. Meanwhile, where did Tonto learn Spanish?

Inevitably, the topic has hit the LINGUIST bulletin board. In a September posting, **Christine Kamprath** (Memorial U. of Newfoundland) said that she'd heard that Tonto's name for the Lone Ranger is an English pronunciation of the Portuguese words *quem o sabe* "who knows him?" She got this reply from **Pam Munro**:

Tonto may have been a Tonto Apache. These Indians are connected with a group known as the Yavapai Apaches, who in turn are connected with the Yavapais, a tribe of Indians in central Arizona who speak a Yuman language completely (even for Greenberg!) unrelated to Apache (which is Athabaskan). Two of my colleagues who work on Yavapai, **Alan Shaterian** and **Martha B. Kendall**, came up with the theory that Kemo Sabe derives from Yavapai *k-nymysáv-e* (subject relativizer *k-*, *nymysav* 'white', *-e* nominalizing vowel) 'white one', i.e. 'white man'. Kendall wrote a piece about this etymology for *Smithsonian* magazine maybe 10 years ago.

Intrigued, we looked up Bonnie Kendall's article ("Forget the Masked Man — Who was his Indian Companion?" *Smithsonian*, September 1977, pp. 113-120) and found it to be a wonderfully sprightly essay based on a good deal of scholarly detective work. While she presents the Yavapai etymology that Pam Munro cites, she weighs a number of other possible sources. In her estimation, the likeliest source is not in Yavapai, but in Tewa. Credit for discovering it goes to **Ives Goddard**, who in the course of other work happened across the terms *kema* "friend" and *sabe* "Apache" on adjoining pages (p. 573-4) of J. P. Harrington's *The Ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians* (BAE-Annual Report 29, 1916). Kendall hypothesizes that Francis Striker — the writer of pulp Westerns who concocted the first Lone Ranger radio serial for WXYZ in Detroit in 1932 — "may have wanted some authentic American Indian words for Tonto to speak and consequently searched for a book containing native American words short and simple enough for a children's program", and somehow came across the Harrington volume. But she concludes that *kemosabe*'s true origin will probably always remain in doubt (Striker no longer being around to ask), and that the game of finding yet another "obvious source" will surely continue. Just to keep the ball rolling, she lightheartedly contributes another four possible etymologies — in Cree, Southern Paiute, Osage, and Navajo — products of an afternoon's lexicographic browsing.

Ourselves, we prefer **Gary Larsen's** version. In a cartoon that he drew several years ago, he depicted an old and wrinkled Lone Ranger, long since retired, making the unpleasant discovery ("What the hey?") that an "Indian Dictionary" defines *kemosabe* as the "Apache expression for a horse's rear end."

The North

• *Tusagatsait* ("Things to be Heard") is the newsletter of the Northwest Territories Language Bureau's Inuktitut division. Now in its fourth issue (June 1992), *Tusagatsait* is produced by **Doug Hitch**, the Language Bureau's Inuktitut Linguist, and **Jaypeeete Arnakak**, Inuktitut Linguist Trainee. Subscriptions are free, and it's packed with information on Inuktitut linguistics, both in the NWT and elsewhere. To be put on the mailing list, contact: Language Bureau, Culture & Communications, Government of the NWT, P.O. Box 1320, Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, X1A 2L9 Canada (tel: 403/920-6353).

Northwest Notes

• The 1992 *International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages* was held at the Chief Louis Centre, Kamloops, B.C., August 6 through 8. Papers presented included: **Aert Kuipers**, "The Shuswap Complex Transitivity"; **M. Dale Kinkade**, "Pseudo-Auxiliaries in Upper Chehalis"; **Paul Kroeber**, "Notes on the Position of Conjunctive Enclitics in Thompson Salish"; **Dwight Gardiner**, "Pre-verbal Positions in Shuswap Salish"; **Jan van Eijk**, "Who is Sunulgaos: A Salish Quest?"; **N. Turner, M. Ignace & B. Compton**, "Secwepemc (Shuswap) Tree Names: Key to the Past?"; **Hank Nater**, "On the Orthography of Plains Cree"; **John Rath**, "Notes on Boas-Hunt's North Wakashan Text Materials"; **Dell Hymes**, "Consonant Symbolism in Kathlamet and Shoalwater Chinook"; **Lawrence Morgan & Lillian Ignatius**, "Conversational Ktunaxa"; **Joseph Michel**, "Notes on Eliciting Secwepemc Texts"; **Peter Jacobs**, "Nominalized Clauses in Squamish"; **Marianne Boelscher Ignace**, "Notes on Secwepemc Place Names"; and **Margaret Seguin Anderson**, "The Discourse of White Privilege." On the final day of the conference native language teaching and development programs were discussed, with presentations from **Vi Hilbert** (Lushootseed program), **Dwight Gardiner & Joe Michel** (SCES/SFU program), **John Jules**, **Mona Jules** (Secwepemc Cultural Education Society), Lillooet Tribal Council, **Mandy Jimmy** (Nl'akapamux Nation), and others.

The 1993 Salish Conference will take place at the University of Washington, Seattle, August 19-21. For further information, contact: William R. Seaburg, Dept. of Anthropology, DH-05, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

• Several NW Coast linguists and anthropologists (including SSILA member **Jim Kari**) make court appearances in *Colonialism on Trial: Indigenous Land Rights and the Gitksan and Wet'suwet'en Sovereignty Case*, by Don Monet & Skanu'u/Ardythe Wilson (New Society Publishers, 1992; 224 pp; \$17.50 US or \$19.95 CDN). This unique "scrapbook" vividly portrays the intercultural drama of a complex land claims case that occupied the B.C. Supreme Court for 3 years (1987-91) by weaving together transcripts, news reports, and numerous sketches by an artist/cartoonist (Monet). — Order from: New Society Publishers, 4527 Springfield Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19143, or P.O. Box 189, Gabriola Island, BC V0R 1X0, Canada.

• Steven Egesdal's *Stylized Characters' Speech in Thompson Salish Narrative* has recently been published as No. 9 in the Univ. of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics (see "Recent Publications" below). Other available volumes in this series are: No. 4, Timothy Montler, *An Outline of the Morphology and Phonology of Saanich, North Straits Salish* (\$11); No. 7, M. Dale Kinkade, *Upper Chehalis Dictionary* (\$20); and No. 8, L. C. & M. T. Thompson, *The Thompson Language* (\$20). — Order from: UMOPL - Linguistics Laboratory, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of

Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. Make checks payable to "UMOPL." Price includes shipping to US addresses; for Canadian addresses add \$3 for first book, \$1 each additional book.]

Far Western Languages

• Leanne Hinton has organized a session on "The Legacy of J. P. Harrington" for the 1992 *California Indian Conference* (Berkeley, Oct. 16-18). Presentations will include: **Victor Golla**, "J. P. Harrington: The Man who Saved the Lore"; **Catherine Callaghan**, "Pursuing Old Ethnographers"; **John Johnson**, "The Ethnohistoric Context of Harrington's Research in South Central California"; **Kathryn Klar**, "'Precious Beyond the Power of Money to Buy': Harrington's Obispoño Fieldwork with Rosario Cooper"; **Katherine Turner**, "Harrington's California Spanish in Salinan"; **Betty Rivers**, "Harrington's Salinan Place Name Trips"; and **Jack Marr**, "Recording for Harrington: Reminiscences." The session will conclude with a panel discussion on "Native Californian Views of Harrington and his Notes," with **Ernestine McGovran**, **L. Frank Manriquez**, and **Linda Yamane**.

