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3. *Does the Category Irrealis Exist?* (Friday morning, December 2). Chair: Marianne Mithun. Papers by: Robert S. Williams, Amy Dahlstrom, Wallace Chafe, David S. Rood, Sandra Clarke & Deborah James, Marianne Mithun, Paul D. Kroeber, Marie-Lucie Tarpent, Melissa Axelrod, and Annette Veerman-Leichsenring.

4. *Linguistics and Language Communities: Teaching, Recording, Maintaining Endangered Languages.* (Saturday morning, December 3). Chair: Wick R. Miller. Papers by: Clay Slate, Wick R. Miller, Paul S. Frank, Lynette R. Melnar, Catherine S. Fowler, and Leanne Hinton.

5. *Native American Dialectology.* (Saturday afternoon, December 3). Chair: Willem de Reuse. Papers by: Steven A. Jacobson, Lawrence D. Kaplan, Victor Golla, Jane H. Hill, John E. McLaughlin, and Douglas Parks & Raymond DeMallie.

SSILA Membership Directory Still Available

The 1994 *SSILA Membership Directory* was published on February 1. Copies have been distributed to members who ordered them when paying 1994 dues, and extra copies will continue to be available throughout the year for \$3 (Canadian \$4). In addition to members' names, mailing addresses, and e-mail addresses, the *Directory* contains a very useful index of the language interests of the membership. Order from the SSILA Secretary-Treasurer.

OBITUARIES

David H. French (1918-1994)

David French died in Portland, Oregon on February 12, 1994, three months short of his seventy-sixth birthday. He will be remembered by the students of anthropology and linguistics who attended Reed College during his forty-one years of teaching there (1947-1988), and by all concerned with the Chinookan and Sahaptian languages, especially as used at Warm Springs Reservation.

French was born in Bend, Oregon on May 21, 1918, and attended Reed College for three years (1935-38). In his junior year he committed himself to anthropology, then taught by Morris Opler. When Opler left to teach at Claremont Graduate School and Pomona College, French followed him and completed an undergraduate degree in anthropology at Pomona (with honors) in 1939, followed by a year at Claremont Graduate School and an M.A. in anthropology there (1940). In this period his experience in research included student participation in an archaeological dig in southeastern Oregon under L. S. Cressman, and assistance to Morris Opler with the mythology of the Southwest. (He contributed an appendix of comparative notes to Opler's *Myths and Tales of the Chiricahua Apache Indians* [1942]).

SSILA BUSINESS

33rd Conference on American Indian Languages: Tentative Program

Nora England, 1994 SSILA President and the organizer of the CAIL sessions, has submitted the following preliminary program for this year's meeting (Atlanta, Georgia, November 30-December 4). While the AAA Program Committee, by the terms of its 1992 agreement with SSILA, guarantees to schedule the CAIL sessions at non-competitive times, the exact scheduling that England has recommended is subject to revision and participants should await the publication of the AAA program in September before making unalterable travel plans.

1. *Comparative and Historical Linguistics* (Wednesday afternoon, November 30). Chair: Karen M. Booker. Papers by: Eric P. Hamp, Hongan Li, Giulia R. M. Oliverio & Robert L. Rankin, Ives Goddard, Joseph C. Salmons, John E. Koontz, Jeffrey Heath, Alejandra Vidal, Karen M. Booker, and Karen Dakin.

2. *Grammar: From Sound to Text and Beyond* (Thursday morning, December 1). Chair: Harriet E. Manelis Klein. Papers by: Catherine A. Callaghan, M. Dale Kinkade, Arthur P. Sorensen, Janis B. Nuckolls, John O'Meara, Andrew Hofling, Paulette Levy, Robin Quizar, Willem de Reuse, Christel Stolz, Monica Macaulay, Jule Gómez de García, and Brenda M. Farnell.

For a doctorate French went to Columbia. There he worked primarily with Ralph Linton and Ruth Benedict, taking courses also with George Herzog, Marion Smith, William Duncan Strong, and Gene Weltfish, and seeing Franz Boas on more than one occasion. After his first year, he worked in the Southwest for the United Pueblos agency in 1941 and 1942. The work was principally research, and involved studying factionalism at Isleta Pueblo, which became the subject of his doctoral dissertation at Columbia. He returned to Columbia in late 1942, finished the dissertation, and defended it in the spring of 1943, a spring in which he married Kathrine Story. The degree was not conferred until 1949, when the Columbia requirement of publication and 75 copies could be met.

French returned to the southwestern United States as a Community Analyst for the War Relocation Authority (1943-46). In 1947 he began teaching at Reed, where he was to retire as Emeritus in 1988. At the start anthropology was part of a program with sociology, but eventually the two would become separate. His openness and broad conception of the field attracted students, then majors, and anthropology has now a faculty of several members. Linguistics was part of this, and for many years he taught an introduction to it.

In 1949 David and Kay French began field work at the Warm Springs Reservation across the Cascade Mountains in central Oregon. From the outset the ethnographic work involved attention to the two main languages of the reservation, Sahaptin and Chinookan, particularly to vocabulary as a part of culture. Thanks to this work there is multiple attestation of the lexicon of both languages from a generation of speakers fluent in its practical use, and much invaluable semantic identification.

David French was particularly interested in ethnoscience, then coming newly into prominence as an aspect of linguistically oriented ethnography (cf. 1957, 1963). Much of his work focused on ethnobotany, and the relations between indigenous and scientific classifications. Indeed, he collaborated with several biologists, and was a member of the Society of Ethnobiology, the American Society of Pharmacognosy, and the Society for Economic Botany, on whose editorial board he served. The ethnobotany extended to traditional French culture in the Massif Central in 1960, 1966 and 1968.

Other interests were in personal names, and in classification of the landscape through naming, as in the location of villages along the Columbia river before the removal of the people after 1855. All these interests have borne fruit in articles for the *Handbook of North American Indians*. In Vol. 12, *Plateau*, the article on "Ethnobiology and Subsistence" is in collaboration with Eugene Hunn and Nancy Turner; "Western Columbia River Sahaptins" is with Gene Hunn and G. P. Murdock; and "Wasco, Wishram, Cascades" with Kathrine French. The account of named settlement locations in the latter will be definitive, superseding previous attempts. In Vol. 17, *Linguistics*, the article on "Personal Names" is also with Kathrine French.

The interest in language was recognized by an invitation to the Conference of Anthropologists and Linguists at Indiana University in the summer of 1952. The conference was planned by Carl Voegelin to follow on the Wenner-Gren Conference that resulted in *Anthropology Today*, and Claude Lévi-Strauss and Roman

Jakobson took part. The next summer French took part in an Interdisciplinary Seminar in Language and Culture at the University of Michigan. In 1954-55 he was Visiting Associate Professor of Anthropology at Columbia, and in 1960-61 Visiting Professor of Anthropology at Harvard, where he was a fellow of the Center for Cognitive Studies organized by Jerome Bruner and George Miller. In 1967-68 he was a fellow of the Center for Advanced Studies in the Behavioral Sciences in Palo Alto.

In 1957 Carl Voegelin invited French to take part in a symposium at the American Anthropological Association meetings. The results were published in *IJAL*. French's contribution (1958) included emphasis on a cultural patterning of speech events, such as repetition of one speaker by another as a mark of formality (one might even say, publication and certainty). This insight proved fundamental to this writer's later reconstruction of communicative patterns (Hymes 1966).

The work at Warm Springs included considerable attention to ethnohistory and narratives. The major ethnohistorical result was part of an SSRC summer seminar (1961). There are a number of unpublished narratives dictated in English. A striking text with metalinguistic interventions and an otherwise unattested part for Big Lizard was included in Hymes 1981 (chs. 3 and 6).

In early years the focus was, of course, on finding out. In later years much of the focus became that of returning knowledge to those from whom it came. The French house across the street from Reed was likely to be a stopping point for friends from Warm Springs. As efforts on the reservation to preserve cultural heritage gained strength, David and Kay French were increasingly called upon. An important part had to do with the Chinookan lexicographic work that had become a major concern. In the 1970s Michael Silverstein arranged for the xeroxing of the Wishram lexical files prepared by Walter Dyk in the course of his work in the early 1930s (and in this writer's possession). One copy was deposited at the Library of the American Philosophical Society, one was kept by Silverstein, and one went to the French household. (One wants to say "to the French basement," for that was where journals, books, files, disks, and visitors all came.) Silverstein designed a format for lexical entries, and has prepared some hundreds of analyses of verbs. David became the general secretary, as it were, of the work. He checked sources, formulated definitions, and shared the results, as much as other responsibilities permitted. Recently, with a view to heightened interest on the part of Wasco speakers, he began preparing an English to Wasco lexicon for their use.

David had a wry wit, alert to incongruities, taking pleasure in contrasts of custom unexpectedly revealed. The god of such a world wishes well a humankind that never ceases to bemuse. His sense of humor never left him. Sometimes it appeared in print (1960, 1985).

As a former student, and a long-time teacher who established anthropology as a continuing subject at Reed, David became willy-nilly something of a custodian of Reed's traditions in that regard. He knew and studied with those who had taught anthropology there before, if briefly, such as Morris Opler and Alexander Goldenweiser (on whom he twice wrote [1968, 1991b]), and he remembered it as context for some who became famous, such as Gary

Snyder (1991a).¹ His contribution to the future of the field through his students was twice honored, once in a special session at the 1987 annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association, and by the Association's Distinguished Service Award in 1988.² The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs recognized his contributions with a certificate of appreciation in June 1989.

—Dell Hymes

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Taamusi Qumaq (1914-1993)

Taamusi Qumaq, a prominent Inuit lexicologist, author and thinker, died July 13, 1993, in Povungnituk (Arctic Quebec, Canada). Born on the small island of Niqsiturlik on the east coast of Hudson Bay, he learned to hunt, fish and trap at an early age. When he was only 13 his father died, leaving him the sole support of his family, and

1 Snyder in turn remembered anthropology at Reed as important to him and sent French at least one of his books so inscribed.

2 Several undergraduate theses were based on the work at Warm Springs. Robert Moore and this writer continue work with Wasco that began in connection with David French.

he never attended school or acquired English or French. He did, however, learn to read and write his native Inuktitut in the syllabic script introduced by Anglican missionaries, and for much of his adulthood Qumaq was actively involved in such organizations as the Povungnituk Cooperative (which he helped to found) and the Povungnituk Community Council. He was a strong supporter of Inuit land rights and played an active role in the negotiations surrounding the James Bay and Northern Quebec Agreement of 1975.

