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SSILA BUSINESS

1994 Elections

The 1994 nominating committee (Leanne Hinton [Chair], Lyle Campbell, and Pamela Munro) submitted the following slate of candidates to run unopposed for the offices to be filled in the 1994 SSILA Elections:

For Vice President (1995) and President-Elect for 1996, *William Shipley* (UC-Santa Cruz, Emeritus); for Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee, 1995-97, *Terrence Kaufman* (U of Pittsburgh); and for Secretary-Treasurer, 1995, *Victor Golla* (Humboldt State U).

The Executive Committee has nominated the following candidates for the position to be filled on the Nominating Committee (1995-97): *Karen Booker* (U of Kansas) and *Scott DeLancey* (U of Oregon).

Ballots were mailed to members residing abroad in mid-October, and US and Canadian members will find their ballots enclosed with this issue of the *Newsletter*. To be counted, ballots should be received by the Secretary-Treasurer no later than November 29, 1994.

33rd Conference on American Indian Languages: Final Program

The following program for CAIL (and related) sessions in the AAA meeting in Atlanta, Georgia (Nov. 30 - Dec. 4, 1994) was announced earlier this month by the AAA Program Committee. Although some small adjustments may be made, this is likely to be the final schedule. Please note that three of the sessions have been scheduled at different times from those originally proposed by SSILA: *Does the Category Irrealis Exist?* (Sunday a.m. instead of Friday a.m.); *Linguistics and Language Communities: Teaching, Recording, Maintaining Endangered Languages* (Friday a.m. instead of Saturday a.m.); and *Native American Dialectology* (Saturday a.m. instead of Saturday p.m.)

• Session 1: Wednesday, Nov. 30, 12:00 - 3:45 p.m.
Comparative and Historical Linguistics. Chair: **Karen Booker**. Papers: **Eric P. Hamp**, "Genetic Relation and Dubious Relation"; **Hongan Li**, "A Comparative Study: Archaic Chinese and Haida"; **Giulia R. M. Oliverio & Robert Rankin**, "Where Does Tutelo Stand?"; **Ives Goddard**, "J. W. Powell's Classification and Map"; **Joseph C. Salmon**, "Beyond the Syllable in Sound Change: Evidence from Mixtec"; **John E. Koontz**, "The Vowels of Chiwere-Winnebago Pronominals"; **Jeffrey Heath**, "Social Pragmatics and Rich Pronominal Agreement"; **Alejandra Vidal**, "Noun Classifiers in Pilaga (Guaykuru): Synchronic Description and Diachronic Explanation"; **Karen M. Booker**, "Color Naming in Muskogean"; and **Karen Dakin**, "Cycles of Uto-Aztecan Composition Across Time."

• Session 2: Thursday, Dec. 1, 8:00 - 11:45 a.m.
Grammar: From Sound to Text and Beyond. Chair: **Harriet E. M. Klein**. Papers: **Catherine A. Callaghan**, "Autosegmental Analysis and Sierra Miwok"; **M. Dale Kinkade**, "Never Trust a Salish Syllable Either"; **Arthur P. Sorensen**, "The Case for Canonic Form in Tukano"; **Janis B. Nuckolls**, "Sound Symbolic Schematization of Durativity and Perfectivity in Pastaza Quechua"; **John O'Meara**, "Morphological Causatives in Ontario Delaware"; **Charles Andrew Hofling**, "Itzaj Maya Verb Categories: Voice, Transitivity and Language Typology"; **Paulette Levy**, "Some Totonac Lexicalization Patterns"; **Robin Quizar**, "Serial Verbs in Ch'orti"; **Willem J. de Reuse**, "The Dual as Container and Contained: Metonymic Extensions of Number in Siberian Yupik Eskimo"; **Christel Stolz**, "The Vertical Dimension in Yucatec Maya and the Search for Semantic Primitives"; **Monica Macaulay**, "The Discourse Function of the Postposition ?i:n"; **Jule Gomez de Garcia**, "Repair Strategies in Conversational Kickapoo"; and **Brenda M. Farnell**, "Person Centered Enactment: The Integration of Vocal and Manual Gestures in Nakota Storytelling."

• Session 3: Friday, Dec. 2, 8:30 - 9:45 a.m.
Teaching, Recording and Maintaining Indigenous Languages. Chair: **Leanne Hinton**. Papers: **Clay Slate**, "Navajo Linguistics on the Navajo Nation"; **Lynette Melnar**, "The Viability of Particles Borrowed from Spanish as Discourse Markers in the Context of Kaqchikel Maya Standardization"; **Catherine S. Fowler & Harold Abel**, "The Northern Paiute Language at Ft. McDermitt Reservation, Nevada"; and **Leanne Hinton**, "Keeping the Language Alive: The Master-Apprentice Language Program of California."

• [Non-CAIL Session]: Friday, Dec. 2, 10:00 - 11:45 a.m.
Language and Identity among the Guatemalan Maya. Chair: **Michael Richards**. Papers from: **Demetrio Cojti Cuxil**, **Julia B. Richards**, **Linda Schele**, **Judith M. Maxwell**, and **Robert McKenna Brown**. Discussant: **Nora C. England**.

• Friday, Dec. 2, Noon - 1:30 p.m. *SSILA Business Meeting*.

• Session 4: Sat., Dec. 3, 8:00 - 9:45 a.m.
Native American Dialectology. Chair: **Willem de Reuse**. Papers: **Steven A. Jacobson**, "Investigation of the Dialectology of Central Alaskan Yup'ik Eskimo"; **Lawrence D. Kaplan**, "Seward Peninsula Inuit Dialectology"; **Victor Golla**, "Yokuts Dialectology and California Socio-Political Units"; **Jane H. Hill**, "Spanish Loanwords as Sociolinguistic Markers and Historical Clues in Tohono O'odham (Papago) Regional Variation"; **John E. McLaughlin**, "Language Boundaries in the Great Basin"; and **Douglas R. Parks & Ray De Mallie**, "Levels of Dialect Variation in Sioux and Assiniboine."

• Session 5: Sunday, Dec. 4, 8:00 - 11:45 a.m.
Does the Category Irrealis Exist? Chair: **Marianne Mithun**. Papers: **Robert S. Williams**, "On the Status of Irrealis: The Case of Oklahoma Choctaw"; **Amy Dahlstrom**, "Irrealis in Fox"; **Wallace L. Chafe**, "The Genesis of Irrealis Marking in Caddo"; **David S. Rood**, "Irrealis in Lakhota"; **Sandra Clarke & Deborah James**, "Different Faces of 'Irrealis' in Cree-Montagnais"; **Marianne Mithun**, "The Relativity of Irreality"; **Paul D. Kroeber**, "Irrealis Articles in Thompson Salish"; **Marie-Lucie Tarpent**, "The Interplay of Irrealis, Future, and Negative in the Tsimshianic Languages"; **Melissa Axelrod**, "The Category Irrealis in Koyukon Athabaskan"; and **Annette Veerman-Leichsenring**, "Irrealis in Popolocan Languages."

OBITUARIES

Lucy Therina Briggs (1930-1994)

Lucy T. Briggs, a leading scholar in Andean linguistics and the President of the Aymara Foundation, passed away in Hanover, New Hampshire, on May 23, 1994, at the age of 63.

Lucy Briggs was born in Washington, D.C., on December 20, 1930. Her father, Ellis O. Briggs, was a distinguished career diplomat who served as U. S. Ambassador to eight countries between 1944 and 1962, including three in Latin America (Uruguay, Peru, and Brazil). After graduating from Smith College and taking a Master's degree in Spanish at Georgetown, Lucy herself joined the Foreign Service in 1957. In 1960 she became an international relations officer in the Inter-America Bureau, and in 1962 was posted to Lima. At the end of the 1960s, however, she left the State Department to pursue graduate work in linguistics.

Lucy received her doctorate from the University of Florida in 1976 with a dissertation on *Dialectal Variation in the Aymara Language of Bolivia and Peru*. She taught in various capacities at the University of Florida, Dartmouth College, Lebanon College, Boston University, and at universities in Peru and Bolivia. In the late 1980s she was Assistant Director of the University of Florida's Center for Latin American Studies.

Lucy published widely on Aymara and was a major contributor to the standard reference grammar of the language (1975), the Span-

ish edition of which she co-edited (1988). A definitive study of Aymara dialectology, the summary of 20 years of work, was her last major published work (1993). Her research interests also included Spanish dialectology, the teaching of reading in multicultural settings, and applications of linguistics to language problems and public policy.

Lucy's life-long interest in education and her deep concern for the people of the Andes found their most effective expression in the Aymara Foundation. Established in 1973, it is dedicated to the promotion of the Aymara language in Bolivia, Peru, and Chile and focuses on projects related to literacy (especially for women and children) and the development of written Aymara literature. The Foundation gives scholarships, supports the publication of materials (including creative writing), helps create libraries, and assists in furthering the education of community members. For her selfless dedication to this work—she was President of the Foundation for nearly all of its existence—Lucy will be long remembered, and sorely missed.

A member of SSILA since its founding in 1981 and one of the Society's most loyal friends, Lucy served on the Nominating Committee from 1989 to 1991. Her death saddens us all.

— V.G.

PUBLICATIONS BY LUCY T. BRIGGS ON AYMARA AND GENERAL LINGUISTICS

- 1973a The Aymara Four-Person System. *Papers in Andean Linguistics* 2(1):1-3.
- 1973b (with Nora C. England) Education and Anthropological Linguistics. *New Voices in Education* 3(1).
- 1974 *Las cuatro personas gramaticales del aymara*. Documentos No. 9, Depto. Lingüística. Cochabamba: Centro Pedagógico y Cultural de Portales.
- 1975 Structure of the Substantive System. Chapter 8 in: M. J. Hardman et al., *Aymar ar Yatiqañataki* (To Learn Aymara), 2nd edition, volume 3 (Ann Arbor: University Microfilms International, Research Abstracts).
- 1976a *Dialectal Variation in the Aymara Language of Bolivia and Peru*. Ph.D. dissertation, Univ. of Florida.
- 1976b Dialectal Variation in Aymara. *Latinamericanist* 12(1).
- 1978 Mururata: An Aymara Text. *Latin American Indian Literatures* 2(1).
- 1979a A Critical Survey of the Literature on the Aymara Language. *Latin American Research Review* 14(3).
- 1979b (with Domingo Llanque Chana) Humor in Aymara Oral Narrative. *Latin American Indian Literatures* 3(1).
- 1980 (with Juan de Dios Yapita) The Origin of the Charango: An Aymara Talc (as told by Berta Villanueva). *Latin American Indian Literatures* 4(2).
- 1981a Politeness in Aymara Language and Culture. In: M. J. Hardman (ed.), *The Aymara Language in its Social and Cultural Context* (Gainesville: Univ. of Florida Press), pp. 90-113.
- 1981b Aymarization, an Example of Language Change. In: M. J. Hardman (ed.), *The Aymara Language in its Social and Cultural Context* (Gainesville: Univ. of Florida Press), pp. 127-145.