Nahuatl Studies

• J. F. "Fritz" Schwaller (Florida Atlantic U.) has started an e-mail discussion list, *NAHUAT-L*, to serve Aztec studies in general and Nahuatl in particular. Scholars interested in beginning projects will find the list useful in determining if others are already working in a particular field. The list may also be used to answer questions about Nahuatl translations, historical details, and all aspects of Aztec life and culture. Anthropologists, archeologists, linguists, historians, and all interested in the Aztecs, are welcome to participate. The languages of the list will be English and Spanish, although scholars are encouraged to submit pieces in Nahuatl. The list will be used as a primary means of publishing the guide to Aztec language manuscripts which was begun in *Estudios de Cultura Nahuatl*. (Fritz also hopes to develop a FTP directory where Nahuatl language texts can be stored for public use.)

To subscribe to NAHUAT-L, send a message to:

nahuat-request @ acc.fau.edu (if you are on the Internet), or
nahuat-request @ fauvax (if you are on Bitnet)

The sole content of the message must be:

subscribe NAHUAT-L {first name} {surname}
(e.g., subscribe NAHUAT-L Eduard Scler)

questions and requests for information should be sent directly to Fritz Schwaller (<schwaller @ acc.fau.edu> or <schwaller@fauvax.bitnet>).

Mayan News

• The *XIV Taller Maya* convened in Sololá, Guatemala, during the week of June 22-26, 1992. The next Taller will also take place in Guatemala, either at San José Petén or at Huehuetenango, in June 1993.

• The *K'inál Winik 1992* — a festival of Maya art, language and culture, hosted by the Dept. of Anthropology and the Program in Linguistic Studies at Cleveland State University — will be held from October 11 to November 14. Among the scheduled events are a *Maya Hieroglyph Weekend* (Oct. 31-Nov. 1), a week of *Mayan Artists in Performance* (Oct. 21-17), and a number of workshops, lectures, films, symposia, exhibits, and related events. For further information contact: Sally Leon, Dept. of Anthropology, Cleveland State Univ., Cleveland, OH 44115 (tel: 216/687-4659).

• Humboldt State University (Arcata, CA) offered three *Maya Hieroglyphic Writing Weekend Workshops* during September — an Introductory workshop on Calendrics and Structural Analysis (Sept. 11-13), an Intermediate Workshop on Phonetics and Semantics (Sept. 18-20), and an Advanced Workshop on Genealogy and Relationships (Sept. 25-27). All workshops were presented by Tom Jones, assisted by Carolyn Jones and Cheyenne Spetzler. For more information, including the *U Mut Maya* publication series, contact: Tom & Carolyn Jones, 2990 Jacoby Creek Rd., Bayside, CA 95524 (707/822-1515).

• The National Endowment for the Humanities (Research Tools Division) has awarded Martha Macri (UC-Davis) two years of funding for a *Maya Hieroglyph Database Project*. The goal of this project is to create a relational graphics database of all of the Classic Maya inscriptions in order to facilitate access to this large and important corpus.

The database will be constructed as a set of interrelated HyperCard stacks for use on Macintosh computers, and as Toolbook books for use on IBMs and IBM-compatibles. The *glyph block database*, containing a line drawing of each glyphic block, will show the site name, monument number, coordinates of the glyph block, the dedicatory date of the monument, and the event date of the clause in which the glyph block occurs. It will also list the Thompson Catalog numbers, and any proposed interpretations or phonetic readings. Each record in the glyph block database will be connected to a corresponding record in the *clause database*, where each record will contain an image of the entire "clause" that the glyph block is a part of. (Clauses are text segments which usually begin with a date, or other numerical information, followed by an event glyph such as birth, accession, etc., and usually end with a name phrase and emblem glyph.) When possible, proposed readings for the clauses (or for individual words in the clauses) will be given in proto-Yucatecan and proto-Greater Tzeltalan, in modern Mayan languages where appropriate, and in English and Spanish.

Such a database will put the Classic Maya inscriptions literally at the fingertips of epigraphers, archaeologists, linguists, art historians, and all others interested in the Maya script. The ability to make instant visual comparisons and comprehensive searches will be immeasurably enhanced. Glyph sequences will be viewable instantly in all the contexts in which they occur, and all variations of a sign can be simultaneously compared. Since the data will not be on CD ROM, but on a set of floppy discs, researchers will have the ability to edit any of the information (e.g., propose a new phonetic reading for a particular glyph and instantly check the reading in all examples of it).

For further information on the Mayan Hieroglyph Database, contact: Martha Macri, Dept. of Native American Studies, UC-Davis, Davis, CA 95616.

• Neville Stiles, who has edited *WINAK: Boletín Intercultural* since its founding seven years ago, recently announced that he is stepping down from this position. A new editor for *WINAK*, a journal largely devoted to linguistic and pedagogical studies of the Mayan languages of Guatemala, has not yet been named. In the interim, correspondence about the journal should be addressed to David F. Oltrogge, Escuela de Lingüística, Universidad Mariano Gálvez, 3a Avenida 9-00, Zona 2, Apartado Postal 1811, Guatemala, Guatemala.

Andean Languages

• The *Correo de Lingüística Andina* is now being edited by Clodoaldo Soto, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Univ. of Illinois, 910 S. 5th St #201, Champaign, IL 61820. Mr. Soto would appreciate short communications, items of information, or brief scholarly articles. The

Correo is interested in news about programs, recent books, research results, exchanges, language teaching and development, etc. The *Correo* can be reached at the mailing address above, and by fax at 217/244-7333.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Collected Works of Edward Sapir: X, Southern Paiute and Ute Linguistics and Ethnography. Edited by William Bright. Mouton de Gruyter, 1992. 932 pp. US \$290 (DM 468.-). [In this, the fifth volume to appear in Mouton's standard edition of Sapir's writings, we have a photographic reprinting of his most complete and celebrated descriptive grammar, *Southern Paiute, a Shoshonean Language* (1930), together with *Texts of the Kaibab Paiutes and Uintah Utes* (1930) and *Southern Paiute Dictionary* (1931). An English index to the dictionary, prepared by Wick R. Miller, greatly increases the usefulness of that work. Also included are Sapir's Kaibab Paiute and Northern Ute ethnographic field notes, edited (with maps, figures, and notes) by Catherine S. Fowler and Robert C. Euler. These are from two manuscripts: incidental notes made during intensive linguistic work in Philadelphia with Tony Tillohash in 1910; and notes collected in the field in Utah a year earlier. Typescripts of both manuscripts were prepared under Sapir's direction, but he did not further ready them for publication before his death. Fowler and Euler have carefully edited these materials and related them both to Sapir's linguistic description and to the existing body of ethnographic information on traditional Numic culture. — Order from: Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532.

kôhkominawak otâcimowiniwâwa — Our Grandmothers' Lives, As Told in Their Own Words. Told by Glecia Bear, Irene Calliou, Janet Feitz, Minnie Fraser, Alpha Lafond, Rosa Longneck, and Mary Wells. Edited and translated by Freda Ahenakew & H. C. Wolfart. Fifth House Publishers (Saskatoon), 1992. 408 pp. CDN \$24.95. [Personal recollections (ranging from childhood memories to prophetic visions) narrated in Cree by older women from several communities in Saskatchewan.