Late in life Qumaq came to feel that he should do something concrete for the survival of the rapidly eroding Inuit language and culture. In 1976-77 he wrote an encyclopedia of traditional Inuit life, published in 1988 (in Inuit syllabics) as *Sivulitta piusituqangit* ('The Ancient Customs of Our Ancestors'). In 1978 he began compiling a monolingual Inuit dictionary, writing down all the words he knew and devising for each of them a short definition in Inuktitut. This project took seven years, and was aided by financial support from the Quebec provincial government. His completed manuscript contained some 30,000 entries (including multiple lexical derivatives from the same base), arranged in syllabic order, and was published in 1991 as a 600-page book, *Inuit uqausillaringit* ('The Genuine Inuit Words'). Both of Qumaq's books are now widely used in Arctic Quebec Inuktitut classes.¹

Besides these major linguistic documents, Qumaq wrote a number of articles on the political and cultural future of the Inuit (which were translated and published in English and French). On his death he left two lengthy manuscripts: an autobiography, and an exhaustive compilation of Inuktitut body part terminology. He was a persuasive advocate for Inuit cultural and linguistic survival in other media as well, and for many years he had an Inuit-language program on CBC's Arctic Quebec radio network. Qumaq was awarded the Order of Quebec (1990), the Award for Northern Research (1991), and the Order of Canada (1993), and he was specially honored by the Université du Québec in 1993.

Taamusi Qumaq, a "naive" and unschooled native speaker, has left a precious intellectual legacy both to linguists and to his people. To all who knew him he has left, besides, the memory of a friendly and cheerful personality and a mind full of curiosity -- a mind that never ceased to inquire about everything, from the price you had paid for your car to the latest developments in world politics.

—Louis-Jacques Dorais

Elizabeth Bowman (1915-1993)

Elizabeth Bowman, a member of SSILA since its inception and one of the Society's most generous benefactors, passed away September 2, 1993, in Bellingham, Washington. Miss Bowman, who was born in Chicago, served in the Marine Corps Women's Reserve in World War II. After the war she turned to an academic career, receiving her Ph.D. in Linguistics in 1963 from the University of Chicago with a dissertation on English syntax. After teaching

1 *Sivulitta piusituqangit* and *Inuit uqausillaringit* are published by the Association Inuuktitutiit Katimajit, c/o GETIC, Sciences sociales, Université Laval, Québec, CANADA G1K 7P4.

briefly at Indiana University, she joined the faculty of Western Washington University, in Bellingham, in 1966. At Western Washington she taught English and historical linguistics, and undertook work on Lummi (Puget Sound Salish).

CORRESPONDENCE

An Indian Word In Your Ear?

January 5, 1994

A friend in Montana teaches a survey course on Native languages (of the Americas). One of her students complained that they did not get to hear what the languages sound like. Has anyone put together a cassette with a sampling of languages? I remember a tape from long ago called "A Word In Your Ear," which, as I recall, gave recorded samples of several languages (along with an unquestioning acceptance of the "Whorfian Hypothesis"). If there are tapes available, please let me know the particulars for purchasing a copy. Thanks.

Don Frantz
University of Lethbridge, Alberta
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[Compiling such a sampler strikes me as a worthwhile project for SSILA to sponsor. Would anyone be interested in coordinating it? — V.G.]

NW Coast Books

February 21, 1994

Perhaps some SSILA members would be interested in knowing that Bookstore De Kloof (Kloveniersburgwal 44, 1012 CW Amsterdam; tel. +31-20-6223828; fax +31-20-6271395) has copies for sale of several A. J. Brill/Columbia University publications of around 1910. These include Leo Frachtenberg, *Coos Texts*; Frachtenberg, *Lower Umpqua Texts*; and Franz Boas, *Kwakiutl Tales*. Prices range between US\$15 and \$25.

Peter Bakker
(pbakker@alf.let.uva.nl)

Plans For Film/Video

February 25, 1994

I am currently writing funding applications to produce a film (and video) on the different aboriginal languages of Canada. The project could be extended to cover aboriginal languages in the U. S. Anyone interested in participating should contact me.

Marie-Odile Junker
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Language Experts Needed

March 21, 1994

The Modern Language Association (MLA) has put out a request for several field bibliographers to aid in the collection of data for the annual

MLA bibliography. Some people with special expertise in several areas would be helpful, but so would anyone who might be responsible for verifying publication data on articles in journals. Among the special needs are for experts in American Indian linguistics. If you or anyone you know would be interested in more information about contributing to the annual MLA bibliography, please write to: Terence Ford, Director of MLA Center for Bibliographical Services, Modern Language Association of America, 10 Astor Place, New York, NY 10003.

Lisa A. Mitten
207 Hillman Library, University of Pittsburgh
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(lmitten@vms.cis.pitt.edu)

Latin American Contact Bibliography

April 2, 1994

For this July's International Congress of Americanists I am preparing a large (but far from complete) annotated bibliography of works containing information about Spanish and Portuguese language-contact phenomena in indigenous languages of Latin America. If anyone wants to bring something to my attention for the bibliography, I'd be happy to hear from them. I intend to make the bibliography-in-progress available on disk to interested colleagues. From mid-July on, once I'm back in Austin, I'll be ready to send a copy to anyone who sends me a Macdisk.

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NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Native American Languages Act Funded

\$1 million has been set aside in the 1994 budget of the Office for the Administration for Native Americans (Dept. of Health & Human Services) to fund the Native American Languages Act. The funds will be available to tribes and other Indian organizations, specifically to support work on language preservation and maintenance. The official program announcement appeared in the *Federal Register* for March 25, 1994, and the deadline for submitting proposals is June 23. An appropriation of one million dollars falls short of the amount that was hoped for in this first year of NALA funding — but it is a start.

Revision of Gudde's *California Place Names*

Many students of California Indian languages are aware of the reference book *California Place Names*, by the late Prof. E. G. Gudde of UC Berkeley. The third revised edition was published in 1969. The book is noted for its detailed accuracy in historical research, but also for its relative neglect of place names derived from Native American languages. In effect, Gudde relied on A. L. Kroeber's *California Place Names of Indian Origin* (1918), and ignored the extensive research done on California languages from the 1950s onward.

The University of California Press has now contracted with William Bright to prepare a revised edition of *California Place Names*, with special attention to American Indian origins. Names of streams, mountains, and other topographical features will be included, as well as human settlements. The focus will not be on Native placenames as such, but on Native origins of names used in English. Thus the fact that the site of Los Angeles may have been called "Yang-na" by the Gabrielino (probably *iyaanga* 'poison oak place') is not of so much interest as the Native etymologies of names like Bolinas, Buriburi, Cahuenga, Calpella, Carquinez, Chowchilla, Coachella, and Cucamonga.

During 1994-95, Bright will be visiting libraries, archives, and individuals in California in order to research this topic. Anyone with information to offer is urged to contact him at 1625 Mariposa, Boulder, Colorado 80302 (tel. 303/938-9718, e-mail bright_w@cubldr.colorado.edu).

Book on Swadesh's Penutian Vocabulary Survey Planned

Anthony P. Grant (Univ. of Bradford, England) is making plans to edit and publish the Penutian Vocabulary Survey data collected on tape by Morris Swadesh and his assistant, Robert Melton, in the summer of 1953. Swadesh described the methodology and summarized the results of the survey in an article in *IJAL* 20:123-133 (1954), but the full material has never been published. Grant writes:

These tapes have long been overlooked by most of the researchers on Penutian and other Far Western languages, and I hope through this project (the details of which I am currently negotiating with the Archives of Traditional Music, Indiana University, where the tapes reside) to make their remarkable riches available to a wider audience. In particular, I would like to make this unique documentation of their traditional languages accessible to the various groups whose elders worked with Swadesh and Melton. The book I plan would be of good quality, reasonably priced, and contain a complete language-by-language transcription (one language per chapter) of the linguistic material on the tapes.

I have already transcribed some of the tapes myself and have received assistance in regard to some others. I have also been able to find out some information on several of the people with whom Swadesh worked. The original notebook transcriptions which Swadesh and Melton made have, alas, been lost.

I would be extremely grateful for any information which would assist this project. All materials lent to me will be returned and acknowledgement made, however small the amount of information. I would especially welcome hearing from scholars who have made their own transcriptions of some of the tapes. If they are willing to see these published, their work will of course be gratefully acknowledged as co-authors, if they wish. Supplementary information will also be welcomed: biographical information on the consultants (possibly from other linguists who have worked with them); photographs of the consultants; reminiscences from people who knew Swadesh and Melton at that period; and, not least, information on what became of Robert Melton and the Siuslaw and Chinook Jargon materials that he collected from Clayton Hudson Barrett on this trip. Essentially, I would be interested in anything that readers would like to find in a book about this venture.

Grant may be reached at: Department of Modern Languages, Univ. of Bradford, Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP, England.

NEH Funding for Dictionaries and other Reference Works

The National Endowment for the Humanities Reference Materials Program supports projects to prepare reference works that will improve access to information or resources. Support is available for the creation of dictionaries, historical or linguistic atlases, encyclopedias, concordances, reference grammars, databases, textbases, and other projects that will provide essential scholarly *tools* for the advancement of research or for general reference purposes. Grants also may support projects that will assist scholars and researchers to locate information about humanities documentation. Such projects result in scholarly *guides* that allow researchers to determine the usefulness or relevance of specific materials for their work. Eligible for support are such projects as bibliographies, bibliographic databases, catalogues raisonnés, other descriptive catalogues, indexes, union lists, and other guides to materials in the humanities. In both areas, support is also available for projects that address important issues related to the design or accessibility of reference works. The application deadline is September 15, 1994 for projects beginning after July 1, 1995. For more information write to: Reference Materials, Room 318, NEH, Washington, DC 20506.

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.]

• Language Endangerment Month

In recent weeks American newspapers have been remarkably concerned with the dwindling linguistic diversity of the continent, possibly stimulated by Congressional approval, in February, of \$1 million in 1994 funding for the Native American Languages Act [see "News and Announcements" above].