- 1981c Missionary, Patrón, and Radio Aymará. In: M. J. Hardman (ed.), *The Aymara Language in its Social and Cultural Context* (Gainesville: Univ. of Florida Press), pp. 175-184.
- 1981d (with Nora C. England) Linguistics and Foreign Aid. In: M. J. Hardman (ed.), *The Aymara Language in its Social and Cultural Context* (Gainesville: Univ. of Florida Press).
- 1983 Bilingual Education in Bolivia. In: Andrew J. Miracle, Jr. (ed.), *Bilingualism: Social Implications and Policy Issues* (Athens: Univ. of Georgia Press), pp. 84-95.
- 1985a A Critical Survey of the Literature on the Aymara Language. In: Harriet E. Manelis Klein & Louisa R. Stark (eds.), *South American Languages: Retrospect and Prospect* (Austin: Univ. of Texas Press), pp. 546-594.
- 1985b Dialectal Variation in Aymara. In: Harriet E. Manelis Klein & Louisa R. Stark, *South American Languages: Retrospect and Prospect* (Austin: Univ. of Texas Press), pp. 595-616. [Republication of 1976b.]
- 1985c Bilingual Education in Peru and Bolivia. In: Nessa Wolfson & Joan Manes (eds.), *Language of Inequality*. Contributions to the Sociology of Language 36 (Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter).
- 1988 (editor, with Juan de Dios Yapita) *Aymará: Compendio de estructura fonológica y gramatical*. La Paz, Bolivia: Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara.
- 1992 Aymara Literature in its Cultural Context. *Latin American Indian Literatures Journal* 8(1):1-8.
- 1993 *El Idioma Aymara: variantes regionales y sociales*. Biblioteca Lengua y Cultura Andina 1 (La Paz, Bolivia: Instituto de Lengua y Cultura Aymara).
- 1994 El k'arik'ari en dos textos de lengua aymara: análisis morfosintáctico y del discurso. In: Margot Beyersdorff & Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Sáenz (editors), *Andean Oral Traditions — Discourse and Literature / Tradiciones Orales Andinas — Discurso y Literatura*. Bonner Amerikanistische Studien/Estudios Americanistas de Bonn, 24.

Robert Austerlitz (1923-1994)

Robert Austerlitz, Professor Emeritus of Linguistics at Columbia University and a respected authority on Finnish, comparative Uralic, and other languages of northern Eurasia, died in New York City on September 9. He had been suffering from cancer.

Austerlitz was born in Bucharest, Romania and came to the United States in 1938, at the age of 15. After graduating from the New School for Social Research in 1950, he went on to receive his doctorate in linguistics from Columbia University in 1955 and shortly thereafter was invited to join its faculty. A superb teacher, he devoted his career to maintaining and enriching linguistics at Columbia, serving as department chair from 1965 to 1968. In the chilly fiscal climate of the 1980s, however, the Columbia administration's support for linguistics faltered, and in 1989 — by ironic coincidence just as Austerlitz was elected President of the Linguistic Society of America — the department was dissolved, over his strong protest. He retired last December.

Best known for his work on Finnish, Austerlitz made at least one important excursion into American Indian linguistics. At the suggestion of Fang-Kuei Li (Austerlitz 1989), he spent several weeks during the summer of 1961 in Cordova, Alaska, working with the

three surviving speakers of Eyak. His work concentrated on flora and fauna terms, and his material (still unpublished) has been described as “an especially significant contribution to Eyak studies” (Krauss 1973).

Austerlitz also touched upon American Indian topics on several occasions in his writings on historical linguistics and typology (cf. Austerlitz 1980, 1991). An erudite generalist in a discipline increasingly dominated by specialists, he was respected by linguists in all fields, and loved by all who knew him.

— V.G.

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- 1989 F. K. Li (1902-1987). *IJAL* 55(4):468-471
- 1991 Alternatives in Long-Range Comparison. In: Sydney M. Lamb & E. Douglas Mitchell (eds.), *Sprung From Some Common Source: Investigations Into the Prehistory of Languages* (Stanford Univ. Press)
- Krauss, Michael E.
- 1973 Na-Dene. In: Thomas A. Sebeok (ed.), *Current Trends in Linguistics*. Volume 10, pp. 903-978.

CORRESPONDENCE

Syllabus

August 28, 1994

A while ago I asked for suggestions on how to teach a survey course on North American Indian languages. I received very helpful replies from Emmon Bach, Gene Buckley, Amy Dahlstrom, Leanne Hinton, Margaret Langdon, Michael Mackert, Martha Macri, Pamela Munro, and Tony Woodbury. These contained syllabi, assignments, readings, and term paper/project ideas. I've compiled the following summary. If anyone would like the entire collection (minus one thing I was told not to circulate, since it was in preliminary form), please contact me. I can send it electronically or by snail mail. It includes a bibliography I made up from what was included in everyone's messages, as well as from things I've found.

Readings: One book that was suggested repeatedly was Leanne Hinton's *Flutes of Fire: Essays on California Indian Languages* (1994, Heyday Books). The essays are written for an audience with no background in linguistics, and so are extremely accessible. Although the book only talks specifically about California, many topics are introduced and explained that have a wider application. Highly recommended, especially for classes like mine, which has many students with no background in the field.

A couple of collections are also very useful:

—Bill Bright's two books: *Variation & Change in Language: Essays by William Bright* (1976; Stanford UP) and *American Indian Linguistics & Literature* (1984; Mouton). Suggested chapters: “Semantic Structures in Northwestern California & the Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis” (in Bright 1976), “The Classification of North American & Meso-American Indian Lgs,” “Place Names of American Indian Origin,” and “A Karok Myth in

Measured Verse" (in Bright 1984). Many other chapters are also relevant.

—Mary Haas's *Language, Culture, & History: Essays by Mary R. Haas* (1978; Stanford UP). Practically every article is relevant.

—Preston Holder (ed., 1991) contains Boas's "Introduction to Handbook of American Indian Languages" (originally published in 1911) and Powell's "Indian Linguistic Families of America North of Mexico" (originally published in 1891).

—Several people mentioned a textbook that has been in the works for a long time, by Shirley Silver and the late Wick Miller. Sadly, this may now be delayed.

Obviously, there are lots of other very important things; as I said above, I'd be happy to send anyone the full bibliography.

Syllabi: Although I only received four syllabi, among those four there were several different approaches. In one case a single language was chosen as the focus, and topics were discussed using it for examples. The students worked through lessons in the language, as well as analysis. The goal was not for them to learn the language, necessarily, but to learn about it as a case study. Each student also chose another language for comparison. In another case, the class alternated between general issues and the analysis of four typologically and genetically diverse languages. The other two syllabi were more oriented towards issues, and included some sketches of particular languages, but didn't focus on them to the extent of the first two.

Assignments: Several people had similar assignments, which I finally understood when one person commented: "These are things that Mary Haas used to assign to her class." The assignments included fairly small things, like going to the library to look up what language was spoken where the student was born (or in some other place important to them), and to find out some information on it; or finding out about English words that were borrowed from various American Indian languages; or having them look up the names of states to find out first, which ones come from an indigenous language, second, what they "mean," and third, how many of these "etymologies" are completely fictitious. Most classes had a term project assigned which involved "adopting" a grammar of some language, doing small projects with it over the course of the semester, and then doing a larger project for the final paper (e.g. write up a sketch of the language based on it).

Speaker(s): Having a speaker of some language (or of various languages) come in to work with the students was suggested by a couple of people. This could be tied to the language(s) chosen as focus language(s), if that kind of structure was used in the class.

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New language, New sound

September 13, 1994

On a recent field trip I made two discoveries which I thought would be worth reporting to readers of the *Newsletter*.

A new language: I was guided to a language previously unknown to any Westerners other than six New Tribes missionaries and a similar number of Brazilian Indian Foundation employees. Certainly the language has never been reported in the linguistic literature. The language is 'Oro Win, spoken by approximately 25-40 speakers at the headwaters of the Pacaas-

Novos river, itself a tributary of the Mamoré river along the Brazil-Bolivia border, in Brazil. This language is apparently related to Warí, Moré, and Torá, all Chapacuran languages. There are about 1,800 speakers of Warí, less than a dozen speakers of Moré, and no remaining speakers of Torá. Barbara Kern (New Tribes) and I have just finished a fairly large grammar of Warí. 'Oro Win is apparently VOS, like Warí, but Warí, Moré, and 'Oro Win are mutually unintelligible. One reason that 'Oro Win may have gone undiscovered for so long is that the speakers are bilingual in Warí and the name 'Oro Win begins with 'Oro 'collective' a quantifier/adjective which precedes all names of the eight Warí dialects and subgroups. So it looks like it ought to be just another subgroup, even though it is in fact a distinct language.

A new sound: I also transcribed (and videotaped) a sound which I believe to be heretofore undocumented in the literature: [t̥p̥], a voiceless dental stop articulated simultaneously with a voiceless bilabial trill.* The most fascinating part of this discovery, is that after recording this among the Warí, I traveled to visit the Pirahã, where I have done a considerable amount of fieldwork in the past. While videotaping a conversation between me and the man who had been my main language teacher in the Pirahã, he uttered this exact sound! Not only had I never heard this sound in 17 years of working with the Pirahã, but Pirahã is not related to Warí. However, I remembered that the Pirahã had told me that the Torá, speakers of the extinct language of the same name, had intermarried with the Pirahã several decades ago. Since Torá is related to Warí, it is possible that it is the source of [t̥p̥] in Pirahã, although it is unlikely that we will ever really know. It is an especially strange sound for Pirahã, which otherwise has only 7 consonants and 3 vowels, the smallest segmental inventory in any recorded language.

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Directory Size

[In the *July Newsletter* we printed a letter from J. Richard Reid, asking us to consider going back to a half-size (5 1/2 x 8 1/2") format for the *SSILA Membership Directory*. We invited further comments. So far we have had only two responses. Opinion seems to be divided on this matter. -Ed.]

I support the half-size booklet for the same reason that Reid stated.

Wolf Sciler
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I prefer 8 1/2 x 11" for the *SSILA Membership Directory*, which I use at least once a week. This is about the size of the Smithsonian phone book, the AAA Guide, and the Bell Atlantic DC phone book, which stand together at the back of my (very messy) desk.