Six of the narrators are Plains Cree; the seventh, Janet Feitz, is a Woods Cree speaker from La Ronge. All of the texts were originally recorded by Freda Ahenakew, who sometimes prompts with questions and in one text engages in extensive dialogue with two narrators. Each narrative is closely transcribed in Roman orthography, with various typographical conventions to represent the texture of the original speech event (the editors call this a "critical edition"), and is printed with an English translation on the facing page. A syllabic "reading version" of the Cree—heavily standardized—is printed separately at the end. Probably the most valuable parts of the book (at least for those outside the families and communities described) are the extensive notes contributed by H. C. Wolfart (pp. 351-408). W.'s principal aim is philological—to "draw the reader's attention to the linguistic and literary form of the texts"—but he also provides important items of historical and ethnographic background. The scholarly attention lavished on this collection is a significant and welcome departure from the editorial minimalism so frequently found in Americanist work.

— Order from: Univ. of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin St., Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T8. Telephone: (416) 667-7791; fax: (416) 667-7832.]

Stylized Characters' Speech in Thompson Salish Narrative. Steven M. Egesdal. Univ. of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics 9, 1992. 126 pp. \$10. [A discussion of the primary types of stylized characters' speech in Thompson traditional narrative, including stylizations attributed to various animals, foreigners, and children, as well as archaic, rhythmic and assonant speech. E. refers to related phenomena in other Amerindian languages in order to place the Thompson data in broader perspective, and suggests that theories of expressive or performative function may provide the best explanatory model. — Order from: UMOPL - Linguistics Laboratory, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. Make checks payable to "UMOPL." Price includes shipping to US addresses; add \$3 for Canadian addresses.]

New Volumes in "Lenguas Aborígenes de Colombia"

Estudios Fonológicos de la Lengua Paez (Nasa Yuwe). Lenguas Aborígenes de Colombia, Descripciones 6. Coordinated by Rocío Nieves Oviedo. 1991. 233 pp. Price not indicated. [Contains: Rocío Nieves Oviedo, "Fonología: variante Caldón"; Tulio Rojas Curieux, "Fonología: variante Munchique"; Marcos Yule Yatacue, "Fonología: variante Toribío"; Rocío Nieves Oviedo, "Fonología comparada"; and Rocío Nieves Oviedo, "Fonología variante: Paniquitá." Also included are a proposal for a practical orthography, three short texts, and a Swadesh 200-word list of forms in the five dialects of Paez discussed.]

Estudios Gramaticales de la Lengua Paez (Nasa Yuwe). Lenguas Aborígenes de Colombia, Descripciones 7. Coordinated by Tulio Rojas Curieux. 1991. 190 pp. Price not indicated. [Contains: Tulio Rojas Curieux, "Las Estructuras de la Oración en Páez"; Rocío Nieves Oviedo, "La Predicación nominal en Nasa Yuwe"; Marcos Yule Yatacue, "Estructura Distribucional del Verbo en Nasa Yuwe."]

— Order from: Universidad de los Andes, Centro Colombiano de Estudios en Lenguas Aborígenes-CCELA, Facultad de Humanidades y Ciencias Sociales, Departamento de Antropología, A.A. 4976, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia

Recent and Forthcoming Titles from SIL

Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages 3. Edited by C. Henry Bradley & Barbara E. Hollenbach. 1991. 502 pp. \$36. [Syntactic sketches of Alacatlazala Mixtec of Guerrero, Diuxi-Tilantongo Mixtec of Oaxaca, and of Concepción Pápalo Cuicatec. The sketches follow the same format as in the earlier volumes in this series.]

Studies in the Syntax of Mixtecan Languages 4. Edited by C. Henry Bradley & Barbara E. Hollenbach. 1992. 438 pp. \$33. [Syntactic sketches of Yosondúa Mixtec and Copala Trique. The final volume of the series.]

A Reference Grammar of Southeastern Tepehuan. Thomas Leslie Willett. 1991. 282 pp. \$21. [Description of a Uto-Aztecan language of Durango, summarizing basic phonological, morphological, and syntactic structures, as well as exploring various aspects of semantics.]

Tepetotutla Chinantec Syntax. David O. Westley. Studies in Chinantec Language 5, 1991. 134 pp. \$11. [A nonformal description of one of the Chinantec languages of northeast Oaxaca, designed to facilitate typological comparison.]

Barasano Syntax. Wendell Jones & Paula Jones. Studies in the Languages of Colombia 2, 1991. 193 pp. \$14. [A typological/functional

description of the syntax of an Eastern Tucanoan language, spoken along the Piráparaná River of southeastern Colombia. This volume is part of a series edited by Paul Frank. Frank's *Ika Syntax* inaugurated the series; *Retuará Syntax*, by Clayton L. Strom, will appear shortly.]

Switch Reference in Koasati Discourse. David P. Rising. 1992. 90 pp. \$8. [R. shows that switch reference is not just a syntactic phenomenon in Koasati (Muskogean) but a pervasive system which interacts with high-level features of texts.]

Language in Context: Essays for Robert E. Longacre. Edited by Shin Ja Hwang & William R. Merrifield. 1992. 616 pp. \$45. [Essays honoring a distinguished SIL teacher and consultant on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Contributions reflect the worldwide efforts of Longacre's students and colleagues. American Indian languages are represented in essays on Amuesha, Araona, Chinantec, Guaraní, Guarayu, Mbyú, Mixe, Mixtec, Ndjuka, Popoluca, Ticuna, Trique, and Zoque.]

Studying and Describing Unwritten Languages. Luc Bouquiaux & Jacqueline M. C. Thomas. 1992. 728 pp. \$50. [English translation of a 3-volume handbook developed in the 1970s by the Société d'Études Linguistiques et Anthropologiques de France (SELA) to meet the needs of young researchers doing fieldwork for the first time. Included are extensive questionnaires, with accompanying pictures, for eliciting terminology in a wide range of categories.]

Ethnologue: Languages of the World, Twelfth Edition. Edited by Barbara F. Grimes. Forthcoming, 1992. ca. 1000 pp. \$35 (paper)/\$39 (hardcover). [The latest edition of one of the most useful books in linguistics. *Ethnologue* includes population figures, geographic locations, linguistic affiliations, and other demographic and sociolinguistic information on all known languages of the world (6,528 by SIL's latest count).]

Ethnologue Index, Twelfth Edition. Edited by Barbara F. Grimes. Forthcoming, 1992. 316 pp. \$15 (paper only). [A complete alphabetical index of 37,370 language names, serving as an index to the *Ethnologue*.]

Bibliography of the Summer Institute of Linguistics, 1935-1992. Compiled by Alan C. Wares. Forthcoming, 1992. 700 pp. \$10 (paper)/\$15 (hardcover). [This edition of the SIL bibliography (with over 21,000 entries) is the ninth since the inception of SIL's work, and the first to cover both linguistics (and the related fields of cultural anthropology and literacy) and Bible translation in one volume.]