The first big story was in the *Washington Post* (March 14, page A3), under the headline "Speaking Out and Saving Sounds to Keep Native Tongues Alive." Leading with a vignette of Loren Bommeilyn, a young Tolowa schoolteacher (from your SSILA Editor's very own neighborhood here on the northern California coast) who deliberately set out to learn his traditional language while a teenager in order to preserve it for future generations, the focus of the story is on the nuts and bolts of preservation. This is largely a matter of money and priorities, to judge from the tone of most of the interviewees. Former SSILA President Colette Craig was especially succinct: "[Language preservation] is definitely not what gets you tenure." But times are changing. Certainly the recommendation of the 1868 commission on Indian affairs ("their barbarous dialect should be blotted out") is no longer federal policy. It was heartening (and rather surprising) to find Paul Chapin, program director for linguistics at NSF, saying that funding for language preservation now takes up about 20 percent of his annual research budget.

The article (written by Post staffer John Schwartz) was well-researched, and many names familiar to *Newsletter* readers crop up. Besides Craig and Chapin, there are quotes from Michael Krauss, Nora England, and Leanne Hinton, as well as the inevitable mention of Ishi. The article is illustrated with two maps. One, taken from Leanne Hinton's recent book *Flutes of Fire* [see "Recent Publications" below], shows the linguistic diversity of aboriginal California and gives estimates of the current number of speakers. The other, based on information from Mike Krauss, depicts the survival of Indian languages state by state. In the article's one major error, this map was apparently inaccurately copied, and such states as Colorado, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Michigan are said to be without a single surviving language.

The Post article (thankfully without the maps) was reprinted in the *San Francisco Chronicle* for Sunday, March 27, and presumably in a number of other papers throughout the country. A week later the *San Francisco Examiner* ran its own story, on page 1 of the Sunday edition (April 3), pushing the local angle: "State's Native Tongues at the Brink: Experts Scrambling to Preserve Window to Fading Tribal Cultures." Written by John Flynn of the *Examiner* staff, this article is also embellished with a version of Leanne Hinton's map of California languages, and Hinton herself is quoted briefly. But otherwise (and refreshingly) the article is largely given over to Indian voices. Loren Bommelyn is missing (having been sewed up by the *Post*), his place being taken by Linda Yamane, a dedicated student of her ancestral Monterey Bay language, Rumsen Costanoan. Since Yamane must work with manuscripts and recordings, many of them collected by the eccentric John P. Harrington, the scholarly nature of her endeavor is emphasized. (Yamane prides herself on knowing enough now to spot occasional mistakes in Kroeber's and Harrington's transcriptions.) Also interviewed are Jean LaMarr, an artist who is learning Northern Paiute, and Matt Vera, a young Yokuts spiritualist who is learning Yowlumni (Yawelmani) from his mother. Quotes from Malcolm Margolin, the publisher of *News from Native California* and an energetic proponent of Indian language preservation, also enliven the article. Conceding that many California languages will slip away before action can be taken to preserve them, he muses: "We need to ask ourselves how we are going to handle it. After all, what are the proper last rites for a language?"

• The Scoop on Geronimo

In January's "Media Watch" we asked for an expert opinion on the Apache dialogue in the recent film, *Geronimo: An American Legend*. **Phil Greenfeld** (San Diego State) was quick to reply:

There were in fact two films made last year about Geronimo, one for TV by the TNT network, and the other the big screen extravaganza you noted (a film in the tradition of John Ford, saloon gunfight and all). In both films White Mountain Apaches, many of them native speakers, played supporting and consulting roles. From what I recall of the TNT movie there was little Indian dialogue used by the primary actors, although some of the supporting players used White Mountain Apache in the background from time to time. (Several of those bit players were people well known to me.)

Geronimo: An American Legend made a more serious attempt to use Apache, in much the same way that *Dances With Wolves* used Lakota, with English sub-titles. Non-Apaches were given lines to learn phonetically

under the direction of a White-Mountain-Apache-speaking dialogue coach. But just as the film's setting is artistically enhanced (the Southern Arizona landscape was actually Southern Utah), and its historical accuracy compromised here and there (e.g., Al Sieber died in 1907 in a construction accident, not in a Mexican saloon gunfight), so the linguistic verisimilitude is not always perfect. Wes Studi, who plays the lead (and who, I understand, is actually a native speaker of Cherokee), speaks his lines in clear but fairly simple Apache. But whoever plays old Nana speaks almost total gibberish. When I first saw the film I thought it might be my own inability to understand, since I am far from fluent. However, an Apache friend of mine who is a native speaker assured me the problem was the actor, not my linguistic abilities. The best Apache in the film is spoken by the man who interprets for General Crook (played by Gene Hackman) when he addresses an assembled Apache audience after the first capture of Geronimo. I didn't catch the actor's name, but his Apache is fluent and of native-speaker quality.

Now and again the usages were odd, garbled, or inaccurately translated in the subtitles. One phrase that puzzled both me and my Apache friend for a time was the nickname used for General Crook, which the actors pronounce *Nantan Lupan*. It is glossed in the film as "gray wolf," which makes no sense unless maybe you assume *lupan* is an Apache borrowing from Latin or Spanish (*lupus* > *lobo* > *lupan*?). But finally it came to us that the intended Apache phrase is /nant'an ʔibaan/ 'gray (or tan) chief', an epithet describing either Crook's gray beard or his habit of wearing tan clothes.

Since it appears that all of the Apache in the film, good or bad, is in the White Mountain dialect, the complaint could be made that the Chiricahua dialect of Geronimo's own group was not used. But this is a fine point, as are many of my other quibbles. All in all, the standard of linguistic honesty of Geronimo is high. It is certainly far above the nonsense gibberish used in many of the old Westerns, or John Ford's infamous substitution of Navajo for Cheyenne in *Cheyenne Autumn*.

We received a less forgiving review from **Willem de Reuse** (Univ. of Arizona):

I went to see *Geronimo: An American Legend*. Apparently the Apache used in it is not Chiricahua, but the White Mountain variety of Western Apache. The "Apache dialect consultant" mentioned in the credits is Michael Minjarez, whose mother is a White Mountain Apache, and who is indeed a speaker of Apache. (He also played one of the Apaches who was hanged in the movie.) There was one other fluent Apache speaker in the movie, but otherwise the "Apache" dialogue was delivered by non-native-speakers and was almost unrecognizable, something that every Apache I know here in Tucson has been complaining about. Apparently Minjarez did not have the opportunity to give the other actors satisfactory training in Apache pronunciation. Wes Studi, the Cherokee actor who plays Geronimo, replaces ejective stops by voiceless aspirated stops, among other things. I've been told that he actually speaks Cherokee instead of Apache at one point in the movie, but I would need independent confirmation of that. The Apache spoken by most of the actors sounds halting, rough, and gruff — more like Klingon than real Apache, which is spoken in a fast, smooth, flowing manner with a fairly wide range in tones. I have heard many other complaints about the anachronisms, non-Apache landscapes, and music, but just by listening to the Apache you get the feeling this movie was a careless job.

• Coyote Man

SSILA's President-Elect, **William Bright**, was featured in an article in the Winter 1993-94 issue (Vol. 11, No. 3) of *CU-Boulder Summit*, published by the University of Colorado-Boulder Office

of Public Relations. Entitled "Coyote the Trickster, Coyote the Thief," the article (by Kathy McClurg) focuses on Bright's recently published *A Coyote Reader* (Univ. of California Press, 1993), and on his long involvement with the study of American Indian languages and traditional literatures. Shortly after beginning his field work with the Karuk in 1949, Bright says he discovered that "the Karuk stories were as fascinating to me as the language I was studying. I became a fan of Coyote." In Bright's book Coyote's notorious sexual exploits are given unvarnished and unexpurgated translations. "Indians enjoy a good dirty story as much as anyone," he says.

• The Latest on Klingon

Our colleague *Marc Okrand* wants us all to know that the recent efflorescence of Klingon language studies is mostly out of his hands (although he is happy to be asked to appear at Star Trek gatherings and autograph copies of his dictionary and audiotapes). In particular, he is not part of the Klingon Bible Translation Project, sponsored by the Klingon Language Institute. It was announced earlier this year that Glen Proechel, director of last summer's Klingon Language Camp in Minnesota, had begun translating the Gospel of John, and another Klingon scholar is at work on the Book of Jonah. One of the problems they have encountered: Marc did not include a Klingon word for God in his lexicon.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan

• The 1994 *Athabaskan Languages Conference* will be held June 15-17 in Prince George, British Columbia, hosted jointly by the University of Northern British Columbia, the Yinka Dene Language Institute, and the College of New Caledonia. The conference organizer will be William Poser (Stanford University). Papers on any aspect of the Athabaskan languages, including description, pedagogy, and language retention, are invited. Abstracts of no more than one page should be sent as soon as possible to: Alison MacDonald, First Nations Studies, UNBC, P.O. Bag 1950, Station A, 1399 6th Str., Prince George, B.C. Canada V2L 5P2 (e-mail: alison@unbc.edu or poser@crystals.stanford.edu).

Far Western Languages

• The 1994 *Hokan-Penutian Workshop* will be held at the University of Oregon, Eugene, from July 8 to 10, immediately following a 2-week workshop on comparative Penutian. Contact: Scott DeLancey, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

• The 3rd *Working Conference on the Papers of J. P. Harrington* will take place August 5-7, 1994, at Mission San Juan Capistrano, California, at the invitation of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation. Local arrangements are being coordinated by Joyce Perry, 4955 Paseo Scgovia, Irvine, CA 92715. A Call for Papers will be enclosed in the next *JPH Conference Newsletter*, to be sent out in May. To be placed on the mailing list, contact: Victor Golla, Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/826-4324).

Plains/Southeast

• A special session on the *Languages of the Southeast* will be held in conjunction with the 29th annual meeting of the Mid-America Linguistics Conference, October 14-15, 1994, at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas. This will be the first conference to emphasize these languages in a number of years. Papers are solicited on any topic related to southeastern languages, and need not be purely linguistic in focus. Pedagogical and viability studies, for example, are encouraged. For more information, contact Karen M. Booker, 1340 Engel Rd., Lawrence, KS 66044.

Southwest/Northern Mexico

• La licenciatura en Lingüística de la Universidad de Sonora invita a profesionistas nacionales y extranjeros interesados en los diversos aspectos del lenguaje humano al *III Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste*. Este encuentro tendrá lugar los días 16-18 de noviembre de 1994 en las instalaciones del Departamento de Letras y Lingüística en la Universidad de Sonora, en Hermosillo, Sonora, México. Se incluirán mesas para temas de lingüística descriptiva y teórica, así como para las diversas áreas de la lingüística aplicada. Se invita a todos los interesados a participar en este evento a enviar un resumen antes del 30 de mayo. Los resúmenes deberán tener una extensión máxima de 200 palabras y podrán ser presentados en inglés o en español. La cuota de inscripción será de N\$ 100.00 M.N. (cien nuevos pesos); la entrada y participación de estudiantes será gratuita. Para mas información, puede dirigirse a: III Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste, Apartado Postal 793, Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, 83000 México (tel: (91-62) 12-55-29; fax: (91-62) 12-22-26).