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* It was pointed out after this was written that a similar sound occurs in some Caucasian languages. See John Colarusso, *The Northwest Caucasian Languages: A Phonological Survey* (Garland, 1988), pp. 152-153, 163, 193.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Miller Memorial Scholarship at Utah

A *Wick R. Miller Memorial Scholarship* has been established at the University of Utah, honoring our late colleague and his commitment to the study and documentation of Native American languages and cultures. The fund will award a stipend to a Native American student at the University of Utah in support of that student's education. Donations may be sent to: Marianna Di Paolo, Linguistics, Univ. of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

LSA Field Reports/Endangered Languages Session

A two-part session made up of reports by LSA members on aspects of their recent linguistic field work — especially (but not exclusively) involving endangered languages — will form part of the upcoming Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America in New Orleans. This *Field Reports/Endangered Languages* session, organized by **Ken Hale** (MIT) & **Tony Woodbury** (U of Texas Austin), inaugurates an effort by the Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation to bring field work and work on endangered languages more into the mainstream of professional linguistics. The session is scheduled for Friday January 6, 1995 (2-5 pm and 8-11 pm) and will include the following papers:

Part 1. **Leanne Hinton** (UC-Berkeley), "Yowlumni (Yawelmani) Yokuts language revitalization"; **Taylor Roberts** (MIT), "Relativization in Lillooet Salish"; **Juliette Blevins** (U of Western Australia) & **Doug Marmion** (Yamaji Lg. Ctr.), "Nhanta and its position within Pama-Nyungan"; **Colleen Cotter** (UC-Berkeley), "Radio as a language preservation tool: Recent developments in Ireland"; **Xi Zhang** (U of Toronto), "Vowel harmony in Oroqen (Tungus)"; **Fiona McLaughlin** (U of Kansas) Language and identity among Fula speakers in Senegal"; **Joyce McDonough** (Ohio State), "A phonetic study of Navajo: a report on phonetic field work"; and **Charles E. Grimes** (SIL-Indonesia), "Digging for the roots of language death in eastern Indonesia: The cases of Kayeli and Hukumina."

Part 2. **Colette G. Craig** (U of Oregon), "The Rama language project of Nicaragua: 10 year perspective"; **Troi Carleton** (U Texas Austin), "Prosodic structuring in traditional Chichewa narratives"; **Ian Maddieson** (UCLA), "Phonetic theories, field studies, and endangered languages"; **Robert S. Williams** (UCLA), "Oklahoma Choctaw in McCurtain County: The state of the language and its prospects for survival"; **Filomena Sandalo** (Univ. of Pittsburgh), "Kadiweu as a pronominal argument language"; **Walt Wolfram** (NC State U) and **Natalie Schilling-Estes** (UNC-Chapel Hill), "Dialect preservation and community collaboration: A proactive program"; **Arienne M. Dwyer** (U of Washington), "Dominant language influence on serial verb constructions in Salar"; and **Jonathan David Bobaljik** (MIT), "Itel'men (Kamchadal): Collectivization and language death and preservation on Kamchatka."

Symposia at ICA in Stockholm

The following linguistic symposia formed part of the 48th *International Congress of Americanists*, held in Stockholm and Uppsala, July 4 to 9, 1994:

Endangered Indigenous Languages of the Americas and their Future: In Memory of Wick R. Miller. (Yolanda Lastra & Ramón Arzápalo, Convenors). Papers delivered included: **Harold Abel & Catherine S. Fowler** (U of Nevada, Reno), "The Status of Northern Paiute"; **Ramón Arzápalo Marín** (UNAM), "Factores condicionantes para la extinción de lenguas: El Maya de Yucatan"; **Eugene H. Casad** (SIL), "How Bilingual Are They, Anyway?"; **Claudine Chamoreau** (Savigny sur Orge, France), "El purépecha ante la revitalización actual y la falta de transmisión a las generaciones futuras"; **Frances Karttunen** (U of Texas, Austin), "Approaching the Semimillennium: Language Contact in Latin America"; **M. Dale Kinkade** (UBC), "Distinguishing Obsolescing Change from Natural Change in Salishan Languages"; **Paul V. Kroskrity** (UCLA), "Language Ideologies and Their Contribution to Differential Language Maintenance in Two Native American Speech Communities: The Arizona Tewa and the Western Mono."

Yolanda Lastra (UNAM), "Is Otomí an Endangered Language?"; **Robert L. Oswalt** (Kensington, California), "Problems in Salvaging a Language With 50 Speakers, 5 Speakers, 2 Speakers, 1 Speaker, and 1/4 Speaker"; **Miguel Angel Quesada Pacheco** (Universitetet i Bergen), "Situación actual y futuro de las lenguas indígenas de Costa Rica"; **Sonja M. Steckbauer** (Hallein, Austria), "El quechua y el huichol: dos lenguas, dos conflictos"; **Robert S. Williams** (UCLA), "A Historical Perspective of U.S. Indigenous Language Policy" [read by Paul Kroskrity]; **Mary Ruth Wise** (SIL), "Endangered Languages of South America: Retrospect and Prospect"; **Barbara Pfeiler** (U Autónoma de Yucatán), "El impacto del español en el Maya Yucateco desde la época colonial hasta la actualidad"; **Wick R. Miller** (U of Utah), "The Sociolinguistic History of a Shoshoni Family" [read by Dale Kinkade]; and **Mario Mejía Huamán** (U Ricardo Palma, Perú), "¿El Quechua para qué?" — Scheduled, but not delivered, were papers by **Dora Pellicer**, **Francesc Ligorred**, and **Jonathan D. Amith**.

Native Languages of South America: Synchronic and Diachronic Aspects. (Willem F. H. Adelaar, Mary Ruth Wise, & Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino, Convenors.) Papers delivered included: **Uta von Gleich** (Hamburg), "Tiempo y aspecto en el Quechua y Castellano de migrantes bilingües en Lima"; **Eva Gugenberger** (Austria), "Lenguas e identidades en conflicto: el caso de migrantes quechua-hablantes en el Perú"; **Willem Adelaar** (U of Leiden), "La velar nasal en el aymara y en el jaqaru"; **Alain Fabre** (Tampere U of Technology, Finland), "Lexical Similarities Between Uru-Chipaya and Pano-Takanan Languages: Genetic Relationship or Areal Diffusion?"; **Rosalcen Howard-Malverde** (U of Liverpool), "Quechua, Aymara and Spanish in Northern Potosí (Bolivia): Linguistic Features and Language Practices"; **Edith Manera** (Argentina), "El quichua santiagueño (Argentina): su limitada mutación lingüística."

Alexandra Aikhenvald (Australian National U), "Grammatical Relations in Tariana"; **Elsa Vilchez Jiménez** (U de San Marcos, Peru), "Anthronimos machiguenga"; **Peter van Baarle** (U of Amsterdam), "Parts of Speech in Arawak, Lokono"; **Pilar Maritza Valenzuela Bismarck** (Perú), "El morfema de ergatividad en el Shipibo-Conibo"; **Cristina Monzón** (Colegio de Michoacán), "Concordancia de espacio en P'urhépecha"; **Alexandra Aikhenvald** (Australian National U) & **Rute Coelho Amorim** (U Federal de Santa Catarina, Brazil), "Warekena in Brazil"; **R. M. W. Dixon** (Australian National U), "Fusional Development of Gender Marking in Jarawara Possessed Nouns"; **Antônio Augusto Souza Mello** (U of Brasilia), "Genetic Affiliation of the Language of the Indians Auré and Aurá"; **Aryon D. Rodrigues** (U of Brazil & Leiden U), "Nominal Classification in Kariri"; **Spike Gildea** (Museo Goeldi, Brazil), "Towards a New Classification of the Cariban Languages of Northern Brazil"; **José Alvarez** (U de Zulia Maracaibo, Venezuela), "Construcciones Posesivas en Guajiro"; **Nicolas Ostler** (Linguacubun Ltd., London), "Verb Inflection in Chibchan Languages of Colombia";

Harriet E. Manelis Klein (Montclair State U), "Negatives in Guaykuruan Languages"; **Francisco Carranza Romero** (Hankuk U, Seoul), "¿Anadlucismos en el Quechua de Ancash?"; and **Esteban Emilio Mosonyi** (Caracas), "Lenguas y literaturas indígenas como patrimonio cultural de la humanidad."—Scheduled, but not delivered, were papers by **Raimundo Medina**, **Verónica Grondona Ceria & Filomena Sándalo**, **Tania Clemente de Souza**, **Marília L. Da C. Facó Soares**, **Bruna Franchetto**, **María Stella González de Pérez**, **Jon Landaburu**, **Iraguacema Lima Maciel**, **Miguel Angel Quesada Pacheco**, **Nubia Marleny Tobar Ortiz**, **Alejandra Vidal**, **Marco A. Ferrel R.**, and **Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino**.

Symposium on Language Loss

A Symposium on *Language Loss and Public Policy* will be held at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, New Mexico, June 30-July 2, 1995, in conjunction with the 1995 Linguistic Institute.

The purpose of the Symposium is to bring together scholars from different disciplines to discuss the linguistic, psycholinguistic, sociolinguistic, cultural, and policy aspects of language loss. The term is used here in its broadest sense to subsume three areas of investigation: (1) *attrition* of native language skills by individual members of indigenous and immigrant communities; (2) societal *shift* from the use of the native ethnic language to the use of a dominant official language; and (3) the consequent *death* of the subordinate language. The clear interrelationships among these three areas — in the linguistic processes involved and especially in the societal conditions that give rise to loss — gives a meeting such as this considerable scholarly significance. The fact that the incidence of linguistic and cultural disruption worldwide is rapidly accelerating also makes the need for the Symposium pressing.

Presenters will be asked to explore the accumulated knowledge in the three areas of language loss in order to arrive at a more global understanding of the relationships among the linguistic processes in loss, its underlying causes, its consequences for individuals and societies, and the implications for policy intervention. The central objectives of the Symposium will be, in light of what is known about language loss, to examine its ecological significance, that is, its effects on individuals, communities, and society as a whole, as well as the policy implications of what is now seen to be a worldwide and rapidly accelerating phenomenon. Another important objective is to provide information to members of the wider community both as an educational objective and as a resource for those concerned with questions of policy.

Persons intending to submit a formal abstract for the Symposium should send an expression of interest by November 1, 1994, or as soon thereafter as possible. This preliminary submission should include a tentative title and specification of the language situation(s) examined, the area of language loss that will be the emphasis of the report, and whether the paper will focus on the nature and causes of loss or on the consequences of loss and policy implications.

The deadline for receipt of formal abstracts providing greater details is January 31, 1995. Abstracts should not exceed 500 words, and may be submitted by regular mail, fax, or electronic mail. In order to make papers available to other participants in advance of the Symposium, presenters will be asked to submit pre-publication versions of their papers by May 15, 1995. Publishable versions of the papers will be due at the Symposium.

Preliminary expressions of interest, formal abstracts, and requests for additional information should be directed to: Garland D. Bills, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1196 USA. Tel: 505/277-7416 or 505/277-0324; fax: 505/277-6355; e-mail: <gbills@bootes.unm.edu>.