— Order from: International Academic Bookstore, SIL Box ACU, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236. *Do not prepay.* You will be invoiced on receipt of the order. Postage and handling charges will be added, as well as sales tax to residents of Texas.

Hacia un Orden Andino de las Cosas: Tres Pistas de los Andes Meridionales. Denise Y. Arnold, Domingo Jiménez Aruquipa, & Juan de Dios Yapita. Biblioteca Andina 12, Hisbol/ILCA, 1992. 274 pp. \$12.50. [The authors — an English anthropologist, a Bolivian linguist, and an Andean peasant philosopher — believe that instead of merely collecting "piecemeal" texts (or "testimonies in the form of monologues"), Andeanists should try to understand these as "parts of larger wholes," the characteristic "Andean order of things" of their title.

They argue that this order emerges above all when Andeans speak for themselves, and when their own commentaries form an integral part of their texts. To illustrate, they examine three Aymara texts in detail: the order of libations during the house-roofing ceremony; the order of a song-

cycle to the food crops; and the order of a sequence of tales to the wild beasts. They also show how an Andean order of things is evident in various non-narrative traditions such as weaving and braiding, and in such mnemonic devices as the knotted kipu cords, suggesting that an understanding of an underlying Andean order may allow us to "cross the conceptual divide" between the oral and written aspects of Andean culture.

The texts (in the hitherto poorly documented Aymara dialects of Oruro and Northern Potosí) are carefully transcribed, with footnotes and appendices. An Introduction locates the work within recent anthropology and Andean Studies, and there is a full bibliography on Aymara traditional literature.

— Order from: Javier Laura, Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara (ILCA), Casilla 2681, La Paz, Bolivia. Checks (to "ILCA") must be in US \$ or UK £ sterling (at US \$2 = UK £1). For airmail add: \$3.50 (South America), \$5.25 (US and Central America), \$6.25 (UK and Europe), or \$8 (rest of world).

The Upstream People: An Annotated Research Bibliography of the Omaha Tribe. Michael L. Tate. Native American Bibliography Series, 14. Scarecrow Press, 1991. 504 pp. \$62.50. [1,836 intelligently annotated entries, covering nearly all aspects of Omaha ethnography, history, and modern conditions. There are significant sections on "Language and Linguistic Studies" and "Oral Traditions." Both published and archival material is covered. — Order from: Scarecrow Press, Inc., 52 Liberty St., Box 4167, Metuchen, NJ 08840.]

On Calculating the Factor of Chance in Linguistic Comparison. Donald A. Ringe, Jr. Transactions of the American Philosophical Society 82, Part 1, 1992. 110 pp. \$16. [A readable and accessible demonstration that chance resemblances can be more frequent than some people think and that multilateral comparison further increases their frequency. Using only "the elementary mathematics of probabilities," R. shows that "a non-negligible number of fortuitous similarities" can be found between every pair of languages.

Since the distribution of sounds in vocabulary lists is effectively random, resemblances in sound between synonymous words in of different languages arise by chance according to the general laws of probability. Investigation of real-language examples shows that resemblances between the basic vocabularies of languages commonly believed to be demonstrably related occur with clearly greater-than-chance frequency (a fact unaffected by the use of longer wordlists and/or word-comparisons which are not semantically exact), while resemblances between languages not commonly believed to be related do not occur with greater-than-chance frequency. Comparison of the vocabularies of several languages at once yields a pervasive pattern of systematic similarities which are the result of random chance, indicating that the results of the multilateral comparison must be treated with extreme caution. Since the burden of proof is always on those who claim to have demonstrated a previously undemonstrated linguistic relationship, it is very surprising that those who have recently tried to demonstrate connections between far-flung language families have not even addressed the question of chance resemblances. This omission calls their entire enterprise into question.

This will be unwelcome news to "Long Rangers," and will surely be challenged by them. But R. makes a convincing case that "it is urgently necessary to subject all controversial 'demonstrations' of language relationship to investigation by the probabilistic method."

— Order from: American Philosophical Society, P.O. Box 40098, Philadelphia, PA 19106 (tel: 215/444-3400).]

America in 1492: The World of the Indian Peoples Before the Arrival of Columbus. Edited by Alvin M. Josephy, Jr. Alfred A. Knopf, 1992. 447 pp. \$35. [Among the innumerable “Columbian Confrontation” books that are raining down on us during the Quincentenary, this is one of the few that deserve sustained attention.

Edited by a distinguished historian and prepared under the auspices of the D’Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian, *America in 1492* lies somewhere between a collection of encyclopedia articles on the cultures of the Western Hemisphere at the time of discovery and the proceedings of a lively symposium on what Indian culture is *really* like. The essays are divided into succinct descriptions of culture areas (“We the People, 1492”) and surveys of various aspects of Indian culture (“American Civilization, 1492”). The roster of distinguished contributors includes: Richard D. Daugherty, Louis C. Faron, Christian F. Feest, Sam D. Gill, Peter Iverson, Francis Jennings, Clara Sue Kidwell, Alan Kolata, Miguel León-Portilla, Jay Miller, N. Scott Momaday, Peter Nabokov, Robin Ridington, Joel Sherzer, and Déan Snow. Vinc Deloria, Jr., provides an “Afterword.” Readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* will be especially interested in Sherzer’s essay, “A Richness of Voices” (251-275), which is a balanced and informative treatment of American Indian linguistic diversity and literary forms. He supplements this chapter with an Appendix on “Genetic Classification of the Languages of the Americas” (445-450), which is a marvel of organization and scholarly responsibility. Neither a puritanic splitter nor a cavalier lumpner, Sherzer tries to reflect the widest range of scholarly opinion, but alerts the reader to what is speculative and controversial.

— Order from: Alfred A. Knopf, 400 Hahn Road, Westminster, MD 21157 (tel: 800-733-3000).]

A Guide to the World’s Languages. Volume 1: Classification. Merritt Ruhlen. Second printing, With a Postscript on recent developments. Stanford University Press, 1991. 464 pp. \$16.95 (paper). [A reprinting of the 1987 edition (see *SSILA Newsletter* VI.2, July 1987, p.5), with a “Postscript 1991” (pp. 379-407) in which R. describes the “significant and unexpected developments” that have taken place during the past five years in long-range classification, theories of monogenesis, and correlations between (Greenberg’s) linguistic phyla and (Cavalli-Sforza’s) “genetic tree” for *H. sapiens*. R. also takes the opportunity to confront the critics of these developments, particularly the “storm of controversy” that has greeted the classificatory claims of Greenberg’s *Language in the Americas*. R. finds “surprising. . . the extent to which these critics have indulged in outright distortions of Greenberg’s book.”— Order from: Stanford Univ. Press, Stanford, CA 94305-2235.]

Linguistics in America 1769-1924: A Critical History. Julie Teitel Andresen. Routledge, 1990. 308 pp. \$36. [Although her focus is the century and a half from the founding of the American Philosophical Society to the founding of the Linguistic Society of America, A. could just as well be writing about recent decades when she describes the intellectual tension between a succession of formalist paradigms ultimately derived from Europe (e.g. the Junggrammatiker and their absolute “sound laws”), and a more

socially responsible autochthonous tradition that produced scholars like Whitney and Brinton. The dichotomy is too sharp to be sustainable, but it allows A. to say some interesting things about the influence of American Indian languages on the development of a distinctive, pragmatic American school of linguistics, and to explain why American Indian language studies have largely been academically marginalized.— Order from: Routledge, Chapman & Hall, Inc., 29 W. 35th St., New York, NY 10001-2291.]