• The 1994 meeting of the *Friends of Uto-Aztecan* will be held on Aug. 11-12 in Reno, Nevada. For information, contact: Kay Fowler, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0006 (tel: 702/784-6704; fax: 702/784-1300 or 784-6969).

Mixtec Studies

• The *Mixtec Gateway*, the first general conference on Mixtec studies, was held March 12-16 at the Aladdin Hotel in Las Vegas, NV, under the co-sponsorship of the Mixtec Foundation of Austin, TX, and the Braunstein Foundation of Las Vegas. The focus of the meeting was on the pre-Hispanic period of Mixtec culture and the early Colonial era and covered archaeology, ethnography, geography, codices, ethnohistory, and early Colonial archives and history. Among the participants were William Autrey, Bruce Byland, Jill Furst, Kathryn Josserand, Maarten E.R.G.N. Jansen, Monica Macaulay, John Monaghan, Evelyn and Kenneth Pike, Emily Rabin, Kevin Terraciano, Nancy Troike, and Peter van der Loo. For further information on this and future Mixtec events, contact: Dr. Nancy Troike, The Mixtec Foundation, P.O. Box 5587, Austin, TX 78763-5587 (tel: 512/452-1537).

Mayan News

• The 16th Maya Workshop (*Taller de Lingüística Maya*) will be held in the town of San Pedro Sacatepequez, in the Department of San Marcos (in the Mam language area) from the 27th of June through the 1st of July, 1994. The organizers seek papers in the areas of descriptive linguistics, applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, epigraphy, and Mayan education and literature. For further information, contact: Lic. Andres Cuz Mucu, Direccion Lingüística Cultural, Academia de las Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, Apartado Postal 1322, 01901 Guatemala, Guatemala, Central America; tel: (011)(502)(2) 23-4-04; fax: (011)(502)(2) 29-3-42.

• The 1994 *Maya Meetings at Texas* took place March 10-19. This year's theme was "Star Wars: Venus/Tlaloc Warfare in Mesoamerica." Papers were presented at the Symposium (March 10-11) by Frederick Bove, John Carlson, Federico Fahsen, David Friedel, John Justeson, Matt Looper, Simon Martin, Verner Nahm, Heather Orr, Kent Reilly, Saburo Sugiyama, Charles Suhler, Karl Taube, Juan Antonio Valdes, and others. On the evening of March 11, Peter Mathews (U of Calgary) gave a public lecture on "Introducing Mayan Glyphs." The XVIIIth Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing was held on the weekend of March 12-13, conducted by Linda Schele (U of Texas-Austin) and Nikolai Grube (U of Bonn). The XIIth Long Workshop was held during the week of March 14-19, conducted by Linda Schele and a team of experts on Mayan epigraphy and related disciplines, headed by Ben Leaf and Tom Jones. For further information, including information on the 1995 meetings, contact: Peter Keeler, *Maya Meetings at Texas*, PO Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763 (tel: 512/471-6292).

Andean Languages

• After a long period of dormancy, the *Correo de Lingüística Andina* reappeared recently (Número 18, 1994), edited by Clodoaldo Soto and published by the Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Univ. of Illinois. Clodo saluted his readers with an editorial in Quechua:

Paqariyninmantapacham Correo nisqanchik qillqaqa lliw Antis urqkunapa mastarikuaqanpi yachaq runakunapa siminwan llamkaqkunapa yuyaymanaynin chiqchiq, hamutasqanku tinkuykachiq.

Unayniqmantañam huktawan makiykichikman haywaykamuchkaykiku kay qillkata, llamkayninchikkunamanta willanakuykunanchikpaq, ayninakuykunanchikpaq.

Imallapipas pantayta tarispaykichikqa pampachaykullawankikuyá, hinaspa yanapayniykita haywaykamullawayku.

Anchatam riqsikuykiku kay qillqayku qawaykusqaykimanta.

Qillqakamayuk

Tayta Clodo.

To get on the mailing list, write: Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Univ. of Illinois, 910 S. Fifth St., Champaign, IL 61820.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Between Worlds: Interpreters, Guides, and Survivors. Frances Karttunen. Rutgers University Press, 1994. 360 pp. \$24.95. [Analytic biographical studies of 16 men and women who served as cultural mediators and indispensable go-betweens— "uncomfortable bridges" is K.'s phrase — between various indigenous (mostly American Indian) peoples and the Europeans (and Euro-Americans) who invaded their world during the past 500 years.

The American Indian figures include: *Doña Marina (La Malinche)*, who interpreted for Cortés; *Sacajawea*, who accompanied Lewis and Clark; *Sarah Winnemucca*, a Northern Paiute scout for the U.S. Army; *Gaspar Antonio Chi*, the Interpreter General for Yucatan; *Guaman Pomo de Ayala*, who witnessed the destruction of his Inca culture; *Charles Eastman*, a Sioux physician; *Doña Luz Jimenez*, Diego Rivera's model and native informant to anthropologists; *María Sabina*, a Mazatec shaman who became a celebrity in the drug culture of the 1960s; *Ishi*, the last survivor of the Yahis; and *Dayuma*, a Wao (Huaorani) interpreter in

20th century Ecuador. Others are Eva (Khoikhoi, Cape of Good Hope); Dersu Uzala (Nanai/Goldi, Ussuria); Chloe Grant and George Watson (Australia); Laurinda Andrade (Azores); and Larin Paraske, an informant for Finnish ethnographers. The lives of many other incidental people are woven in: Elaine Goodale (wife of Charles Eastman); Sara (another Khoikhoi woman); R. Gordon Wasson, the self-styled ethnomycologist, and his wife Valentina Pavlovna; and the many children of the interpreters, guides, and native informants.

This is a book for every anthropologist and linguist who has ever reflected on the role of the "informant." K.'s approach is not merely biographical — she raises many broad issues — but the historical particularity with which she writes gives her analysis conviction and authority.

— Order from: Rutgers Univ. Press, 109 Church St., New Brunswick, NJ 08901 (tel: 800-446-9323). A 10% discount may be available; inquire.]

Flutes of Fire: Essays on California Indian Languages. Leanne Hinton. Heyday Books, 1994. [An enjoyable and eminently readable introduction to the history, variety, and prospects of the Indian languages of California.

Most of the 22 essays in this beautifully produced volume originally appeared in shorter form in *News from Native California*, a unique magazine that, for over a decade, has been bridging the cultural gap between California Indians and the non-Indian community (especially the white academic community). H. is especially good at explaining and contextualizing technical work: "Language and the Structure of Thought" distills the essence of Dorothy Lee's claims about Wintu "non-linear" semantics; "Language Families in California" explains genetic relationship and makes the Penutian and Hokan families understandable and believable. In "What Language Can Tell us about History" H. does an especially admirable job of explicating linguistic paleontology by leading the reader through Kenneth Whistler's reconstruction of Wintun prehistory from terms for flora and fauna. Two chapters are entirely new to this volume: "Living California Indian Languages" (coauthored with Yolanda Montijo) gives well-researched estimates of the numbers of surviving speakers for California languages and describes community-based language programs throughout the state. And "Linguistics and the California Languages" (the Afterword to the book) assesses the past and present relationships between linguists and Indian communities and makes recommendations for the future.

— Order from Heyday Books, PO Box 9145; Berkeley, CA 94709.]

Nez Perce Dictionary. Haruo Aoki. University of California Publications in Linguistics, No. 122. 1994. 1280 pp. \$135. [This magnificent dictionary is the latest (and by far the largest) installment in the documentation that A. began in 1970 with his *Nez Perce Grammar* (UCPL 62), and continued with *Nez Perce Texts* (UCPL 90, 1979) and a volume of *Nez Perce Oral Narratives* compiled in collaboration with Deward E. Walker, Jr. (UCPL 104, 1989). Besides being the most extensive treatment of the Nez Perce lexicon we shall probably ever see (comparing well with M. A. R. Barker's *Klamath Dictionary* and Harvey Pitkin's *Wintu Dictionary*, until now the reigning heavyweights in Penutian lexicography), it is also a concordance of a sort, insofar as A. has fleshed out many of his entries with citations from Nez Perce traditional literature to illustrate usage. For all this information, A. has done

a marvelous job of organizing it in such a way that it is useful to linguists and nonlinguists, Nez Perce speakers and non-Nez Perce speakers, alike. The typography is elegant, the design pleasing, the illustrations well-chosen. It is humbling to realize that this, like nearly all of A.'s Nez Perce work over the last quarter century, is the product of the leisure hours of a full time teacher and researcher in a quite different field.— Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720 (toll-free tel: 1-800-822-6657). Add \$2 for shipping.]

A Grammar of Upriver Halkomelem. Brent D. Galloway. University of California Publications in Linguistics, No. 96. 1993. \$70. [The first full grammar of the Coast Salish language of the lower Fraser river valley of British Columbia and the east-central coast of Vancouver Island.

The focus is on the dialects of the eastern (upriver) end of the territory, including Tait, Chehalis, Pilalt, Chilliwack, Scowlitz, Nicomen, and Sumas. G.'s treatment is in part that of a standard reference grammar — chapters on phonetics and phonemics; on morphophonemics; on the morphosyntax of each of the word classes (pronouns, lexical affixes, verbs, particles, nominals, demonstratives, and numerals); and on syntax. But G. is particularly interested in semantics, and in two lengthy chapters (Semantics and Sememics, and Morphosememics) he describes the basic semantic domain memberships of Halkomelem lexemes and analyzes the systematic alternations of meaning in derivation. To handle these topics G. has developed his own theory of semantics, one that relies heavily on componential analysis and is related, to some extent, to models developed a generation ago by Nida and Lamb. Whatever one feels about his theoretical framework, G. provides an unparalleled survey of the structure of the Halkomelem lexicon, reflecting his abiding interest in lexicography. An appendix surveys "the alloemes and semantic territory" of Halkomelem color terminology, and summarizes work G. has done in collaboration with Robert McLaury. Splendid, detailed maps show the dialect diversity and toponymy of Halkomelem and adjacent territory.

— Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720 (toll-free tel: 1-800-822-6657). Add \$2 for shipping.]

"So Wise Were Our Elders": Mythic Narratives from the Kamsá. John Holmes McDowell. University Press of Kentucky, 1994. 285 pp. \$45. [The focus of this study is a corpus of 32 traditional narratives collected by the author from accomplished Kamsá storytellers. (Kamsá is a linguistic isolate spoken in a few isolated communities in the Sibundoy Valley of southern Colombia.) The texts themselves, which form the bulk of the book, are presented with interlinear line-by-line translations, copious and detailed footnotes (largely on linguistic and discourse features), and extensive cultural and literary commentaries on each text or group of texts. Introductory chapters describe the circumstances of M.'s fieldwork among the Kamsá in 1978-79, basic features of the language, and the poetics of Kamsá narrative performance. This is a responsible and scholarly contribution to our understanding of a particular oral tradition and of traditional literature in general, showing what can be accomplished when the investigator has a thorough grounding in the language and worldview out of which an oral tradition arises.— Order from: University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, KY 40508-4008.]

Song of the Sky: Versions of Native American Song-Poems. Brian Swann. Revised and expanded edition, University of Massachusetts Press, 1993. 156 pp. \$14.95 (paper). [A new edition of a collection of poems originally published in 1985.

Although based on various North American Indian song-texts, S. makes a point of saying that his poems are not themselves translations. They are his "adaptations" of the English translations and glosses provided by the linguists and anthropologists who originally transcribed the texts: Marius Barbeau, Natalie Curtis, Frances Densmore, George Herzog, Edward Sapir, and a dozen or so others. S. makes creative use of the typographical conventions of modernist verse: e.g., a Yuma Deer Dance song text is printed in two concentric circles, representing the dancers. Extensive annotations and references link S.'s poems to the originals.

— Order from: Univ. of Massachusetts Press, P.O. Box 429, Amherst, MA 01004 (tel: 413/545-2217; fax: 413/545-1226).]

Masa Ye, Gawa Ye Rāca Āmara Tuti / macuna-español diccionario de 850 palabras. Compiled by Jeffrey R. & Josephine H. Smothermon. Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, 1993. 206 pp. \$9. [An abbreviated, student's dictionary of Macuna, an Eastern Tucanoan language of the Vaupés region of Colombia. The compilers intend it principally for the use of Macuna speakers, but it is a useful source comparative data. There is no grammatical sketch as such, but an appendix includes a list of grammatical elements and some verbal paradigms.— Order from: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, A.A. 100602, Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., Colombia. Add \$4 for airmail postage and handling.]

Archivo de Lenguas Indígenas de México

This series, published by El Colegio de México and coordinated by Yolanda Lastra, presents standardized documentations of the Indian languages of Mexico. Seventeen volumes are now in print (see *SSILA Newsletter* VIII:1 [April 1989], VIII:3 [Oct. 1989], and IX:2 [July 1990], for earlier numbers). Each volume contains a section on phonology, a short narrative text and samples of conversation (with translation and morphemic analysis), a long section on morphosyntax ("sintaxis"), and a compact lexicon of 500 or so items. The morphosyntactic section is not a grammatical sketch, but rather 594 Spanish sentences or utterance sequences with their native language equivalents, glossed and morphemically analyzed. This "cuestionario", originally developed by Ray Freeze, is intended to provide examples of all major grammatical phenomena. Newly published are:

Guaríjio de Arechuyvo, Chihuahua. Wick R. Miller. Archivo de Lenguas Indígenas de México 16, 1993. 159 pp. \$6. [A Southern Uto-Aztecan language (closely related to Tarahumara). Preface by Ken Hale.]

Acateco de la Frontera Sur. Roberto Zavala Maldonado. Archivo de Lenguas Indígenas de México 17, 1993. 275 pp. \$6. [A Mayan language of the Kanjobalean branch, spoken in southeastern Chiapas near the Guatemalan border. Preface by Colette Craig.]

— Order from: Departamento de Publicaciones, Promoción y Ventas, El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajusco 20, Pedregal de Santa Teresa, 10740 México, D.F. Add \$1 for shipping. According to an earlier announcement, cassette tapes of the phonology examples and the texts are also available.

New Titles from SIL-Mexico

Diccionario Mixe de Coatlán. Searle Hoogshagen & Hilda H. de Hoogshagen. Mariano Silva y Aceves Series (Vocabularios Indígenas) 32, 1993. 460 pp. \$30. [Another splendidly produced dictionary from SIL, summarizing the Hoogshagen's many years of work with southeastern Mixe (Oaxaca). There are over 6,000 primary entries, with illustrative sentences, cross-references, and a Spanish-to-Mixe index. A 75-page grammatical sketch, covering basic phonology and inflectional and derivational morphology, is most useful. Illustrated appendices provide easy access to several lexical domains: body parts, time divisions, clothing, measures, colors, and flora and fauna. (The appendix on color terminology is based on work by Robert MacLaury and is accompanied by a Munsell color chart.) This is an important contribution to Mixe-Zoquean studies.]

Diccionario Tarahumara de Samachique. K. Simón Hilton. Mariano Silva y Aceves Series (Vocabularios Indígenas) 101, 1993. 146 pp. \$12.50. [A revised edition of Hilton's 1959 *Vocabulario Tarahumara*. More than a mere reprint, the current publication includes a number of new vocabulary items. Entries include illustrative sentences, sub-entries and cross references. (This is the first of a series of republications of SIL-Mexico's out-of-print vocabularies. Scheduled for future publication are revisions of dictionaries of Populucá of Sayula and Tzeltal of Bachajón.)]

S.I.L.—Mexico Workpapers, Number 10. December 1993. \$10. [Data oriented papers or preliminary reports from SIL-Mexico fieldworkers. Contents: Daniel M. Agec, "Modal Clitics in San Jerónimo Mazatec"; Margaret A. Agee, "Fronting in San Jerónimo Mazatec"; Lynn Anderson, "You Can Say That Again: Repetition in Alacatlazala Mixtec"; Christopher Hurst, "Third Person Participant Reference and Zero Anaphora in Isthmus Náhuatl"; John L. Williams, "Four Conjunctions in Tezoatlán Mixtec"; and Judith Williams, "Fronting of Noun and Adverb Phrases in Mixtec of Tezoatlán."]

— Order from: Summer Institute of Linguistics, P.O. Box 8987 CRB, Tucson, AZ 85738-0987. Add \$3 per book (\$2 for the Workpapers) for postage and handling.

Typological Studies in Negation. Edited by Peter Kahrel & Rene van den Berg. *Typological Studies in Language* 29, John Benjamins, 1994. 385 pp. \$85 hardcover/\$29.95 paper. [16 descriptive sketches of the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic characteristics of negation in widely-scattered languages. No particular theoretical perspective is advocated, and the full typological richness of negation systems is nicely illustrated. Five of the contributions are on American Indian languages: Catherine Peeke, Waorani [Ecuador]; E. M. Helen Weir, Nadëb [=Maku, Brazil]; Janet Barnes, Tuyuca [Colombia]; Allen A. Jensen, Wayampi [=Wayãpi, Tupi-Guarani, Brazil]; and Wesley M. Collins, Mam [Mayan]. Every chapter includes a typological introduction to the language. — Order from: John Benjamins NA, Inc., 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118. Add \$2 for postage.]

Causatives and Transitivity. Edited by Bernard Comrie and Maria Polinsky. *Studies in Language Companion Series*, 23, John Benjamins, 1993. 399 pp. \$110. [18 typological studies of causative and related constructions (transitivity, voice, other expressions of cause) by 19 scholars from North America, Europe, and Russia.

The inspiration for the volume is the pioneering work on causative constructions by the Leningrad/St. Petersburg Typology Group; several of

the contributors have close connections to the charter members of that group, others have appreciated this work from a distance. The volume as a whole is based on the concept of causative constructions as embracing both morphology and syntax, with an important semantic component as well. In addition to general studies concerning the morpho-syntactic and semantic typology and the history of causative constructions and relations to other phenomena, 12 languages are treated in detail, including two American languages: Aleut (Evgeniy V. Golovko, "On Non-causative Effects of Causativity in Aleut") and Athabaskan (Andrej A. Kibrik, "Transitivity Increase in Athabaskan Languages").

— Order from: John Benjamins NA, Inc., 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118. Add \$2 for postage.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Amérindia [CNRS-Ethnolinguistique amérindienne, 44 Amiral Mouchez, 75014 Paris, France]

17 (1992) [published 1993]

[Abstracts not available]

Jon Landaburu, "The Ika (or Arhuaco) Language: Morphosyntax of the Verbal Nucleus of the Sentence" [in French]

Sybille de Pury Toumi, "Nahua Riddles and Metaphors"

Marc Thouvenot, "Nahuatl, Data Processing, and TEMOA" [in French]

Zarina Estrada F., "Two Connectives in Pima Bajo" [in Spanish]

Marília Facó Soares, "Word Order: First Steps for a Relation between Sound, Form and Structure in Tikuna" [in Portuguese]

Pierre Berthiaume, "Montagnais Rhetoric" [in French]

Juan A. Echeverri, "Languages and Bibliographies of the Caqueta-Putumayo Basin in the Amazon" [in Spanish]

André Cauty, "Reflections on the Real Right: Bilingual Amerindian Education in Numbers" [in French]

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

33.3 (Fall 1991) [published January 1994]:

Special Issue: American Indians as Linguists (Part I)

Madeleine Mathiot, "The Reminiscences of Juan Dolores, an Early O'odham Linguist" (233-315) [Some time after he met Alfred Kroeber in 1909, Dolores composed a set of autobiographical reminiscences in O'odham (Papago), focusing on his early life with his parents and his horrendous experiences at a government school. M. reproduces his O'odham text and sentence-by-sentence translations, adding a phonemic transcription, a free translation, and introductory material.]

Current Anthropology [U of Chicago Press, Journals Division, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637]

35.1 (February 1994):

Eugene Hunn, "Place Names, Population Density, and the Magic Number 500" (81-85) [Folk taxonomies of plants and animals typically include around 500 named categories, possibly reflecting the limitations of memory in an oral tradition. Data from 10 American Indian groups (plus groups in Tonga and Australia) indicate that place-name inventories, by contrast, may run to thousands of terms. However, few individuals know more than a fraction of these; repertoires tend to approximate 500. This may explain why place-names are more numerous in densely populated areas.]