Editorial Changes in Benjamins Series

John Benjamins recently announced a change in the editorial structure of their series, *Typological Studies in Language*. The TSL series, a companion series to the journal *Studies in Language*, has been publishing functionally and typologically oriented volumes since 1982, beginning with a volume on Tense & Aspect edited by Paul Hopper. More than 30 volumes have either appeared since or are in production (the most recent ones in production being a volume on Coherence and one on Mood and Modality).

Since its inception, Talmy Givón has been responsible for overall editorship of the series, though a good deal of the editorial work has also been done by individual volume editors. Givón is now planning to relinquish the editorship. After many discussions with members of the editorial board, the publishers (John Benjamins), and others, the following has been decided:

Taking over as the next General Editor of TSL, beginning in January 1996, will be Michael Noonan, who is also co-editor of *Studies in Language* and its other companion series. Two associate editors will work with him, Suzanne Kemmer and Spike Gildea (both now on the faculty of Rice University). During the interim, Noonan will serve as Associate Editor and Kemmer and Gildea as Co-Associate Editors.

A New Electronic Forum for Endangered Languages

A new Internet discussion group, ENDANGERED-LANGUAGES-L, has been established at the Australian National University to provide a world-wide communications vehicle and a central electronic archive for anyone working on, or interested in, the study and documentation of disappearing or endangered languages. The forum is a joint initiative of the Coombs Computing Unit, Research Schools of Social Sciences & Pacific and Asian Studies, The Australian National University, and Dr Mari Rhydwen <mrhydwen@decel.ecel.uwa.edu.au>, Graduate School of Education, University of Western Australia. To subscribe to ENDANGERED-LANGUAGES-L send the message:

subscribe Endangered-Languages-L <your e-mail address>

to: majordomo@coombs.anu.edu.au. Transactions of the list are archived in the WAIS dbase "ANU-Endangered-Languages-L."

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.]

Mourning for Languages

- Having sworn off department chairmanship forever, your Editor has long since given up his subscription to *The Chronicle of Higher Education*, the weekly newspaper of the American college and

university administrators. Thus he missed the lavish coverage that the *Chronicle* gave to language endangerment in its issue of April 20, 1994. A friend who is Director of a Center sent him the clippings.

Under the headline "The Death of Languages: Scholars say loss of linguistic diversity is a human and scientific tragedy," the main story (written by David L. Wheeler) features interviews (and color photographs) of several SSILA stalwarts: **Geoff Gamble** describes his fieldwork with Cecile Silva, one of the last speakers of Wikchamni Yokuts; **Michael Krauss** warns that "the death of any language diminishes the store of ideas, of different ways of looking at the world, . . . [of] our very freedom to think in different ways"; **Nora England** tells about her work with speakers of Mayan languages; and **Ken Hale** argues for the scientific value of linguistic diversity (a sidebar story focuses on Ken's work with the special initiation language of the Lardil of Mornington Island, Australia)

UCLA's **Peter Ladefoged** is given a couple paragraphs to point out that language shifts may be an inevitable, perhaps even useful, by-product of modernization. But the general thrust of the article is that language loss is an avoidable tragedy that academic linguists should be doing something about. Linguistics, in Mike Krauss's words, "may go down in history as the only science that has presided obliviously over the disappearance of most of the very subject to which it is devoted."

• A somewhat more thoughtful article on the same theme, "Anecdotal Evidence: Keeping Our Words," by Burkhard Bilger, appears in the September/October 1994 issue of *The Sciences* (pp. 18-20). In addition to rounding up the usual suspects to talk about the imminent "mass extinction" of Native American languages (**Ken Hale**, **Leanne Hinton**, **Mike Krauss**, and **Akira Yamamoto** were all interviewed for the article), Bilger also sought out 95-year old **Parker McKenzie**, the Kiowa elder whom he rightly calls "the oldest, most respected native linguist in the United States." McKenzie collaborated with J. P. Harrington, Laurel Watkins, and several other anthropologists and linguists during his long career, and has been working independently on the documentation of his language for several decades. He has little patience with amateurs, white or Indian: "I tried teaching a class a few years ago, but they wouldn't stay with it. After four months I only had two students left."

Although in a few places Bilger lets himself be carried away by a journalist's penchant for irrelevant detail (we could do without Ken Hale's junior high Spanish teacher shouting "Abajo Franco!"), he homes in on the deeper issues with unusual precision. In particular, the ambiguity of the word "save" does not escape him. It can mean to save knowledge of a linguistic structure by fully and accurately documenting its last speakers, or it can mean to save a speech community by seeing to it that competence in that language is transmitted to future generations. This ambiguity, which permeates Bilger's interviews as it permeates the Native American Languages Act, can quickly put erstwhile colleagues at cross purposes. What is one person's last, best effort at keeping a language alive can seem a superficial romantic gesture to another. It is to Bilger's great credit that he teases out the various motives and contradictions, but leaves them unresolved. — All in all, an intelligent and stimulating article.

Indian Languages on the Air

• We have been asked numerous times about American Indian radio stations. Here (gleaned from a recent posting on NativeNet) is a partial list of stations in the US that broadcast at least a few hours a week in one or more Indian languages:

- KICY 850 AM (Nome, Alaska)
- KGHR 91.5 FM (Tuba City, Arizona)
- KTBA 1050 AM (White River, Arizona)
- KABR 1500 AM (Alamo Community, New Mexico)
- KNDN 960 AM (Farmington, New Mexico)
- KGAK 1330 AM (Gallup, New Mexico)
- KTDB 89.7 FM (Ramah, New Mexico)
- KHAC 880 AM (Tse Bonito, New Mexico)
- KSHI 90.9 FM (Zuni, New Mexico)
- KWJO 91.9 FM (Warm Springs, Oregon)
- WOJB 88.9 FM (Wisconsin)

We'd be interested in getting reports from *Newsletter* readers who have access to one or more of these stations. We'd also like to hear about other stations, especially the CBC's Native language programming, and of anything similar in Latin America.

• Meanwhile, the attack on **Haruo Aoki's** Nez Perce dictionary has been taken to the airwaves. The May 17 edition of National Native News (produced by Alaska Public Radio Network and broadcast over many National Public Radio stations) carried an interview with Allen Slickpoo, Sr., whose sour opinion of Aoki's work we noted in the July issue of the *Newsletter*. Slickpoo restated his assertion that Aoki has garbled Nez Perce: "He more or less had kind of a different perception of what he was hearing from the people, and consequently a lot of the words that he uses in his dictionary we have found to be in error." He also claimed that Aoki and the tribe "have not been in contact with one another to correct those errors." Haruo Aoki tells us that the interview was broadcast without giving him an opportunity to offer comments (he would have had plenty), and that he has been in contact with the Tribe (ten of them are listed as Aoki's teachers in the Preface to the dictionary) in numerous working relationships and friendships since the first day of his fieldwork. He has not, however, worked much with Slickpoo (a good 30 years younger than the elders he consulted in the 1960s), and there may be the rub.

• On a happier note, NPR's *Sunday Edition* broadcast of October 9 had a segment on **Leanne Hinton** and her work with the "Master-Apprentice" program for indigenous California languages. This project — primarily an initiative of the Advocates for California Indigenous Language Survival, an intertribal committee chaired by **Nancy Richardson** (Karuk) and **Parris Butler** (Mojave), the group for which Hinton serves as academic consultant — has caught the imagination of a large number of people both inside and outside Indian communities. Based on the simple idea that the best way to transmit traditional languages from one generation to the next is to facilitate intergenerational communication, an elder "master" is paired with one or more younger "apprentices" and given sufficient financial support to allow them to spend several months in a tutorial relationship. Hinton's role is to provide some workshop training in language learning methods, and to periodically visit the master-apprentice teams and keep track of their progress. In the near future she hopes to convene a workshop on language learning from

archival sources — for apprentices without living masters, as it were.

Recreational Reading

Ives Goddard calls our attention to Lionel Davidson's recently published novel, *Kolymsky Heights* (St. Martin's Press, 361 pp., \$22.95), which was reviewed quite favorably in the *Wall Street Journal* on September 13 (the original British edition also received a rave review in *The Spectator*). As the plot unfolds, an Oxford scientist is contacted by a Russian colleague who had formerly headed a top-secret genetic-engineering lab in Siberia: there is some important secret information that must be delivered to the West, and someone must be dispatched to the icy fastnesses of the East Cape to retrieve it. The scholar-adventurer chosen for this task is one Dr. Johnny Porter, a Canadian Native, whose most important qualification is his linguistic ability. Fluent in Gitksan and English, he can also rattle off Japanese, Russian, Korean, Inuit, Chukchi, Yukagir, and Evenk. And he uses them all in the course of his journey, which involves, among other things, disguising himself as a Korean sailor on a freighter sailing from Japan to Murmansk and as a Russian truckdriver delivering supplies to remote Siberian tribal communities. Apparently Davidson did his research well, and much of the linguistic detail is authentic. It's especially recommended for adherents of the North Pacific Rim Diffusion Area hypothesis.

For Younger Linguists

Suzette Haden Elgin spotted an ad recently for *Ic spræce Angel Seax!*, a beginning Anglo-Saxon grammar book for children that comes with a 75-minute audio tape. It "introduces pronunciation, spelling, and vocabulary of the Old English Anglo-Saxon language" and "includes Runes, numbers, and calendar." If you're dying to have your kids quoting Caedmon's Hymn and carving runes on the fencepost you can obtain the set for \$10.95 (plus \$2.90 shipping and handling) from the New Dawn Publishing Company, 20526 County Rte 59, Dexter, NY 13634-9743. Perhaps this will stimulate some creative publisher to prepare multi-media lessons in Yucatec, including glyphs and calendrics, with instructions on how to set up stelae in the back yard.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Eskimo

• The 9th *Inuit Studies Conference* was held June 12-15, 1994, at Arctic College - Nunatta Campus, Iqaluit, NWT, Canada. The organizer was Dr. Susan M. Sammons.