Advances in Role and Reference Grammar. Edited by Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. John Benjamins, [forthcoming, Jan. 1993]. \$29.95. [A collection of papers reflecting recent developments in the functional grammar framework developed a decade ago by Foley & Van Valin.

From the beginning, the shape of RRG has been much influenced by the experience of linguists working on American Indian languages. This influence continues to be visible in this volume, especially in: William H. Jacobsen, Jr., “Subordination and Cosubordination in Nootka: Clause Combining in a Polysynthetic Verb-Initial Language”; Linda Schwartz, “On the Syntactic and Semantic Alignment of Attributive and Identificational Constructions”; Michael Silverstein, “Of Nominatives and Datives: Universal Grammar from the Bottom Up”; and in Van Valin’s introductory essay, “A Synopsis of Role and Reference Grammar.”

The other contributions are: L. Michelle Cutrer, “Semantic and Syntactic Factors in Control”; Mark Hansell, “Verb Serialization and Complementation in Mandarin Chinese: A Clause Linkage”; Julia A. Jolly, “Preposition Assignment in English”; Laura A. Michaelis, “On Deviant Case-Marking in Latin”; Mary L. Nunes, “Argument Linking in English Derived Nominals”; Robert D. Van Valin, Jr. & David P. Wilkins, “Predicting Syntactic Structure from Semantic Representations: ‘Remember’ in English and Mparntwe Arrernte”; and James K. Watters, “Clause Linkage in Turkish.”

— Order from: John Benjamins NA, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118. (The book will be out by late December, and copies will be on sale at the LSA meeting in Los Angeles.)]

Ethnocriticism: Ethnography, History, Literature. Arnold Krupat. Univ. of California Press, 1992. 273 pp. \$35 (hardback)/\$12.95 (paper). [K. finds most “postmodernist” ethnography and (ethno-)literary criticism to be “dichotomized, binary, oppositional, or manichean.” But a retreat to positivist modernism is not the answer. He proposes instead an “ethnocritical” discourse that works *on* (cultural) “frontiers,” not *between* competing and exclusive metanarratives.

Bakhtinian and “dialogic” in his orientation, K. attempts to deal with the actual complexity of the cultural encounters between Indians and Euroamericans by drawing on all available perspectives, while keeping at least a toehold in scientific objectivity. In these essays—mixing philosophical overviews with specific interpretive work—K. manages to be, if not totally convincing, at least consistently refreshing in his iconoclasm.

Three of K.’s essays will particularly interest Americanist linguists. In “Modernism, Irony, Anthropology: The Work of Franz Boas” (81-100) K. finds in the “abusive perversity” of Boas’s not entirely coherent body of work an “ironic vision,” and thinks that the Grand Old Man could well be “recuperated” for the modest and circumscribed scientific goals of an ethnocritical anthropology. In “Figures and the Law: Rhetorical Readings of Congressional and Cherokee Texts” (129-172) K. sets out to find in the

1830 Cherokee Memorial (petition) to Congress a distinctly Cherokee perspective on the American discourse of law, but concludes that it is only a *textual* perspective “largely produced and expressed by highly acculturated Cherokee persons.” K. generalizes on this theme in “Literary ‘Criticism’/Native American ‘Literature’” (173-200), where he worries that the dependence of Western scholarship on the existence of texts may preclude any meaningful literary criticism of American Indian narratives and songs. “It may be,” he writes, “that unless one is quite willing ‘to murder to dissect,’ the differences are irreconcilable” between traditions of situated performance and Western notions of “literature.”

— Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.]

Breaking the Maya Code. Michael D. Coe. Thames & Hudson, 1992. 304 pp. \$24.95. [A splendid example of *haute* popularization, this is Mayanist equivalent of Chadwick’s *The Decipherment of Linear B* — a detailed, anecdotal history of how the glyphic code was cracked in the 1980s, and of the painstaking work that led up to the breakthrough. Writing in *The New York Times Book Review* (Sept. 20, 1992, p.9), John Bierhorst described the book as “rich in personal, even intimate, details. . . well calculated to keep aficionados of Maya culture on the edges of their seats, while calling forth groans from insiders.” In C.’s view, the decisive figure in Mayan glyph decipherment was Yuri Knorozov, and J. Eric S. Thompson was the principal villain. — Order from: Thames & Hudson, 500 5th Ave., New York, NY 10110.]

Update

In the July *Newsletter* we mentioned Migliazza & Campbell’s **Panorama General de las Lenguas Indígenas en América** (Historia General de América, volume 10, 1988), but were unable to provide ordering information. We are now able to tell you that it is available from: Academia Nacional de la Historia, Ave. Libertador, entre Las Palmas y Las Acacias, Edif. Las Vegas, 1º piso, Of. 1-F, Caracas 1050, Venezuela. Telephone: 781-43-43. The price is US \$64, postage included.

Book Available at Meeting

Paul Frank, representing SIL-Colombia, will bring to December’s AAA/CAIL meetings in San Francisco some copies of the extremely useful **Vocabulario Comparativo: Palabras Selectas de Lenguas Indígenas de Colombia/Comparative Vocabulary: Selected Words in Indigenous Languages of Colombia**, compiled by Randall Q. Huber & Robert B. Reed. (See *SSILA Newsletter* XI.2, July 1992, p. 14). He will be selling them for \$25.

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics [Dept. of Native Studies, 532 Argue Bldg, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada]

17.3 (1992):

Marguerite MacKenzie, “Sheshatshiu Sociolinguistic Variability Project Publications” (18) [Bibliography of work on variability in a Montagnais community.]

David J. Costa, “Miami-Illinois Animal Names” (19-44) [The zoological section of the Miami-Illinois lexicon that C. has reconstituted from extant sources.]

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

16.1 (1992):

Alexis Manaster Ramer, “Proto-Uto-Aztecan **pi* ‘younger sister’ -> ‘great-grandmother’” (111-117) [Among several poorly attested Tubatulabal kinterms is one whose meaning appears to have shifted from PUA “younger sister” to “great-grandmother”.]

Anthropological Linguistics [130 Student Building, Indiana U, Bloomington, IN 47405]

32.1-2 (Spring & Summer 1990) [appeared August 1992]:

Wallace Chafe, “Uses of the Defocusing Pronominal Prefixes in Caddo” (57-68) [The general function of these prefixes in Caddo is to deflect attention from referents that may be irrelevant, unknown, or defocused for another reason.]

Barry F. Carlson, “Compounding and Lexical Affixation in Spokane” (69-82) [Egesdal and Mattina have both suggested that the “lexical affixes” of Salishan languages have their origin in productive compounding. C. bolsters their arguments with Spokane evidence.]

California Linguistic Notes [Dept of Linguistics, CSU-Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634]

23.2 (Spring-Summer 1992):

Paul Newman, “Fieldwork and Field Methods in Linguistics” (1-8) [A discussion of the “human dimension” of linguistic fieldwork, together with the results of a small study of the status of graduate field methods courses in linguistics departments in the U.S.]