Ethnohistory [Duke University Press, 905 W Main St, 18-B, Durham, NC 27701]

41.1 (Winter 1994):

Christina Bolke Turner & Brian Turner, "The Role of Mestizaje of Surnames in Paraguay in the Creation of a Distinct New World Ethnicity" (139-165) [While use of the Guaraní language is clearly the most important marker of "Paraguayan" ethnonationality, last names have come to serve as a quick shorthand for determining membership in this ethnic group.]

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

26.3-4 (1992):

Eung-Do Cook, "Polysemy, Homophony, and Morphemic Identity of Chipewyan *-u*" (467-470) [C. reports three distinct functions served in Chipewyan (N. Athabaskan) by the enclitic conjunction(s) *-u*. These include conjoining clauses within a sentence; marking yes-no questions; and an 'enumerative' function (in a list of more than two items, each item is marked with *-u*).]

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

59.4 (October 1993):

[Issue devoted to studies of Muskogean languages.]

Heather Hardy & Janine Scancarelli, "Preface" (371-373)

Pamela Munro, "The Muskogean II Prefixes and Their Significance for Classification" (374-404) [M. surveys the II ("patient") series of pronominal agreement prefixes in Muskogean languages, suggesting a new reconstruction of the system for Proto-Muskogean that has significant implications for subgrouping. (M. proposes a "Northern" and "Southern" division in place of Haas's "Eastern" and "Western").]

Karen M. Booker, "More on the Development of Proto-Muskogean *kw" (405-415) [B. examines the Creek-Seminole reflexes of Haas's PM *kw, and its implications for Muskogean subgrouping.]

George Aaron Broadwell, "Subtractive Morphology in Southern Muskogean" (416-429) [In several Muskogean languages a portion of the verb stem is deleted to form a plural or repetitive verb. In addition to its theoretical interest, the distribution of this feature supports Munro's classification of the Muskogean languages.]

Charles H. Ulrich, "The Glottal Stop in Western Muskogean" (430-441) [A word-final and preconsonantal glottal stop occurs in Chickasaw and Choctaw and can be reconstructed for Proto-Western-Muskogean. It may have been a Western Muskogean innovation, and may be related to the Muskogean pitch accent system.]

Jack Martin, "'Inalienable Possession' in Creek (and Its Possible Origin)" (442-452) [The use of class II ("patient") prefixes on Creek nouns to indicate possession appears to be older than the use of D ("dative") prefixes and is associated with nouns that are obligatorily possessed. The development of D-class nouns is to be explained by the interaction of historical, morphological, and semantic factors.]

Heather K. Hardy & Philip W. Davis, "The Semantics of Agreement in Alabama" (453-472) [H. & D. show that the choice between I ("agent") and II ("patient") prefixes on Alabama verbs is based on the semantics of control.]

Geoffrey Kimball, "Two Hunters, Two Wives, Two Dogs, and Two Clawed Witches: The Use of the Dual in a Koasati Narrative" (473-488) [Analyzing the use of dual verbs in a traditional narrative, G. observes both pragmatic and nonpragmatic, unexpected functions. The latter are motivated by various stylistic reasons.]

Journal of Linguistic Anthropology [AAA, 4350 N Fairfax Dr, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203]

3.2 (December 1993):

Charles Andrew Hofling, "Marking Space and Time in Itzaj Maya Narrative" (164-184) [Cyclic repetition is a pervasive structural element from the highest level of Itzaj Maya discourse structure down to the morphemic level. Remarkably similar structures are reflected in hieroglyphic writing, indicating that cyclicity is a deeply embedded pattern in Mayan languages and cultures.]

Paul Proulx, "Proto-Algonquian Residence" (217-245) [The linguistic evidence indicates that Proto-Algonquian society localized men in their natal households. Descent may have been patrilineal, duolineal, or bilateral, and with or without quasi-lineages, ramages, or kindreds, but it was not likely matrilineal.]

Languages of the World [LINCOMEUROPA, PO Box 1316, D-85703 Unterschleissheim/München, Germany]

7 (1993):

Colette G. Craig, "Jakalteck Directionals: Their Meaning and Discourse Function" (23-36) [C. shows that the extensive system of directionals in Jakalteck Mayan functions in discourse to create imagery and describe specific, individuated events, in a way similar to the individuating role of noun classifiers.]

Lingua [Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., P.O. Box 103, 1000 AC Amsterdam, Netherlands]

91.1 (September 1993):

Frank R. Trechsel, "Quiche Focus Constructions" [Abstract not available.]

91.2/3 (November 1993):

E.-D. Cook, "Chilcotin Flattening and Autosegmental Phonology" (149-174) [Chilcotin (N. Athabaskan) pharyngealization ("flattening") consists basically of 2 rules, one that pharyngealizes vowels and another that harmonizes sibilants. While an autosegmental treatment of these processes illuminates the tongue-root harmony in both rules, it also presents interesting and difficult problems.]

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

31.4 (1993):

Donna Gerds, "Mapping Halkomelem Grammatical Relations" (591-621) [G. supplements basic Relational Grammar with a mapping theory treatment of several voice phenomena, with special reference to Halkomelem Salish. Such an analysis provides RG with a means for capturing cross-linguistic generalizations.]

Natural Language and Linguistic Theory [Kluwer Academic Publishers, PO Box 358, Accord Station, Hingham, MA 02018-0358]

11.2 (May 1993):

Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins, "Cyclicity and Stress in Moses-Columbian Salish (Nxa'amxcin)" (197-278) [The complex system of stress assignment in Moses-Columbian Salish can be accounted for in the metrical framework of Halle & Vergnaud (1987) by assuming two rules that interact with morphological properties of cyclicity, accent, and extrametricality.]

Phonetica [S. Karger AG, Allschwilerstr. 10, CH-4009 Basel, Switzerland]

50.4 (1993):

Eung-Do Cook, "Phonetic and Phonological Features of Approximants in Athabaskan and Eskimo" (234-244) [The Athabaskan and Eskimo approximants, particularly [j], [w], and [l], behave phonologically like obstruents, although they are clearly sonorants in many other languages. C. proposes a solution to this apparent violation of the universality of distinctive features.]

Studies In Language [John Benjamins NA, Inc, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118]

17.1 (1993):

Spike Gildea, "The Development of Tense Markers from Demonstrative Pronouns in Panare (Cariban)" (53-74) [Two tense-marking auxiliaries in Panare are derived historically from demonstrative pronouns with spatial deixis (proximate vs. distal). These evolved first into copulas with time deixis (present vs. past) and then into tense auxiliaries.]

Alexis Manaster Ramer, "On Illič-Svityč's Nostratic Theory" (205-250) [A balanced appraisal of the 1971 Russian publication in which I.-S. proposed a genetic link between Indo-European, Uralic, and other families in Eurasia. After two decades it remains largely unknown to most English-speaking linguists, although M.R. rightly calls it "one of the most daring, best documented, and (if correct) most important works in contemporary historical linguistics."]

17.2 (1993):

M. H. Klaiman, "The Relationship of Inverse Voice and Head-Marking in Arizona Tewa and Other Tanoan Languages" (343-370) [K. argues that inverseness, which some believe to be formally restricted to verbal voice marking, is expressed in transitive animate predications of Arizona Tewa through an alternation in pronominal paradigms. A similar analysis may be applicable to other Tanoan languages.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 54(6) through 54(8), December 1993 -February 1994, and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 31(4), Winter 1993.

Adelson, Naomi. Ph.D., McGill Univ., 1992. "Being Alive Well": *Indigenous Belief as Opposition Among the Whapmagoostui Cree*. 284 pp. [A. challenges conventional social scientific definitions of "health" by examining the Cree concept of *miyupimaatisiü* ('being alive well'). In her analysis of the core symbols of this concept A. discovers that it is linked to a strategy of cultural assertion and resistance that she calls "being Cree." DAI 54(7): 2631-A.] [Order # DA NN 80480]

Alter, Stephen G. Ph.D. (History), Univ. of Michigan, 1993. *William Dwight Whitney and the Science of Language*. 733 pp. [An exploration of the 19th century "trans-Atlantic discourse on 'linguistic science'," primarily between Whitney, the eminent Yale Sanskritist (and sometime Americanist), and Friedrich Max Müller. A. contrasts Whitney's "common-sense" treatment of comparative philology as a historical science with Max Müller's "quasi-religious" view of language as a physical science. Whitney's positivist commitments set him apart from both 19th century relativism and 20th century structuralism. DAI 54(7): 2704-A.] [Order # DA 9332007]

Bessell, Nicola J. Ph.D., Univ. of British Columbia, 1992. *Towards a Phonetic and Phonological Typology of Post-Velar Articulation*. 485 pp. [B. places the post-velar inventory of 6 Interior Salish languages within the phonetic typology of post-velars as understood from work in Semitic and Caucasian. Phonological data support the extension of articulator-based feature geometry to a fourth node, Tongue Root. However, the phonology of post-velars in Interior Salish contrasts with their patterning in Semitic, as well as in Nisgha as described by Shaw, specifically with respect to the representation of /ʔ, h/. DAI 54(8): 3009-A.] [Order # DA NN80826]

Doherty, Brian F. Ph.D., Harvard, 1993. *The Acoustic-Phonetic Correlates of Cayuga Word-Stress*. 356 pp. [The complex polysynthetic morphology of Cayuga (Iroquoian) is balanced by a phonology with only 15 underlying segments. D. uses an "acoustic microscope" to examine several areas in Cayuga phonology, including stress placement (he proposes an account in terms of moraic iambs, rather than syllabic iambs), distinctive vowel-length, stops, glottal consonants, and laryngeal spreading. DAI 54(6): 2134-A.] [Order # DA9330898]

Floyd, Rick R. Ph.D., UC-San Diego, 1993. *The Structure of Wanka Quechua Evidential Categories*. 317 pp. [Speakers of the Wanka dialect of Quechua encode the source and reliability of their knowledge with 3 evidential particles. Examined in the context of naturally occurring conversations, it emerges that these particles are polysemous. While each evidential has a prototype information-source meaning it also has ramifying networks of extended meaning. F. also explores the tendency of evidentials to co-occur with specific person and tense markers. DAI 54(6): 2134-A.] [Order # DA9330419]