The program included: **Jay Arnakak** (Iqaluit), "Dispelling the Mystique Surrounding Eskimo Localizers"; **Naullaq Arnaquq** (Baffin Divisional Board of Education), "Ilinniarutiksaliurniq Inuktitut" [Pedagogical Material Development in Inuktitut]; **Sarah Bennett** (Kativik School Board) & **Mick Mallon** (Arctic College), "Inuit uqausiqatigiit" [Inuit Dialects]; **Barbara A. Bodenhorn** (Pembroke College, Cambridge), "People Who Are Like Our Books: Reading and Teaching on the North Slope of Alaska"; **Michelle Daveluy** & **Christopher Fletcher** (U de Montréal),

"Inuktitut, Qallunaatit and Uiguitit in Kangiqsujaq, Québec"; **Michael Fortescue** (U of Copenhagen), "An Eskimo-Aleut Substrate Beneath Chukotko-Kamchatkan?"; **Betty Harnum** (Language Commissioner of the NWT), "Official Languages in the Northwest Territories"; **Doug Hitch** (Language Bureau of the NWT), "Foreign Contaminants in Inuit Writing"; **Alootook Ipellie** (Ottawa), "Modern Inuit Expression Through Literature: A Personal Perspective"; **Gisèle Maheux & Diane Simard** (U du Québec), "Le curriculum de l'école: des situations éducatives à comprendre et à améliorer" [School Curriculum: Situations to Understand and Improve]; **Mick Mallon** (Arctic College) *et al.*, "Juq/vuq Alternations"; **Mick Mallon & Alexina Kublu** (Arctic College), "When Pride Meets Identity, and Other Disasters in Second Language Teaching"; **Louise Manga** (U of Ottawa), "Specificity in Inuktitut"; **Irene Mazurkewich** (Memorial U of Newfoundland), "Features of Developmental Grammar in Bilingual Inuit Children"; **Philippe Mennecier** (Musée de l'Homme, Paris), "Contribution to the Discussion About Actancy Constructions in Inuit Dialects"; **Perry Shearwood** (Ontario Institute for Studies in Education), "Literacy, Identity, and Development"; and **Hein van der Voort** (U of Amsterdam), "Contact-Induced Varieties of the Eskimo Language."

The 10th Inuit Studies Conference will be held at the Memorial University of Newfoundland during the second half of August, 1996. For further information contact Dr. Irene Mazurkewich, Dept. of Linguistics, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9, CANADA (tel: 709/737-8134; fax: 709/737-4000; e-mail: linguist@mun.ca).

Algonquian

• **William Cowan** writes us that he is no longer editor of the *Papers of the Algonquian Conference*. After 20 years he has retired, not only from the editorship of the *Papers* but also from Carleton University. Earlier this year he also retired from the editorship of the *Canadian Journal of Linguistics* after 10 years at that job. The new editor of the *Papers* is **David Pentland** at the University of Manitoba. Cowan has sent all the back issues to him, and all orders, requests for back issues, and other correspondence dealing with the *Papers of the Algonquian Conference* should be directed to Pentland henceforth (Dept of Linguistics, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada; e-mail: david_pentland@umanitoba.ca). As his last task Cowan edited the *Papers of the 25th Algonquian Conference (Les Actes du vingt-cinquième congrès des algonquinistes)*, which will be printed in Winnipeg in time for the 26th Algonquian Conference in November.

Salish

• The 29th International Conference on Salish & Neighboring Languages was held at the Salish-Kootenai College, Pablo, Montana, August 11-13, 1994. Presentations included:

David Beck, "A Comparative Grammar of Bella Coola and Lushootseed"; **Nicola J. Bessell**, "Interior Salish Progressive and Regressive Harmonies"; **Brian D. Compton, Dwight Gardiner, Mary Thomas, & Joe Michel**, "The Sucker: A Fish Full of Nones, Coyotes, Coots and Clam Shells"; **Brian D. Compton & Marie-Lucie Tarpent**, "Tsimshianic Animal Names With Notes on Their Referents, Distributions and Origins"; **Eung-Do Cook**, "Noun Incorporation in Carrier: Data from Morice 1932"; **Henry Davis**, "Tali-ho!"; **Hamida Dirmidache, Dwight Gardiner, Peter Jacobs, & Lisa Matthewson**, "The Case for D-Quantification in Salish: 'All' in St'át'imcets, Squamish, and Secwepemctsin"; **Eloise Jelinek**, "Transitivity and Voice in Lummi"; **Anthony Mattina**, "tuht, and More on Okanagan Transitive Forms: A Working Paper"; **Nancy Mattina**, "Roots, Bases and Stems in Colville-Okanagan"; **Roy H. Ogawa & Gary B. Palmer**, "Langacker Semantics for Three Coeur d'Alene Prefixes Glossed as 'On'"; **Marie-Lucie Tarpent**, "Tsimshianic

Stress Assignment and the Words for 'MEAT, BEAR'; **Lucy Thomason**, "Transitivity-related Morphological Alternations in Montana Salish"; **Sarah Thomason, Dorothy Berney, Gail Coelho, Jeffrey Micher, & Daniel Everett**, "Montana Salish Root Classes: Evidence from the 19th-Century Jesuit Dictionary"; **Nile Robert Thompson & C. Dale Sloat**, "Southern Coast Salish Oral Literature and Health Education"; and **Honoré Watanabe**, "A Report on Sliammon (Mainland Comox) Reduplication."

The next Salish Conference will be held at the University of Victoria (Victoria, B.C.), August 10-12, 1995. Contact: Thomas M. Hess, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Victoria, P.O. Box 3045, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3P4, Canada (e-mail: taylorr@amtsjg.bc.ca).

Plains/Southeast

• The Mid-America Linguistics Conference (Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS, October 14-15, 1994) featured two full sessions of papers on *American Indian Languages of the Southeast*, organized by Karen Booker. The program included:

Friday Session, October 14: **Giulia R. M. Oliverio**, "Tutelo Verbs of Motion"; **Robert L. Rankin**, "Quapaw Positionals"; **Mary S. Linn**, "Position in Yuchi/Euchee"; **Ruth Bradley Holmes**, "Comparative Adjectives in Cherokee"; **Janine Scancarelli**, "Learning to Write in the Cherokee Syllabary"; **Marianne Mithun**, "Grammaticalization and Referentiality"; **Lynette Melnar**, "Identification of Frozen Caddo Verb Stems"; **Wallace Chafe**, "The Genesis of Irealis Marking in Caddo"; **David Maddox, Julie Wagner, & Louanna Furbee**, "Syllable Structure and Sonority in Plains Sign Language"; and **Akira Yamamoto**, "The Current Status of the Native American Languages Act (NALA) of 1992: Linguists and NALA Grant Proposals."

Saturday Session, October 15: **Marcia Haag**, "Covert Number Marking in Choctaw Nouns"; **George Aaron Broadwell**, "Causation and Affectiveness in Choctaw"; **Heather K. Hardy**, "The Functions of naho in Alabama Discourse"; **Margaret Mauldin & Jack Martin**, "Verbs of Wearing in Creek (Muskogee)"; **Donald E. Hardy**, "Some Markers of Causal Relations in Creek"; **Gilbert Prost**, "The Structure of Mikasuki Selfhood"; **Emmanuel J. Drechsel**, "Mobilian Jargon in the Language Area of Southeastern North America"; **T. Dale Nicklas**, "Marking the Beneficiary in Siouan, Muskogean, and Yuchi"; and **Julian Granberry**, "The Position of the Calusa Language in Florida Prehistory."

Southwest/Northern Mexico

• The 1994 meeting of the *Friends of Uto-Aztecan* was held in Reno, Nevada, on August 10-11. **Kay Fowler** (U of Nevada, Reno) sends us the following report:

The meeting began on an extremely sad note, with the formal recognition of the death of our founder and ultimate friend, **Wick Miller**. Plans were announced for a scholarship fund in Wick's memory with the Linguistics Program at the University of Utah, as was the plan by **Eugene Cassad** and **Tom Willett** (SIL-Tucson) to put together a memorial volume. **John McLaughlin** (Utah State U) outlined for the group the current status of Wick's extensive papers, tapes, and data files, as well as thoughts about their proper curation and disposition.

The following papers were then presented: **David Shaul**, "Medial Length in Opacahitan"; **Jane Hill**, "Pimans and the Hohokam"; **Burt Bascom**, "Reflexive and Passive in Northern Tepehuan"; **Molly Dufort**, "O'odham Discourse and the Law"; **Ken Hill**, "Abstract Long Vowels in Hopi"; **Pam Bunte & Robert Franklin**, "Reduplication in Southern Paiute"; **Chris Loether**, "Final Features in Mono"; **Joe Campbell**, "Florentine Codex: Concordances, Morpheme Lists, and

Other Finding Aids"; **Harold Abel & Kay Fowler**, "The Status of Northern Paiute"; and **Brian Stubbs**, "A Comparative Vocabulary of Uto-Aztecan Languages" and "English-Tarahumara Vocabulary: Index to Brambila."

Next year's meeting will be held in conjunction with the 1995 Linguistic Institute, in Albuquerque, NM, July 3-4. **Jane Hill** (U of Arizona) is program chair. Themes, in keeping with Wick's broad interests and in anticipation that papers might be included in the memorial volume, will be: language extinction, historical/comparative studies, descriptive topics, and anthropological linguistics. Non-Uto-Aztecanists interested in participating in the memorial volume should contact **Eugene Cassad**, Box 8987-CRB, Tucson, AZ 85738-0987.

Mayan News

• The Dept. of Anthropology at Cleveland State University is presenting its 6th annual *K'inol Winik: A Festival of Maya Art, Language and Culture* from November 14 to 22. Events will include a Maya Hieroglyph Weekend (Nov. 19-20), a workshop in glyph decipherment jointly directed this year by Barbara MacLeod and Justin Kerr, who will emphasize ceramic inscriptions and iconography. In addition, Linda Schele will speak on "Maya Cosmos: Three Thousand Years on the Shaman's Path" on Nov. 18, and Peter S. Dunham will speak on "The Maya Mountains Archaeological Project: The 1994 Season" on Nov. 16. For further information contact: Dept. of Anthropology, Cleveland State Univ., Cleveland, OH 44115 (tel: 216/687-4659).

• The *Intensive Summer Course in Kaqchikel Language and Culture*, jointly sponsored by Tulane Univ. and the Univ. of Texas-Austin, concluded its 1994 program on July 29. Eleven students from six North American universities participated, along with 13 Maya instructor/mentors. This year an "advanced" course was offered to alumni of previous summer courses, native semi-speakers, and students from other programs. The 1995 course will run from mid-June through July, and inquiries are welcome. Contact: Judith M. Maxwell, Dept. of Anthropology, Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70118 (maxwell@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu); or Robert McKenna Brown, Humanistic Studies, 2420 Nicolet Dr.-TH331, Univ. of Wisconsin-Green Bay, Green Bay, WI 54311 (414/465-2472).