Michael Silverstein, “Sapir’s Psychological and Psychiatric Perspectives on Culture” (11-16) [Sapir’s belief that language must be studied in its full living context remains an unfinished agenda in the human sciences.]

Guillermo Bartelt, “Chileno: A Maritime Pidgin among California Indians” (25-28) [The pidginized form of Spanish that was remembered by Catherine Callaghan’s Bodega Miwok informant in 1960 seems to have arisen in certain coastal native communities ca. 1840-50 when ships with Chilean crews dominated the Pacific trade.]

William Bright, “Names for the Quail in Native California” (29) [The words for ‘quail’ in Tubatulabal and adjacent languages that Manaster Ramer uses to reconstruct proto-forms in Uto-Aztecan are clearly onomatopoeic in origin.]

Alexis Manaster Ramer, “Tubatulabal ‘Man’ and the Subclassification of Uto-Aztecan” (30) [In explaining the reflexes of Proto Uto-Aztecan **taka*- ‘human being’ M.R. suggests that Takic and Tubatulabal belong to a single branch of the family.]

Canadian Journal of Native Studies [Dept of Native Studies, Brandon U, Brandon, Manitoba R7A 6A9, Canada]

11.1 (1991) [appeared August, 1992]:

Marianne Boelscher Ignace, “Haida Public Discourse and its Social Context” (113-135) [An “ethnography of speaking” of Haida oratory, focusing on rhetorical devices and public speech events.]

Cognitive Linguistics [Walter de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532]

3.2 (1992):

Eugene H. Casad, "Cognition, History and Cora *yee*" (151-186) [The evidential particle *yee* in Cora (Uto-Aztecan, NW Mexico) is used in a variety of ways, a satisfying analysis of which must take into account a wide array of historical, pragmatic, semantic and morphosyntactic considerations. These interrelationships can best be described by a Langackerian schematic network.]

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

39.2 (Spring 1992):

D. Wayne Moodie, A. J. W. Catchpole, & Kerry Abel, "Northern Athapaskan Oral Traditions and the White River Volcano" (148-171) [Various Athapaskan traditions of volcanic eruptions "at the beginning of time" probably recall an eruption in the upper White River basin of Alaska ca. A.D. 720. The ash from this eruption, which covered most of the SW Yukon, triggered population displacements that led to Athapaskan migrations eastward into the Mackenzie valley.]

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

58.2 (April 1992):

Andrej A. Kibrik, "Relativization in Polysynthetic Languages" (135-157) [K. believes that the "headless relatives" reported for such languages as Navajo are a result of misinterpretation. He argues that there are only two global strategies of relativization, the "inserting" strategy familiar from European languages and the "combining" strategy frequently found in association with polysynthesis.]

John E. McLaughlin, "A Counterintuitive Solution in Central Numic Phonology" (158-181) [In the western C. Numic languages, all simple oral stops are spirantized (voiced and lenited) intervocalically; in Comanche and N. Shoshoni, this process is irregularly restricted. Miller (1973) argued that the "natural" explanation—that the Comanche pattern is older—must be rejected in favor of the "counterintuitive" view that Comanche has innovated. McL. refines and strengthens Miller's hypothesis.]

Monica Macaulay, "Inverse Marking in Karuk: the Function of the Suffix *-ap*" (182-201) [M. argues that a suffix previously treated as an unpredictable and unanalyzable part of the Karuk (Karok) person-marking paradigm is in fact an inverse marker. If this is correct, though, the system is apparently "defective," and M. considers some possible reasons for this.]

William J. Poser, "The Salinan and Yurumanguí Data in *Language in the Americas*" (202-229) [Of the 81 Salinan (California Hokan) forms that Greenberg cites, 51 are "questionable in some way." In the case of Yurumanguí (Colombia, possibly Hokan) 17 of the 26 cited forms are incorrect or dubiously analyzed.]

Howard Berman, "A Comment on the Yurok and Kalapuya Data in Greenberg's *Language in the Americas*" (230-233) [B. finds a "low standard of accuracy" in the Yurok and Kalapuya forms that Greenberg cites.]

John Hewson, "Owls and Windigos" (234-235) [In a number of Algonquian languages the name of the mythical cannibal giant is also the word for "owl". H. proposes an etymology that makes this connection more transparent.]

Scott DeLancey, "Klamath and Sahaptian Numerals" (235-239) [There can be no doubt that the numerals 1 through 4 and the suffixed inclusive forms for 2 through 4 in Klamath and Sahaptian are historically related.]

Geoffrey Kimball, "The Proto-Muskogean Word for 'Woman; Female'" (239-241) [K. emends Haas's reconstruction of the P-M word for "woman; female" in order to account for the Apalachee form.]

Michael Fortescue, "Morphophonemic Complexity and Typological Stability in a Polysynthetic Language Family" (242-248) [Drawing on Eskimo and Aleut data, F. hypothesizes that morphophonemic complexity is a necessary feature of languages that have passed the "point of no return" into stable polysynthesis. Morphophonemic cohesion retards analyzability and slows, if not entirely stops, the otherwise universal tendency to lexicalization of base-plus-affix combinations.]

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

48.2 (Summer 1992):

Jane H. Hill, "The Flower World of Old Uto-Aztecan" (117-144) [H. attributes a "complex system of spirituality centered on metaphors of flowers" to an early phase of Uto-Aztecan diversification. In this system (also attested in some adjacent speech communities, e.g. Tzotzil) flowers stand for spiritual power and its manifestation in the heart, blood, and eyes.]

Roberta L. Hall, "Language and Cultural Affiliations of Natives Residing Near the Mouth of the Coquille River Before 1851" (165-184) [H. "deconstructs" the prevailing view that the Lower Coquille were a distinct group of Miluk Coos speakers, proposing instead a much more "permeable" boundary between Penutians and Athabaskans in the area. She takes earlier scholars (esp. Melville Jacobs) to task for "simplistic classifications of dynamic situations."]

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology [D of Anthropology, UC-Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521]

12.2 (1990) [appeared August 1992]:

Glenn J. Farris, "Vigesimal Systems Found in California Indian Languages" (173-190) [Numeral systems based on 20 are widely diffused in California, and are apparently of Hokan (probably Pomoan) origin.]

Christopher Loether, "Ceremony as Performance: The Western Mono Cry-Dance" (215-230) [An ethnographic description, comparative study, and "Hymesian" ethnography-of-speaking analysis of the funeral ceremony and mourning anniversary of the Western Mono.]

Journal of Linguistic Anthropology [1703 New Hampshire Ave NW, Washington, DC 20009]

2.1 (June 1992):

Janis B. Nuckolls, "Sound Symbolic Involvement" (51-80) [Lowland Ecuadorean Quechua speakers use sound symbolism to "create interlocutory involvement." N. bases her argument on an analysis of the formal and semantic characteristics of sound symbolic words in a conversational narrative.]

Journal of Pidgin and Creole Languages [John Benjamins Publishing Co, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118]

5.1 (1990):

Dell Hymes, "Thomas Paul's *Sametl*: Verse Analysis of a (Saanich) Chinook Jargon Text" (71-106) [Chinook Jargon texts show narrative patternings of the same kind as found in the speakers' respective Indian languages, arguing for the historical continuity of these cultural traditions.]