Kirkham, Sandra P. M.A., Univ. of Victoria (Canada), 1992. *Reduplication in Lushootseed: A Prosodic Analysis*. 79 pp. [In Lushootseed, reduplication is a very productive process of word formation and occurs in 7 different types, taking 4 forms. Using McCarthy & Prince's theory of Prosodic Morphology, K. proposes a template representation system to account for the forms and their allomorphs. MAI 31(4): 1488.] [Order # MAMM76092]

Kochanek-Ehlerman, Denise A. Ed.D., Northern Arizona Univ., 1993. *Retention of Teachers in Rural Reservation Schools in Northern Arizona: A Qualitative Study*. 158 pp. [K.-E. attempts to determine the reasons why many new teachers stay only one year (if that long) in rural Indian reservation school districts. She identifies two basic survival strategies among reservation teachers: "rez rats," who ignore everything outside their classrooms, and "key teachers," who band together in dissatisfaction and protect members of their group from criticism. DAI 54(6): 2205-A.] [Order # DA 9322250]

Maisel, Linda J. Ph.D., Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1993. *Variation in Q'eqchi' (Kekchi Mayan): Four Compound Deictic Forms and Their Role in Structuring Discourse*. 145 pp. [The Q'eqchi' speech area has been described as having a high level of homogeneity, but previous studies have tended to ignore the eastern communities in Guatemala and Belize. M.'s data indicates that the discourse function and distribution of two competing sets of deictic forms differs between western and eastern Q'eqchi'. In the east, a new distribution of forms is evolving. DAI 54(6): 2136-A.] [Order # DA 9331816]

Norcross, Amoena B. Ph.D., Univ. of South Carolina, 1993. *Noun Incorporation in Shawnee*. 217 pp. [To determine whether Shawnee noun incorporation is a lexical or a syntactic process, N. applies three different grammatical theories to the relevant Shawnee data. Neither Government & Binding nor Relational Grammar can account for the NI phenomena and related agreement facts. Lexical Functional Grammar does, and N. thus concludes that Shawnee NI must be considered a lexical process. DAI 54(7): 2560-A.] [Order # DA 9400257]

Ogg, Arden C. M.A., Univ. of Manitoba, 1991. *Connective Particles and Temporal Cohesion in Plains Cree Narrative*. 120 pp. [O. defines a category of *connective particles* whose purpose is to label various kinds of linkage or cohesion within discourse. Using Bloomfield's *Sacred Stories of the Sweet Grass Cree*, he examines the use of these particles in temporal cohesion. MAI 31(4): 1489.] [Order # MAMM76866]

Velázquez-Castillo, Maura M. Ph.D., UC-San Diego, 1993. *The Grammar of Inalienability: Possession and Noun Incorporation in Paraguayan Guaraní*. 337 pp. [V.-C. examines a range of linguistic structures in Paraguayan Guaraní which are associated with the semantic domain of inalienability. These include several possessive constructions, both nominal and clausal, and a variety of constructions that involve the co-occurrence of "possessor ascension" and noun incorporation. Appendices include a semantic classification of lexical roots; an inventory of conventionalized incorporated structures; and the text of a folktale analyzed in the dissertation. DAI 54(6): 2137-A.] [Order # DA 9330394]

[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).]

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

NWT Orthographies

The Language Bureau, Government of the Northwest Territories, Canada, has recently developed Macintosh fontware for the roman and syllabic orthographies used for aboriginal languages within the NWT. These fonts are available on request and may be freely copied (previous syllabics packages cost around \$500), but may not be sold for profit.

There are two packages available, one for *Vowel First Dene* (Dene roman), the other for *Ukiuq* (Inuit syllabics). They include both TrueType and PostScript files for high quality printing, together with special keyboard drivers. They are compatible with all Macintosh systems from 6.0.7 up, and with all machines from the Mac Plus up. The lower 128 ascii is unchanged so that simultaneous typing in both English and an aboriginal language presents no problem. There are extensive instructions on disk.

Vowel First Dene. — This contains two typefaces, *Vowel First Dene*, which resembles Times, and *Nahanni*, which resembles Helvetica. Both fonts currently exist only in a plain face but bold and italic versions of *Nahanni* are being developed. The keyboard driver lets you type the vowel first and then the tone and/or nasal hook (ogonek). The *Vowel First Dene* package is used by Language Bureau staff and has been adopted by the Dehcho (South Slavey) and Dogrib Divisional Boards of Education.

Ukiuq. — The *Ukiuq* ('winter') Inuit syllabics software package for the Macintosh has one font, *Ukiuq*, which currently exists only as a plain face, although other faces are being considered. There are two keyboard drivers. The *Pijausiaq* ('free gift') driver mimics the layout used by the Inuit and Naamajut fonts while the *Nutaaq* ('new thing') driver is a slightly rationalized version of the same layout. With both drivers the dotted syllables are accessed with an option key combination. *Pijausiaq* and *Nutaaq* have a special new feature. With Caps Lock out (off) you type on an English keyboard and with Caps Lock in (on) you type in syllabics. This allows Inuit writers to enter English words in their syllabic texts

without changing fonts. The Caps Lock key toggles the input between roman and syllabics.

To obtain either or both packages contact: Doug Hitch, Inuktitut Linguist, Language Bureau, Gov't of the NWT, P.O. Box 1320, Yellowknife, NT X1A 2L9 Canada (tel: 403/920-6353; fax: 403/873-0185; internet: doug_hitch@gov.nt.ca).

More Concordance Freeware: Tact

In addition to SIL's Macintosh concordance freeware, Conc (currently in version 1.71 and available from several archives; contact Evan Antworth at <evan@sil.org>), as well as some other software primarily for the Mac (see *SSILA Newsletter*, April and July 1992), there is now a DOS application called *Tact*, developed at the University of Toronto in collaboration with the MLA. *Tact* does concordances and a whole lot more. It is freely available on the Internet by anonymous ftp on <epas.utoronto.ca> in the /pub/cch/tact21 subdirectory (login as "anonymous" and give your e-mail address as the password). You can also obtain *Tact* on disk from the Modern Language Association (10 Astor Place, New York, NY 10003), who sells it together with a manual for \$35 (the disks also contain a number of exemplary texts). For further information contact the *Tact* Development Director, Ian Lancashire, at <ian@epas.utoronto.ca> or join the online *Tact* Discussion List (*Tact-L@utoronto.bitnet*). The snail-mail address is Centre for Computing in the Humanities, Robarts Library, Room 14297A, 4 Bancroft Ave., Toronto, ON, M5S 1A5 Canada.

Work in Canadian Communities

Glenn Morrison (gmorris2@fox.nstn.ns.ca), National Coordinator for the First Nations Confederacy of Cultural Education Centres, a national Association serving 71 Aboriginal cultural centres across Canada, writes:

Two of our Centres are currently involved in language work using HyperCard. At the Woodland Cultural Centre, on the Six Nations Reserve southwest of Toronto, Amos Key has been working for several years on various programs and curricula for at least two of the Iroquoian languages (Cayuga, Mohawk). At the Heiltsuk Cultural Centre in Bella Bella, on the upper coast of British Columbia, Jennifer Carpenter is also involved with similar projects in her communities. The addresses for these projects are: Woodlands Cultural Centre, P.O. Box 1506, Brantford, Ontario N3T 5V6; and Heiltsuk Cultural Education Centre, Box 880, Waglisla, B.C., V0T 1Z0. (Neither is on the Internet yet.)

The FNCCEC also has an ongoing project involving character standardization, computer coding and ISO (Geneva) acceptance of the syllabic characters of three main Aboriginal language groups: Cree, Algonquian and Inuktitut. Some of the next steps in this project will be the establishment of syllabic keyboards for each group and computer sort orders. We intend that the completed work will enable Aboriginal businesses/governments in the communities/territories that use these syllabics to work in their Native languages, instead of relying on English. Software development in the syllabic languages is also an additional and logical outcome. If you are interested in information on this project (Computer Coding of Aboriginal Language Syllabics, or CCALS) you can contact: Dirk or Carla Vermeulen, 4834 Tufford Road, Beamsville, Ontario, L0R 1B0 (dirkv-casec@immedia.ca); or Paul Green, First Nations Technical Institute, at 1-800-267-0637.

A Query about SHOEBOX

Steven Fincke (Linguistics, UCSB; 6500scf@ucsb.ucsba.edu) has been using SIL's Shoebox program for managing language data, and wonders if there are any archives for Shoebox databases on various languages. Having access to such data could be highly useful, he says.

LEARNING AIDS

Published and "semi-published" teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages are noted here as they come to our attention. A language-by-language compilation of all Learning Aids mentioned in this column since its inception in 1988 is available to members on request.

Inuit

Conversation inuit / Inuit uqariursautiit, by Dolores Ortiz & Louisa Kanarjuq (Les Presses de l'Université Laval, 1993, 119 pp. + audio cassette, \$45 [Canadian]) is a course in Arctic Quebec Inuktitut for francophone beginners. Its intended use is in a classroom setting with an Inuit teacher, and it consists of 14 short dialogues (all on the accompanying cassette) that serve to introduce the main grammatical paradigms and a good deal of basic vocabulary. An appendix summarizes the paradigmatic material covered in the dialogues. — Order from: Association Inuktitut Katimajit, c/o GETIC, Sciences sociales, Université Laval, Québec, CANADA G1K 7P4 (telephone: 418/656-7596; fax: 418/656-3023). The price is in Canadian dollars; postage will be added.

Mohawk

Let's Speak Mohawk, a beginning-level course in conversational Mohawk, is now available through Audio Forum for \$39.95. The materials include 3 cassettes and a 102-page text, and provide the grammar and vocabulary needed to communicate in everyday situations. Order from: Audio Forum, 96 Broad Street, Guilford, CT 06437 (toll-free telephone: 1-800-243-1234). Order # AFMH10. Add \$4.50 for shipping.

Salish

The Colville Tribal Museum has recently published a set of learning materials for the Interior Salish language of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington. The materials include a book with an extensive word and sentence list (*Salish: Okanogan/Colville Indian Language*, by Andy Joseph), and two accompanying audiotapes. The book does not include phonetic transcriptions, but the tapes are especially clearly recorded. The book and tapes are available for \$24.98, plus \$3 shipping, from: Andy Joseph, Colville Tribal Museum, P. O. Box 233, Coulee Dam, WA 99116.

Correction

One of the prices we announced for Colorado Lakota Project materials (*SSILA Newsletter* XII:4, p. 18) was incorrect. Vols. 1 and 2 of *Beginning Lakota* can indeed be purchased together for \$40, but if purchased separately the books are \$25 each, not \$18. Everything else in the announcement was accurate.