South America

Spike Gildea (Rice University & Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi) has sent us this report on a recent conference in Brazil:

I attended a fantastic conference a couple of months ago in Southern Brazil, and I thought maybe the folks who read the *SSILA Newsletter* would like to know that indigenous linguistics is alive and kicking vigorously down here. Here is the scoop:

At the ninth meeting of ANPOLL (the National Association of Post-graduate Programs and Researchers in Letters and Linguistics), held in Caxambu (Minas Gerais) in early June, the *Working Group on Indigenous Linguistics*, organized by Dr. Raquel Teixeira of the Federal University of Goias, had five very lively sessions. They had the same emphasis on data that I have grown to love about the SSILA meetings, but also allowed vigorous discussion of alternative analyses, far beyond what I have seen at SSILA. It was informed by an eclectic mix of theoretical positions, including GB, Russian typology, and Givonian-style functional typology. The following papers were presented (translations of titles are mine; all papers were given in Portuguese):

Maria Sueli de Aguiar, "Katukina and the Pro-Drop parameter"; **Mônica Veloso Borges**, "Markers of feminine speech in the Karajá language"; **Luciana Dourado**, "Tense and mood in Paraná"; **Marília**

Ferreira Borges, "Differences in verbal forms in negative and affirmative sentences in the Kayapó language"; **Bruna Franchetto**, "Relative, interrogative, and cleft constructions in Kuikuro: evidence against the existence of WH-movement rules"; **Ana Vilacy Galucio**, "Superficial segmental phonology of the Mekens language"; **Spike Gildea**, "The evolution of ergativity in the Cariban languages of the north of Pará"; **Yonne de Frietas Leite & Márcia Damaso Vieira**, "Incorporation in the languages of the Tupi-Guarani family: a syntactic process?"; **Antônio Augusto Mello**, "Genetic affiliation of the language of the Indians Aurê and Aurá"; **Denny Moore**, "Nominal constructions in the Gavião language of Rondônia"; **Ruth Monserrat**, "Linguistics applied to indigenous education"; **Christiane Cunha de Oliveira**, "Negation in Baré"; **Sérgio Meira de Santa Cruz Oliveira**, "Problems with the analysis of the morpheme *-sel-yel-el-0* in Tiriyo"; **Adair Pimentel Pala'cio**, "Aspects of bilingual teaching in indigenous communities (morphosyntax)"; **Nádia Pires**, "Beginning literacy work in Jeoromitxi (Jabuti)"; **F. Queixálos**, "Approximation of Katukina syntax"; **Eduardo Rivail Ribeiro**, "Morphological aspects of the Karajá verb"; **Ludiviko dos Santos**, "Tapayúna and suyá: comparison of aspects of phonetics/phonology"; **Lucy Seki**, "Adverbial sentences with temporal semantics in Kamaurá"; **Petronila Tavares da Silva**, "The active/stative system in Wayãna"; **Raquel Teixeira**, "New responsibilities (*tarefas*) of linguistics in Brazil"; and **Ione P. Vasconcelos**, "A transitivizing morpheme in Aikana."

Participants have been asked to submit "telegraphic" versions of their papers (six pages, with the emphasis on data) for publication in the proceedings. Those who can read Portuguese and are interested in data on relatively unknown Brazilian Indian languages — plus some sober thinking (from people on the front lines) on the responsibilities of linguists in this time of unprecedented language loss — are encouraged to get in touch with: Dra. Raquel Teixeira, rua 124, no. 88, setor sul, 74.310 Goiânia, GO, BRAZIL.

Besides presenting papers, the group discussed ways to stimulate more interaction among Brazilian researchers working either on related languages or on related problems in whatever languages. The new Coordinator of the Working Group on Indigenous Linguistics, Dra. Bruna Franchetto (Museu Nacional - UFRJ, Quinta da Boa Vista, ZC-08, 20.942 Rio de Janeiro, RJ, BRAZIL) is overseeing the establishment of sub-groups dedicated to particular language families. The working group hopes that belonging to smaller groups with closely related interests will help individual linguists maintain better contact between meetings. The smaller groups are already forming plans to meet at least once between now and the next ANPOLL meeting in 1996.

I feel that SSILA and the Working Group on Indigenous Linguistics of ANPOLL have a lot in common; as a member of both groups, I'd like to challenge each to imagine ways we could maintain better contact to the benefit of both groups.

REVIEW & COMMENT

Reader Beware

Frances Karttunen

In the Fall 1994 catalogue from Shoc String Press *Malinche: Slave Princess of Cortez*, by Gloria Durán, is advertised as a book for adolescents and carries three endorsements: selection by the New York Public Library as a 1994 Book for the Teen Age; praise of its rich descriptions of Aztec life and ritual from the *Kirkus Reviews*;

and the assertion that it offers "a more sensitive view" of doña Marina (la Malinche), the woman who served as interpreter for Hernando Cortez in the conquest of Mexico.

To its credit, the book does not repeat (as does the *Encyclopedia Britannica*!) the myth that Malinche traveled to Spain and was received in court, but relates the sadder fact that she was dead less than ten years after she fell into the hands of the Spaniards. On the other hand, it adheres to the notion, invented in the nineteenth century (and also embraced in the *Britannica*), that her baptismal name Marina was a Spanish approximation of her "original" Nahuatl name "Malintzin" or Malinal[li] (a calendrical sign in the Central Mexican calendar).

The handling of Nahuatl in *Slave Princess* is more problematical. The name Durán chooses for Malinche's father, "Teteotcingo," is a locative place name. A warrior is called "Tlazoltcotl," the name of a female deity, while a female character is known as "Ciuacoatl," which is actually the title of a high-ranking male official in Aztec government. "Ciuacoatl" is defined in the book's "Pronouncing Dictionary of Indian Names" as "Mother goddess of the Aztecs, Snake Woman," apparently confused with the horrific female deity Coatlicue 'Her-skirt-is-snakes,' or possibly Tocih 'Our Grandmother.'

Perhaps in the interest of making words look less forbidding to readers, Durán has simplified Nahuatl. Hence the name "Metzli" for (I assume) *metzli* 'moon', "petatl" for *petlatl* 'reed mat'. A pet monkey is named "Chitl" (apparently apocope of something longer), and a male *Ixtlilxochitl* is reduced to "Xochi," a common female name. The Pronouncing Dictionary makes no distinction between Nahuatl words, hispanizations of Nahuatl words, and Bernal Díaz del Castillo's idiosyncratic renderings of Nahuatl words ("Teceiguata," "teul"), providing pronunciations willy-nilly. *Ciuacoatl* [siwa:'ko:a:tʃ] is rendered as "See-you-ah-KO-ahlt," *tecuhtli* [te:kʷtʃi] as "te-Koo-tee," and *Calmecac* [kal'mekak] as "Kahl-may-KAHK."

Moreover the book is rife with anachronisms: bananas, mangos, and malaria in precontact Mesoamerica, for instance. The "Great Cathedral of Mexico City" is begun under the direction of Cortez immediately after the destruction of Tenochtitlan. (The modest "old cathedral" is long gone, replaced after Cortez's time by the great cathedral we know today.) Nahuatl women and girls engage in activities they would not have been permitted, including education in the Calmecac, a school for young men. The tired old myth of the gentle religious rites of the cult of Quetzalcoatl (sacrificing butterflies instead of humans) versus the bloodily innovative one of Tezcatlipoca and Huitzilopochtli is pivotal to the plot, as is the nineteenth-century construction of Malinche as delirious with romantic love for the virile Cortez.

A copy editor should have caught typos ("sight" for "site" on p. 192 is the most jarring of several), but more to the point should have noticed that a pregnant Marina is still "heavy and sluggish with child" (p. 186) three months after she "threw out her huge belly" in decamping from Cortez's palace (p. 184). How long did this gestation go on? She finally delivers a son for Cortez on p. 187, but somehow both she and Cortez already knew the sex of the child on pp. 178-9. What is a thirteen-year-old to learn from this?

Historical novels are by nature problematical, since they seem to be teaching history to their readers. Durán states in her introduction that, “the first section of the book . . . necessarily falls within the realm of fiction” (p. ix), but she states the fiction is “informed by historical and anthropological sources.” Clearly the book is not sufficiently informed by such sources, and a reader (for instance the one for *Kirkus Reviews*) believing in the authenticity of detail in *Slave Princess* will be misled. I am sure the author set out to write the sort of book she claims it is, but she is unaware of the distinction between primary sources (with their own problems) and the nationalist and romantic myth that has accumulated about her subjects in the last several centuries (particularly in the time since Mexico gained independence from Spain). *Contra* the New York Public Library, I think promotion of this book to adolescents is irresponsible. Durán acknowledges help from the Yale archaeologist Michael Coe and a veterinarian in Connecticut. I can’t guess what the veterinarian contributed, but I think Coe would be embarrassed by *Slave Princess* and its pretensions.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Aleut Dictionary / Unangam Tunudgusii. Knut Bergsland. Alaska Native Language Center, Univ. of Alaska, 1994. 739 pp. \$37.50. [An “unabridged lexicon of the Aleutian, Pribilof, and Commander Islands Aleut language,” this magnificent dictionary documents all Aleut lexical forms recorded since first contact over 200 years ago — from the Orthodox missionary priests Veniaminov and Netsvetov, to early linguists like Waldemar Jochelson, to Bergsland himself, who has been working on Aleut since 1950. In addition to some 14,000 words and affixes, B. includes more than 1,600 Aleut place names (plotted on 33 maps) and more than 600 traditional men’s names. Other appendices cover such topics as directions of the wind (an important topic on the Aleutians), Aleut calendars, kinship terms, and loanwords. A general introduction has information on Aleut phonology and orthography, dialect differences and developments, and even Eskimo-Aleut phonological correspondences (Eskimo cognates, where known, are given in the word entries). An English index provides quick reference. The book has the professional typographical quality, as well as the heft, of a standard dictionary of a European language, and is altogether an excellent lexicographic job.— Order from: ANLC, Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, P.O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907-474-6586).]

Leonard Bloomfield’s Fox Lexicon. Critical edition by Ives Goddard. *Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics*, Memoir 12, 1994. 296 pp. \$40. [Bloomfield prepared a manuscript lexicon of Fox (Mesquakie) for his own use, based on published works by William Jones and Truman Michelson. Bloomfield’s compilation presents many problems for the user, but, as G. says, “it is quite extraordinary that he was able to make so much sense out of such difficult materials.” Although the manuscript was published in facsimile by HRAF in 1984, the present edition makes it considerably more accessible, readable, and reliable. In addition to meticu-

lously editing and cross-referencing Bloomfield’s entries, G. has corrected and refined many forms and glosses on the basis of his own recent fieldwork with speakers of Fox. He has also added tables of paradigms and a full English index (in which each word is also given in the traditional Fox syllabary). — Order from: Voices of Rupert’s Land, c/o Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada. Price in Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, US dollars to US addresses. Make checks payable to “Voices of Rupert’s Land Fund.”]

Western Abenaki Dictionary. Volume 1: Abenaki-English. Gordon M. Day. Mercury Series, Canadian Ethnology Service Paper 128. 538 pp. \$60 (CDN). [The first volume in Day’s monumental dictionary of Western Abenaki (spoken by the St. Francis Indians of Odanak, Quebec, and the Missisquoi Bay region of Lake Champlain). The usual front matter is followed by a list of selected roots, and then about 12,000 main entries arranged alphabetically. The second volume (English-Abenaki) will follow this year, and a volume of Western Abenaki texts has been announced. (From *Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics* 19(3), 1994.)— Order from: Mail Order Services, Canadian Museum of Civilization, 100 rue Laurier, C.P. 3100, Hull, Québec.]