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

23.3 (Summer 1992):

Eugene Buckley, "Kashaya Laryngeal Increments, Contour Segments,

and the Moraic Tier" (487-496) [Kashaya (SW Pomo) /hC/ and /ʔC/ must be treated as single contour segments. The two root nodes in incremented C's are linked to a single mora, and the Kashaya evidence supports the mora-linked-onset version of moraic theory.]

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

30.2 (1992):

Bernard Comrie, "Amazonian Languages: Some Recent Work" (399-407) [Review article, surveying Derbyshire & Pullum (eds.), *Handbook of Amazonian Languages*, vols. 1-3 (1986-91), and D. L. Payne (ed.), *Amazonian Linguistics: Studies in Lowland South American Languages* (1990).]

Man [Royal Anthropological Institute, Distribution Centre, Blackhorse Rd, Letchworth SG6 1HN, Herts, UK]

27.2 (June 1992):

David W. Murray, "Some Caveats Regarding Linguistic Diversity and the Peopling of the Americas" (403-406) [Gruhn's argument (Man 23: 77-100) that the linguistic heterogeneity of the north Pacific coast indicates that the Americas were first populated via this route does not give sufficient attention to the frequent correlation of linguistic diversity with population density. Linguistic differentiation is a poor indication of migration patterns in general.]

Ruth Gruhn, [Reply] (406-408) [Murray overlooks the crucial difference between the sheer number of languages in an area and the presence there of major subdivisions of a language family. Population density, while it might correlate with the former, is not an apt explanation of the latter.]

likely to remain viable in Comalapa? G. concludes that while Spanish "is gradually taking over communicative and advancement functions. . . Kaqchikel may survive if it maintains a group identity function." DAI 53(1): 198-A. [Order # DA 9217146]

Leman, Elena M. M.A., U. of Oregon, 1991. *Word Order of Major Constituents in Cheyenne Narratives*. 159 pp. [Cheyenne narratives exhibit all possible word orders, but L. hypothesizes that the most newsworthy item is placed in clause-initial position. Test results (using video and photographs) uphold her hypothesis. MAI 30(1): 25.] [Order # MA 1345949]

Mulcahy, Lawrence P. M.A., U. of Texas at Arlington, 1990. *Raimo's Apprentice: A Comparative Reconstruction Computer Program*. 255 pp. [A rule-based "expert system" for charting comparative data and for "the iterative process of experimenting with rules and proto-forms." MAI 29(1): 26] [Order # MA 1341086]

Rising, David P. M.A., U. of Texas at Arlington, 1990. *Koasati Switch Reference in Discourse*. 131 pp. [R. argues that Koasati switch reference markers have a unified semantics and that their underlying function is to mark discourse/pragmatic continuity. MAI 29(1): 26] [Order # 1341092]

[Copies of most dissertations and theses abstracted in DAI and MAI 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).]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 52 (12) through 53(2), June - August, 1992, and from *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 29(1) through 30(2), Spring 1991 - Summer 1992.

Butler, Kristic L. M.A., Arizona State U., 1991. *Along the Padres' Trail: The History of St. Michael's Mission to the Navajo (1898-1939)*. 247 pp. [B.'s study—based on mission archives and other materials—covers the period when the Franciscans at St. Michael's were compiling their *Ethnological Dictionary of the Navajo Language* and undertaking other important linguistic work. She also considers the mission's "persistence as an agent of acculturation." MAI 30(1): 36] [Order # MA 1345218]

Ciccotosto, Nick. Ph.D., U. of Florida, 1991. *Sound Symbolism in Natural Languages*. 301 pp. [C. challenges the "Saussurean assumption" that the phonetic structure of morphemes is generally arbitrary. Using a large data sample from "virtually all known language phyla," he tests a series of sound-symbolic hypotheses on 16 items of "core vocabulary. . . routinely used by linguists to trace genetic relationship among language phyla." The positive results are "striking" and lead C. to believe that sound symbolism "must have evolutionary adaptive value." DAI 53(2): 541-A.] [Order # DA 9219164]

Garzon, Susan T. Ph.D., U. of Iowa, 1991. *Language Variation and Viability in a Bilingual Mayan Community*. 421 pp. [A linguistic profile of San Juan Comalapa, a Mayan community in highland Guatemala with a large population bilingual in Kaqchikel and Spanish. Questions addressed include: Which of the two languages do children acquire? What types of grammatical variation exist in both languages? Is Kaqchikel is

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

Using the WordPerfect Character Set

• "It is a fact," writes Peter Kahrel, "that WordPerfect 5.1 knows 1,893 characters. It is equally true that relatively few WP users know how to put these characters to use." In his just-published book, *Working with Foreign Languages and Characters in WordPerfect*, Kahrel lets you in on the secret and explains how to type all these characters using standard facilities such as the Compose key. The book includes a diskette with the many clever macros and keyboard definitions described in the book. It is available from John Benjamins for US \$29.95 (Hfl.55,—), but the SSILA Newsletter has a free review copy for the first DOS or Windows-using CUC reader who writes or e-mails us and promises to write a full review for the January issue.

• All is not rosy with WordPerfect characters, however. Back in July, **Ken Miner** (miner@ukanvax.bitnet) warned LINGUISTsubscribers that "on recent versions of WP that include .DRS files dated 5-31-91, characters 20-23 of Character Set 2 (Multinational 2) are totally screwed up." He continued:

Versions that include .DRS files dated 3-19-91 (for WP.DRS) and 4-12-90 (for WPSMALL.DRS) are OK. Since 21 is the nasal hook, I doubt that I'm the only one who has noticed this. I discussed this in detail with the WordPerfect people but unfortunately they have decided that characters 20-23 were "changed" intentionally. What really happened, apparently, is that some glitch got into their documentation at some point and subsequently they changed the .DRS files to match the documentation. The result is that new versions of WP, including the March '92 version just out, have, in place of former

characters 20-23, total garbage. I have explained to them that the new 20-23 are not recognizable to a linguist and asked them to consult other linguists in order to confirm this. If anyone else has run into this problem, the person I have been most recently in contact with is Susan Wagstaff at WPCorp (1-801-222-1588 x21385, ref. no. 96863).

Unicode/10646 Update

Our character-coding informant, **Ken Whistler** (whistler @ zarasun.metaphor.com) reports that *Unicode* and *ISO 10646*, the two (formerly) competing coding standards, have now been merged:

The first DIS (Draft International Standard) failed, and the revised draft, DIS-1.2, incorporated almost all of Unicode as its basis, and then filled in the rest of the stuff from the earlier draft in various more-or-less denigrated areas of the coding. That draft passed, and the WG2 (Working Group 2) meeting with the technical responsibility for resolving various countries' comments on the voting met in Seoul during the first week of July to iron out the last wrinkles. Effectively, however, this means that ISO 10646 will be a superset of Unicode, and those companies now implementing Unicode will be able to be 10646 compliant as well.