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's *Membership Directory* appears once a year (the 1994 edition was distributed in February) 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 (January 1 to March 31, 1994)

Allen, Shanley — Max Planck Institute for Psycholinguistics, Postbus 310, NL-6500 AH Nijmegen, NETHERLANDS
Altman, Heidi — 1309 Burgess Dr., Tallahassee, FL 32304
Blair, Heather — 8-II, 3401 N. Columbus Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85712

Breinig, Jeane — 1726 NE 16th, Renton, WA 98056
BrightCloud, Hal — P. O. Box 40092, Berkeley, CA 94704
Brown, Joseph — 414 Broadway Ave. #9, Seattle, WA 98122
Brunner, Eric — 336 Anna Street, Mountain View, CA 94043
Cawley, John — 945 Barbragale Ave., Albany, GA 31705
Dedenbach-Salazar, Sabine — Amerindian Studies, Univ. of St. Andrews, St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9AL, SCOTLAND
Denham, Kristin — Dept. of Linguistics, GN-40, Univ. of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195
Eriks-Brophy, Alice — School of Communication Sciences & Disorders, McGill Univ., 1266 Pine Ave. W., Montreal, Quebec H3G 1A8, CANADA
Evans, Nancy — 335 Peach Tree Lane, Newport Beach, CA 92660
Farnell, Brenda — 390 Westgate St. #12, Iowa City, IA 52246
Gunlogson, Christine — 5039 SW Grayson, Seattle, WA 98116
Gutierrez, Ernesto — Center for Research & Cultural Exchange, Institute of American Indian Arts, P. O. Box 20007, Santa Fe, NM 87504
Ingle, Jaan — 826 Azaca, Apt. 2, Baton Rouge, LA 70802
Kim, Hyong-Joong — Linguistics, Univ. of Victoria, P. O. Box 3045, Victoria, BC V8W 3P4, CANADA
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Levy, Robert Brian — 214 Symphony Lane, Shreveport, LA 71104
Marin Silva, Pedro — Depto. de Lingüística, Univ. Nacional de Colombia, Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., COLOMBIA
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Moncada, Marta Lucia — 7610 Cameron Road #365, Austin, TX 78752
Moreton, Rebecca Larche — 301 S. Ninth St., Oxford, MS 38655
Robayo, Camilo — Depto. de Lingüística, Univ. Nacional de Colombia, Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., COLOMBIA
Stolz, Christel — Cognitive Anthropology, MPI for Psycholinguistics, PB 310, NL-6500 AH Nijmegen, NETHERLANDS
Stubbs, Brian — College of Eastern Utah, San Juan Campus, Blanding, UT 84511
Sullivan, William H. — 3537 N. 27th St., Birmingham, AL 35207
Watatani, Jun — 1844 Kincaid St. #4, Eugene, OR 97403
Whalen, Doug — Haskins Laboratories, 270 Crown Street, New Haven, CT 06511-6695
White, Ralph D. — P. O. Drawer 2859, Harlingen, TX 78551-2859
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New Addresses (since January 1, 1994)

Acoya, Beth — P. O. Box 426, Covelo, CA 95428
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The Aymara Foundation — P. O. Box 101703, Fort Worth, TX 76109
Doak, Ivy — 518 Northridge, Denton, TX 76201
Drechsel, Emanuel J. — Liberal Studies Program, Univ. of Hawai'i at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822
Elliott, Stephen R. — CIRMA A-0022, P.O. Box 669004, Miami Springs, FL 33266
Facundes, Sidney da Silva — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403
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New or Corrected E-Mail Addresses (since January 1, 1994)

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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). Quarterly 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), an affiliate of the Modern Language Association. For information, contact: Robert M. Nelson, 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 98225-9055. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), *see above*.

Native American Language Issues Institute (NALI). Annual conference on language education; also other activities, particularly involving policy issues and US federal funding of language retention programs. 1994 meeting: Nov. 9-12, Glorieta, NM. Contact: Gloria Emerson, CRCE, IAIA, PO Box 20007, Santa Fe, NM 87504; or NALI Central, P.O. Box 963, Choctaw, OK 73020 (tel: 405/454-3681; fax: 405/454-3688).

J. P. Harrington Conference. Conference and newsletter, focusing on the linguistic and ethnographic notes of John P. Harrington (1884-1961). Next meeting: August 5-6, 1994 at San Juan Capistrano, CA, hosted by the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians, Acjachemen Nation. Contact: Victor Golla, JPH Conference Newsletter, D of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State U, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/826-4324; e-mail: gollav@axe.humboldt.edu).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets annually at various locations. Next meeting: June 15-17, 1994, in Prince George, BC, hosted jointly by the U of Northern British Columbia, the Yinka Dene Language Institute, and the College of New Caledonia. Contact: Alison MacDonald, First Nations Studies, UNBC, P.O. Bag 1950, Station A, 1399 6th Str., Prince George, B.C. Canada V2L 5P2 (e-mail: alison@unbc.edu or poscr@crystals.stanford.edu).

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. \$4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, Fountain Court Apts. #13 J, 3209 E. 10th St., Bloomington, IN 47408.

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. More than 100 titles in print. Contact: Alaska Native Language Center, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907/474-6586).

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. Address: c/o Kayenta Unified School District, P.O. Box 337, Kayenta, AZ 86033 (tel: 602/697-3251, ext. 224; fax: 602/697-8594).

Inuit Studies Conference. Linguistics and anthropology. Next (9th) Conference will be held at Arctic College, Iqaluit, Northwest Territories, Canada, on June 12-15, 1994. Contact: Don Couch, Arctic College-Nunatta Campus, P.O. Box 600, Iqaluit, NWT X0A 0H0, Canada. Fax: 819/979-4579.

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. \$31.03 Can or \$29 US/year (\$19.26 Can or \$18 US for students), occasional supplements at extra charge. Address: Pavillon Jean-Durand, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4 (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1993 meeting took place at the U du Québec à Montreal, October 29-31.

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) is available (except for the 14th) at \$20 each. Volumes 21-23 (1989-91) are \$25 each. Write: William Cowan, Dept of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6. Prices are in \$Canadian to Canadian addresses, \$US to all other addresses.

Conference on Iroquoian Research. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in early 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. \$12/year (US & Canada, US dollars to US addresses); \$15(CDN)/year (Europe and elsewhere). 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. 1994 meeting (29th): U of Montana (Missoula) & Salish/Kootenai College, Aug. 11-13. Contact: Joyce Silverthorn, Salish Kootenai College, P.O. Box 117, Pablo, MT 59855.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. The 1994 meeting will be held Oct. 14-16 at Humboldt State U, Arcata. Contact: Jean Perry, Research & Graduate Studies, HSU, Arcata, CA 95521 (707/826-5481; perryj@hsusq.humboldt.edu).

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1994 meeting will be held at the U of Oregon, Eugene, from July 8 to 10, immediately following a 2-week workshop on comparative Penutian. Contact: Scott DeLancey, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Five volumes in print: 1978 (\$5), 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), 1991 (\$14), and 1992 (\$14). Order 1978, 1991, and 1992 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. \$17.50. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Linguistics. Most recent meeting: Oct. 1993, at the U of Colorado, in conjunction with the 1993 Mid-America Linguistics Conference. Next meeting: Montana, June 1995. Contact: David Rood, Linguistics, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

Mid-America Linguistics Conference. General linguistics conference, held annually at some site in the Plains states, usually with one or more sessions devoted to American Indian languages. The 1994 meeting will take place at the U of Kansas, Oct 14-15, and will feature a special session on the Languages of the Southeast. Contact Karen M. Booker, 1340 Engel Rd., Lawrence, KS 66044.

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste. General linguistics conference, with strong emphasis on studies of the indigenous languages of N Mexico and the adjacent US. The 3rd meeting will be held in Hermosillo, Sonora, Nov. 16-18, 1994. Contact: III Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste, Apartado Postal 793, Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, 83000 México (tel: (91-62) 12-55-29; fax: (91-62) 12-22-26).

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. The 1994 meeting will be held on Aug. 11-12 in Reno, Nevada. For information, contact: Kay Fowler, D of Anthropology, U of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557-0006 (tel: 702/784-6704; fax: 702/784-1300 or 784-6969).

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.

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

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in June or early July, usually annually. The 16th Taller will take place in San Pedro Sacatepequez, Department of San Marcos, Guatemala, from June 27-July 1, 1994. Contact: Lic. Andres Cuz Mucu, Academia de las Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala, Apartado Postal 1322, 01901 Guatemala, Guatemala; tel: (011)(502)(2) 23-4-04; fax: (011)(502)(2) 29-3-42.

Journal of Mayan Linguistics. Editor: Jill Brody. Published at irregular intervals. \$12/volume (\$8 for students). Contact: Jill Brody, Dept of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

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.

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. Usually mid-March. Contact: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763 (tel: 512/471-6292).

Maya Hieroglyphic Writing Weekend Workshops. Annual series of weekend workshops at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, during the month of September. Director: Tom Jones. Contact: HSU Maya Workshops Coordinator, c/o U Mut Maya, P.O. Box 4686, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/822-1515).

Winak: Boletín Intercultural. Journal of Guatemalan linguistics and anthropology. \$20 (US)/year (\$30 to institutions). U Mariano Gálvez, Apartado Postal 1811, 01901 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. \$4/year. 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: P. O. Box 101703, 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 11th Symposium will be held on June 3-5, 1994, at Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport. For membership: Elena Ray, Treasurer LAILA/ALILA, Dept. of Languages and Literature, 311 Watson Hall, Northern Illinois U, 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, 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. The 48th ICA will be held in Sweden, July 4 - 9, 1994, and will have as its principal theme "Threatened Peoples and Environments in the Americas." Contact: Institute of Latin American Studies, S-106 91 Stockholm, Sweden.

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. In N America: Guy Buchholtzer, 3755 W 6th Ave #337, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6R 1T9.

Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. German non-university institution with an important library on all matters referring to Latin America. Publishes various monograph series and a journal, *Indiana*, devoted to the indigenous languages and cultures of the Americas, and sponsors some non-fieldwork research activities. Contact: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut PK, Potsdamer Strasse 37, D-10785 Berlin, GERMANY.

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

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

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SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 1994 are \$12 (US). Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to the Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Golla, SSILA, Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521.