A Grammar of Comanche. Jean Ormsbee Charney. *Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians*, Univ. of Nebraska Press, 1994. 273 pp. \$35. [A full descriptive grammar of Comanche, based on C.’s 1989 Univ. of Colorado dissertation. Phonology, morphology, and syntax are covered in a relatively theory-free format. C. compares the phonological processes of Comanche and Shoshone (the historically closest Numic language) and describes the phonetic changes leading to Comanche. The morphology is characterized by “a wealth of affixation,” including instrumental prefixes, postpositions, and verbal suffixes. Nominals are highly inflected. Syntactic topics covered include topicality, evidentials, and switch reference. — Order from: Univ. of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, NE 68588-0484 (tel: 800-755-1105).]

Western Shoshoni Grammar. Beverly Crum & Jon Dayley. *Boise State Univ., Occasional Papers and Monographs in Cultural Anthropology and Linguistics* 1, 1993. 295 pp. \$25.95. [A quite detailed, but lucidly written description of Western Shoshoni (a Central Numic dialect of Idaho and Nevada), intended for both native and nonnative speakers. Copious examples illustrate each section. Chapters cover: Shoshoni simple sentence structure; basic elaborations of Shoshoni sentences; pronouns; nouns; postpositions; verbs; adjectives; adverbs; coordination; complex sentences; and orthography and sound system. Three narrative texts are presented, with both free and interlinear translations. Also included is a glossary with about 2,000 entries. — Order from: Dept. of Anthropology, Boise State Univ., Boise, ID 83725.]

Koasati Dictionary. Geoffrey D. Kimball, with the assistance of Bel Abbey, Martha John, and Ruch Poncho. *Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians*, Univ. of Nebraska Press, 1994. 406 pp. \$50. [A full dictionary of the Muskogean language still spoken by upwards of 1,000 people in two commu-

nities in Texas and Louisiana. Based largely on his own fieldwork, but drawing also on the work of Mary Haas and John Swanton as well as 19th century collectors such as Brinton and Gatschet, the dictionary has over 5,000 primary entries. This is supplemented by a full English-Koasati section (not just an index), and a short (12-page) Grammatical Overview. — Order from: Univ. of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, NE 68588-0484 (tel: 800-755-1105).]

O Brave New Words! Native American Loanwords in Current English. Charles L. Cutler. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1994. 304 pp. \$24.95. [C. identifies more than 1,000 Indian, Eskimo and Aleut words in the American English vocabulary. C. sketches the historical contexts in which borrowing occurred, examines which semantic categories were emphasized, and notes the rate of borrowing. Fluctuations in borrowing, he argues, reflect crucial events in European settlement and changes in the relationship between whites and Indians, and borrowing continues today. C. also gives some attention to placenames of Native American origin, to Indian loanwords in Latin America, and to what he calls "Indianisms" (e.g., "forked tongue," "Happy Hunting Ground," and "Indian summer.") A glossary of borrowings provides dates of first recorded use, etymologies, and other information. — Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press, P.O. Box 787, Norman, OK 73019-0445 (tel: 1-800-627-7377). Add \$2.50 for postage and handling.]

A Retrospective of the Journal Anthropological Linguistics: Selected Papers, 1959-1985. [= *Anthropological Linguistics*, volume 35, 1993.] 555 pp. \$25. [30 classic articles from the first three decades of *AL*, representing all of the major interests of the journal. A retrospective essay by Dell Hymes serves as the introduction to the collection. Included are:

Historical Relationship: Mary R. Haas, "Tonkawa and Algonkian"; Dell H. Hymes, "Genetic Classification: Retrospect and Prospect"; Morris Swadesh, "The Mesh Principle in Comparative Linguistics"; A. L. Kroeber, "Powell and Henshaw: An Episode in the History of Ethnolinguistics"; Dell H. Hymes, "Kroeber, Powell, and Henshaw"; Henry M. Hoenigswald, "On the History of the Comparative Method"; Lyle Campbell, "Distant Genetic Relationship and the Maya-Chipaya Hypothesis"; and Carleton T. Hodge, "Indo-Europeans in the Near East."

Variation and Change in Language: Einar Haugen, "Planning for a Standard Language in Modern Norway"; Charles A. Ferguson, "The Language Factor in National Development"; John J. Gumperz, "Types of Linguistic Communities"; Uriel Weinreich, "Multilingual Dialectology and the New Yiddish Atlas"; Heinz Kloss, "Abstand and Ausbau Languages"; William W. Elmendorf, "Lexical and Cultural Change in Yukian"; Wick R. Miller, "The Death of a Language, or Serendipity among the Shoshoni"; Paul V. Kroskrity, "Aspects of Syntactic and Semantic Variation within the Arizona Tewa Speech Community"; and William W. Elmendorf, "Last Speakers and Language Change: Two Californian Cases."

Structure in Language: Zellig S. Harris, "The Transformational Model of Language Structure"; John R. Krueger, "Two Early Grammars of Cherokee"; C. F. Voegelin & F. M. Voegelin, "On the History of Structuralizing in Twentieth-Century America"; Ken Hale, "Linguistic Autonomy and the Linguistics of Carl Voegelin"; and Charles F. Voegelin & Leonard Bloomfield, "Correspondence in Ojibwa."

Language and Culture: George Peter Murdock, "Cross-Language Parallels in Parental Kin Terms"; Stanley Diamond, "Anaguta Cosmography: The Linguistics and Behavioral Implications"; Morris Swadesh, "On the Unit of Translation"; Dell H. Hymes, "On Typology of Cognitive Styles in Language (with Examples from Chinookan)"; Kenneth Burke, "What Are the Signs of What: A Theory of 'Entitlement'"; Patrick C. Douaud, "Métis: A Case of Triadic Linguistic Economy"; J. Hiram Wilson, "Visions of Heaven: Religious Community in a Swedish Commune"; and Joel C. Kuipers, "Matters of Taste in Weyéwa."

— Order from: *Anthropological Linguistics*, Student Building 130, Indiana University, Bloomington, IN 47405.]

Perspectives on the Southeast: Linguistics, Archaeology, and Ethnohistory. Edited by Patricia B. Kwachka. Southern Anthropological Society Proceedings 27, Univ. of Georgia Press, 1994. 166 pp. [Includes:

T. Dale Nicklas, "Linguistic Provinces of the Southeast at the Time of Columbus" (1-13); Jack Martin, "Modeling Language Contact in the Prehistory of the Southeastern United States" (14-24); Emanuel J. Drechsel, "Mobilier Jargon in the 'Prehistory' of Southeastern North America" (25-43); David H. Dye, "The Art of War in the Sixteenth-Century Central Mississippi Valley" (44-60); Michael P. Hoffman, "Ethnic Identities and Cultural Change in the Protohistoric Period of Eastern Arkansas" (61-70); Geoffrey Kimball, "Making the Connection: Is It Possible to Link the Koasati to an Archaeological Culture?" (71-79); Kenneth H. Carleton, "Where Did the Choctaw Come From? An Examination of Pottery in the Areas Adjacent to the Choctaw Homeland" (80-93); John H. Hann, "Leadership Nomenclature Among Spanish Florida Natives and Its Linguistic and Associational Implications" (94-105); Greg Keyes, "Myth and Social History in the Early Southeast" (106-115); Theda Perdue, "The Sequoyah Syllabary and Cultural Revitalization" (116-125); and John H. Moore, "Ethnoarchaeology of the Lamar Peoples" (126-142).

— Order from: Univ. of Georgia Press, 330 Research Dr., Athens, GA 30602-4091; tel: 706/369-6130.]

Textos y Gramática del Pima Bajo. Roberto Escalante H. & Zarina Estrada Fernández. Universidad de Sonora, 1993. 267 pp. No price indicated. [17 texts in Pima Bajo, on a variety of historic, ethnographic, and folkloric topics, collected by the senior author in southeastern Sonora in 1961-62. All are provided with full inter-linear translations and analyses. Also included are a brief sketch of phonology and morphology, and a lexicon of 1200 words.— Order from: Departamento de Letras y Lingüística, División de Humanidades y Bellas Artes, Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, México; fax: (91-62) 12-55-29.]

II Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste: Memorias. Volumes 1 and 2. Edited by Zarina Estrada Fernández. Universidad de Sonora, 1994. 366 pp. & 382 pp. No price indicated. [Proceedings of a conference held in Hermosillo, Sonora, in November 1992, bringing together specialists on Spanish, general linguistics, and the indigenous languages of Mexico and adjacent areas in the U.S. Southwest. Papers on American Indian languages include:

(Volume 1.) *Uto-Aztecan languages:* Burt Bascom, "La conjugación de conjunciones en el tepahuán del norte"; Laura Campuzano Volpe,

"Algunas convenciones ortográficas idiosincráticas para el tepehuano del sur de Durango"; Karen Dakin, "Orígenes yutoaztecas de los prefijos objeto del náhuatl"; Roberto Escalante H., "Los dialectos del guarijío (warihio)"; Zarina Estrada Fernández, "Problemas teóricos en el estudio dialectológico de aspectos sintácticos del pima bajo"; Virginia Flores Flores & Laura Campuzano Volpe, "Tipos de predicado con cópula en el tepehuano del sur de Durango"; Ken Hale, "La naturaleza sintáctica de la estructura argumental"; Jane H. Hill, "Fast and Slow in Tohono O'odham"; T. Givón, "Nominalized clauses in Ute: The diachronic seesaw of finite structure"; Wick R. Miller, "Clasificación de las lenguas del yutoazteca meridional"; Doris Payne, "Menciones no referenciales en o'odham"; and Thomas Willett, "Los morfemas gramaticales de persona y número en el tepehuán del sureste."

(Volume 2.) *Other languages*: Fidencio Briceño Chel, "La posesión en el maya yucateco"; Cristina Buenrostro D., "El cambio de voz en chuj"; Mary B. Moser & Steve A. Marlett, "Los números en seri"; Willem J. de Reuse, "Guillemín's Mexican Apache vocabulary"; and Roberto Zavala, "Se les está moviendo el tapete: Gramaticalización de verbos de movimiento en akateko." — *Discourse Analysis*: Bárbara Cifuentes & Valentín Peralta, "¿Lengua náhuatl o lengua mexicana? Una disensión en el siglo XIX"; and Roberto Flores Ortiz, "Intensivo y frecuentativo en el náhuatl clásico." — *Ethnolinguistics*: Mauricio J. Mixco, "Etnosemántica del parentesco kiliwa."

— Order from: Departamento de Letras y Lingüística, División de Humanidades y Bellas Artes, Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, México; fax: (91-62) 12-55-29.]

Gramática Muisca. Angel López-García. LINCOS Studies in Native American Linguistics 1, 1994. 120 pp. DM 38/\$24/£15.20. [A grammatical sketch of an extinct Chibchan language of Colombia, the first number in LINCOS EUROPA's new series of short descriptive or theoretical studies in Native American languages and linguistics.