By the way, Volume 2 of Unicode 1.0, with the complete Han character listing and cross-mapping, rolled off the Addison-Wesley presses in mid-July, and is now in the bookstores. It also has a fairly detailed chapter on the required accommodations which led to the merger of Unicode and ISO 10646.

Regarding the specific issue of encoding (Cree/Inuit) syllabics, the issue is basically in the exploratory phase. No North American syllabics are currently encoded in Unicode/10646. Louise Campbell (from the Computer Coding for Aboriginal Language Syllabics project) attended a Unicode meeting last November in Toronto and advised us regarding the ongoing work in Canada regarding syllabics. Unicode is collecting information, and is basically waiting for the Canadian group(s) to bring in a proposal which they feel is ready for consideration in detail. We could proceed at any point, but my sense is that they will probably choose to surface this through the Canadian national standards body.

We asked Ken about "keyboard drivers." Because it is a simple matter to make new keyboard layouts (at least for Macs), won't such easy-to-construct keying transforms allow us all to maintain our own personal keying practices as long as we want, whatever the formal encodings? He replied:

Yes, I think it will generally be the case that customizable keyboard layouts will become generically available in the not too distant future. This will almost certainly be necessary for Unicode implementations, since the available character set will become very large. For Chinese, Japanese, and Korean, the idea of an installable "input method" is already more-or-less well understood, and this concept will be generalized to include customized keyboard layouts for relatively small portions of the character set as one more kind of input method. Certainly Windows and the Mac and NeXTStep will do something like this. Other GUI's will have to do so eventually.

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. Fur-

ther contributions are most welcome. A printout of all Learning Aids information accumulated to date is available to members on request.]

Shawnee

• Ronald Chrisley has prepared a 97-page *Introduction to the Shawnee Language* which he hopes "will fill a vacant niche for those like myself interested in Shawnee" and be of aid to those "who wish to take some first steps toward increasing the number [of speakers]." Chrisley—who is not a professional linguist—has made a thorough study of the major 18th and 19th century sources of Shawnee data and condensed his notes into this useful and convenient reference manual. Copies are available for \$5 plus \$2 for tax, shipping and handling. Order from: Ronald L. Chrisley, 301 N. Tarr Street, North Baltimore, Ohio 45872.

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's Membership Directory appears every year (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 (July 1 to September 30, 1992)

- Black**, Deirdre — 244 S. 2nd West, Missoula, MT 59801
- Cheng**, Lisa Lai-Shen — Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717
- Diesing**, Molly — Dept. of Modern Languages & Literatures, Morrill Hall, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853
- Fleitz**, William — 9303 Robnel Pl., Vienna, VA 22182
- Haag**, Marcia — 4216 Blue Sage Road, Norman, OK 73072
- Hartl**, Wilfried — Kreuzgasse 31/2/16, A-1180 Vienna, AUSTRIA
- Kingsway**, Charles J. — N852 Resewood Ave., Neillsville, WI 54456
- Laury**, Ritva — 5533 E. Crescent, Fresno, CA 93727
- Sasse**, Hans-Jürgen — Institut für Sprachwissenschaft, Universität zu Köln, Albertus-Magnus Platz, D-5000 Köln, GERMANY
- Urbanczyk**, Suzanne — 36 Graves Ave., Northampton, MA 01060

New Addresses (since July 1, 1992)

- Bowman**, Elizabeth — 1224 Cornwall Ave., Bellingham, WA 98225
- Broadwell**, George Aaron — Dept. of Modern Languages, Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019
- Buckley**, Eugene — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104
- Carlberger**, Alice M. — 566 Heath St., Chestnut Hill, MA 02167
- Crump**, Marilu dos Santos — P.O. Box #83, 325 South Park St., Manhattan, IL 60442-0083
- de León**, Lourdes — 6700 SE Reed College Pl., Portland, OR 97202
- Dürr**, Michael — Schillerpromenade 25, D-1000 Berlin 44, GERMANY
- Egedsal**, Steven M. — 401 McLeod Ave., Missoula, MT 59801
- Faber**, Alice — 865 Mix Ave. T4, Hamden, CT 06574
- Fidelholtz**, James — Apdo. Postal 1356, 72001 Puebla, Puebla, MEXICO
- Holt**, Dennis — English Dept., Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, CT 06050-4010
- Hopkins**, Alice — 231 W. 21st St. #4-C, New York, NY 10011
- Levy**, Paulette — Cognitive Anthropology, MPI for Psycholinguistics, PB 310, NL-6500 AN Nijmegen, NETHERLANDS
- Martin**, Jack — Linguistics & Semiotics, Rice Univ., P.O. Box 1892, Houston, TX 77251
- Migliazza**, Ernest C. — 24709 Etchison Dr., Gaithersburg, MD 20882

- Moore, Patrick** — Yukon Native Language Centre, Box 2799, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5K4, CANADA
- Nichols, Lynn** — Dept. of Linguistics, Harvard Univ., Cambridge, MA 02138
- Valiquette, Hilaire** — Box 1248, Peña Blanca, NM 87041
- Waterhouse, Viola** — 1200 Aurora Blvd., Bradenton, FL 34202

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

- Broadwell, George Aaron aa2492 @ uokvmsa.bitnet
- Diesing, Molly md5x @ vax5.cit.cornell.edu
- Dixon, R. M. W. [previously announced address is invalid]
- Dorian, Nancy ndorian @ bowdoin.edu
- Fleitz, William V. wfleitz @ gmuvax.bitnet
- Karttunen, Frances liar457 @ utxvms.bitnet
- Kibrik, Andrej psy-pub @ comlab.vega.msk.su
abelyaeva @ home.vega.msk.su
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- Mithun, Marianne mmithun @ ucsbuxa.bitnet
- Mixco, Mauricio mmixco @ m.cc.utah.edu
- Mouton-de Gruyter 100064.2307 @ compuserve.com
- Sasse, Hans-Jürgen am000 @ aix370.rrz.uni-koeln.de

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. Last meeting: July 3-5 1992, Northern Arizona U, Flagstaff, AZ. Contact: Alyse Neundorff, CHE, 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, Yukon Native Language Centre, Box 2799, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5K4, CANADA.

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 at Carleton U in Ottawa, Ontario, Oct. 23-25. 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, SUS 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. 1993 meeting (28th): U of Washington, Seattle, August 19-21. Contact: William R. Seaburg, Dept of Anthropology, DII-05, U of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

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

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1993 meeting will be held in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute, Ohio State U. Contact: Catherine A. Callaghan, Dept of Linguistics, Ohio State U, Columbus, OH 43210.

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian 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.

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 Loether, 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.

Tlaloan. Journal, specializing in texts in Mexican indigenous 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. The next Taller will also take place in Guatemala, in June 1993.

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 Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763; or call and leave a message at: (512) 471-6292.

Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. \$3.50/year to US, Canada and Mexico (\$6 elsewhere). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 12618 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685. Make checks payable to the editor.

Winak: Boletín Intercultural. Journal of Guatemalan linguistics and anthropology. \$6 (US)/year (\$15 to institutions). U Mariano Gálvez, Finca El Zapote, 3a 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: Clodoaldo Soto, Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies, U of Illinois, 910 S 5th St #201, Champaign, IL 61820.

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): Sweden, July 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 Buchholtz, 3755 W 6th Ave #337, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6R 1T9.

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

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

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

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