La presente gramática se ha realizado cotejando las cuatro versiones manuscritas existentes e intentando reconstruir lo que sería el sistema gramatical muisca tras hacer abstracción de las distorsiones que el modelo latino de las "Artes" misioneras ha introducido en el mismo. Para ello se ha adoptado un punto de vista cognitivo y pragmático susceptible de relacionar la lingüística con la etnología. En cada caso se trata de determinar la contribución de los distintos procedimientos gramaticales al establecimiento de las escenas verbales que cada secuencia refleja. La obra consta de seis partes: Introducción, Método, Verbo, Nombre, Especificadores y Oración.

— Order from: LINCOS EUROPA, P.O. Box 1316, D-85703 Unterschleissheim/München, Germany (fax: +49 89 3148909). Payment by credit card, check (+US\$2), Eurocheck, International Money Order, or cash.

Andean Oral Traditions — Discourse and Literature / Tradiciones Orales Andinas — Discurso y Literatura. Edited by Margot Beyersdorff & Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Sáenz. Bonner Amerikanistische Studien/Estudios Americanistas de Bonn, 24. 1994. 306 pp. DM 51. [The papers in this volume — originally delivered in a symposium during the 47th International Congress of Americanists (New Orleans, 1991) — reflect a broad spectrum of approaches to the understanding and interpretation of Andean verbal art. The authors include linguists, literary scholars, and anthropologists, and their different academic backgrounds are

apparent in their different approaches to a variety of texts. Among the materials examined are colonial and modern narratives in Quechua, Aymara and Spanish, as well as lexical data from Quechua, and they employ both synchronic and diachronic analyses. Contributions include:

Willem F. H. Adelaar, "La expresión de conceptos abstractos y generales en quechua: visión diacrónica"; Margot Beyersdorff, "The Meeting of Two Imperial Languages in the Quechua-Spanish *Vocabulario* of Diego González Holguín"; Lucy T. Briggs, "El k'arik'ari en dos textos de lengua aymara: análisis morfosintáctico y del discurso"; Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Sáenz, "El arte verbal de los textos quechuas de Huarochirí (Perú, siglo XVII) reflejado en la organización del discurso y en los medios estilísticos"; Claudette K. Columbus, "Curious Confessions: Cristóbal Choquecaxa, Informant and Actor of Huarochirí"; Grady Hillman, "*Aldeas sumergidas: Lot's Wife and Water Rights*"; Rosaleen Howard-Malverde, "'La gente más bien hace guerra con los cuentos': estrategias narrativas en una comunidad quechua del Perú central"; Roswitha Hartmann, "Tradiciones quechua narrativas y su documentación"; Silvia Nagy, "*Apu Ollantay* y las circunstancias de su creación"; and Monica Barnes, "The Gilcrease Inca Portraits and the Historical Tradition of Guaman Poma de Ayala."

— Order from: HOLOS Verlag, Ermekeilstr. 15, 53113 Bonn, Germany (tel: 0228-263020; fax: 0228-212435.)]

Las Lenguas Indígenas Sudamericanas en la Actualidad: Diccionario Etnolingüístico Clasificadorio y Guía Bibliográfica.

Alain Fabre. Privately printed, 1994. 870 pp., 2 volumes. DM 144. [General bibliography of South American Indian languages, with a "classificatory dictionary" giving information on geographic location, nomenclature, number of speakers, bibliography, and other topics for 406 languages and ethnic groups. — Order from the author at: Paatsamankuja 1 C 13, FIN-36220 Kangasala, Finland.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

34.1-4 (1992) [published July 1994]

Florence M. Voegelin Memorial Volume

Dorothea V. Kaschube, "Remembering Flo" (9-14)

Eric P. Hamp, "For Flo" (15-18) [The meaning of "anthropological linguistics" is illustrated by examples from the historical linguistics of Indo-European kinship terms.]

Pamela Bunte & Robert Franklin, "You Can't Get There From Here: Southern Paiute Testimony as Intercultural Communication" (19-44) [Cultural, linguistic, and communicative style dimensions of depositions in a federal land claims case.]

Dell Hymes, "Helén Sekaquaptewa's 'Coyote and the Birds': Rhetorical Analysis of a Hopi Coyote Story" (45-72) [Quotatives serve to mark relations among verses and stanzas in a Hopi text.]

Virginia Hymes & Hazel Suppah, "How Long Ago We Got Lost: A Warm Springs Sahaptin Narrative" (73-83) [A narrative of personal experience shows many of the rhetorical patterns—and the individual style of the narrator—as do myth tellings.]

M. Dale Kinkade, "Kinship Terminology in Upper Chehalis in a Historical Framework" (84-103) [Comparative data sheds light on the unusual

- pattern of Upper Chehalis sibling terminology.]
- Paul V. Kroskrity, "Arizona Tewa Public Announcements: Form, Function, and Linguistic Ideology" (104-116) [Structure and use of a formal speech genre, and consideration of the "linguistic ideology" that adopts kiva speech as a model for more secular speech acts.]
- Anthony Mattina & Clara Jack, "Okanagan-Colville Kinship Terms" (117-137) [The rich system of Okanagan-Colville terms of address and reference reflects a complex social system.]
- Mauricio J. Mixco, "The Role of Metaphor in Kiliwa Kinship and Religion" (138-158) [The meaning and grammatical structure of a term for an aboriginal wooden idol is elucidated by certain kinship terms and the metaphors embodied in them.]
- Colette Craig & Kenneth Hale, "A Possible Macro-Chibchan Etymon" (173-201) [The verbal suffix *-i* may constitute morphosyntactic evidence for the affiliation of the Misumalpan languages with Macro-Chibchan.]
- Douglas R. Parks & Raymond J. DeMallie, "Sioux, Assiniboine, and Stoney Dialects: A Classification" (233-255) [The findings of a dialect survey reveal the inadequacy of the *D-N-L* classification and the term "Nakota Sioux," and throw light on the relationship of Yankton to Yanktonai, Yanktonai to Assiniboine, and Assiniboine to Stoney.]
- James L. Armagost & John E. McLaughlin, "Taps and Spirants in Numic Languages" (277-292) [Although Numicists from Sapir on have considered them to be such, the alveolar taps of the Numic languages are not part of a spirant series. Rather, they result from a distinct rule that bleeds spirantization.]
- Jorigine Bender & Akira Y. Yamamoto, "Hualapai Verbs of Being, Doing, and Saying: Transitivity and Auxiliaries" (293-310) [The selection of an auxiliary verb in Hualapai is usually determined by the semantic features of the main verb. Unexpected selections are best explained by the speaker's attitude toward the event described.]
- Charles F. Hockett, "Direction in the Algonquian Verb: A Correction" (311-315) [H. corrects a long-standing misinterpretation of his 1966 diagram of the categories of person and gender that are shown morphologically in Potawatomi (and other Central Algonquian) transitive verbs.]
- LaVerne Masayeva Jeanne, "Case, Switch Reference, and the Hopi Relative Clause" (316-323) [An apparent restriction on relative clause formation in Hopi is better explained as an instance of the well-known phenomenon of case conflict.]
- A. Wesley Jones, "The Hidatsa 'Approximative': Morphology, Phonology, Semantics—and an Approximate Look at Ablaut" (324-337) [Hidatsa has 5 approximative morphemes (expressing "almost," "nearly," "kind of," etc.). Flo Voegelin's careful observation of their forms and her notation of slight semantic differences allow Hidatsa ablaut to be viewed in a new light.]
- Herbert Landar, "Hopi Number" (338-349) [A featural analysis facilitates a comparison of Hopi and Navajo number categories and lays the groundwork for the exploration of cross-cultural communicative efficiency.]
- Oswald Werner, "Hierarchic Ambiguity and Classification" (350-376) [A consideration of situations in folk taxonomies where the same term designates both genus and species, with examples from Navajo and English.]

35.1-4 (1993) [published August 1994]

A Retrospective of the Journal Anthropological Linguistics: Selected Papers, 1959-1985

[For contents see "Recent Publications" above.]

36.2 (Summer 1994):

Pamela Munro, "Gulf and Yuki-Gulf" (125-222) [M. reviews the linguistic evidence for the Gulf group of Southeastern languages and evaluates Greenberg's (originally Swadesh's) proposal that these languages are

genetically linked to the Yukian languages of California. M. finds the evidence "sufficient . . . to warrant continued examination of the data."] Zarina Estrada F., "Pima Bajo Dialectal Variation" (223-239) [A study of Pima Bajo dialects in Sonora, Mexico, shows that social networks among communities must be taken into account in explaining variation.]

Anthropological Science [Anthropological Society of Nippon, c/o Business Center for Academic Societies Japan, Hongkomagome 5-16-9, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113, JAPAN]

102.3 (July 1994):

John D. Bengston, "Edward Sapir and the 'Sino-Dene' Hypothesis" (207-230) [Sapir proposed—and never retracted the claim—that the Na-Dene languages of North America are genetically related to Sino-Tibetan. This can be seen as an early version of "Dene-Caucasian." B. presents 68 resemblant sets, some from Sapir's notes, some from other sources.]

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

60.3 (July 1994):

Willem J. de Reuse, "Noun Incorporation in Lakota Siouan" (199-260) [An exhaustive description of the phonology and morphosyntax of Lakota NI. Some attention is also given to the functional purpose of Lakota NI in terms of Mithun's typology, and to idiomatic usages of NI constructions.]

Steve Parker, "Laryngeal Codas in Chamicuro" (261-271) [In a Maipuran Arawakan language of the Amazonian lowlands of E Peru /ʔ/ and /h/ show unusual behavior in syllable-final position.]

Charles Andrew Hofling & Fernando L. Ojeda, "Yucatec Maya Imperatives and Other Manipulative Language" (272-294) [A detailed description of imperatives and related constructions in Yucatec, with a brief discussion of the functional parameters involved and their significance.]

Marc Picard, "On the Evidence of PA *s to Arapaho /n/" (295-299) [The shift of PA word-initial *s to Arapaho /n/ could not have occurred "in one fell swoop." P. proposes that the two sounds are linked by a series of changes that are "natural, minimal, and well attested in other languages."]

Language Sciences [Elsevier Science Inc., 660 White Plains Road, Tarrytown NY 10591-5153, USA]

16.1 (1994):

Philip W. Davis, "The universality of ROLE systems" (161-212) [Data *inter alia* from Alabama and Bella Coola.]

James E. Copeland, "Unmotivated free alternation in Tarahumara: the principle of emergence in language" (213-227)

Revista Andina [Centro de Estudios Regionales Andinos "Bar-tolomé de las Casas", Cusco, Peru]

12.1 (Julio 1994):

Willem F. H. Adelaar, "La procedencia dialectal del manuscrito de Huarochirí en base a sus características lingüísticas" (137-154) [The distinctive Quechua of the Huarochirí manuscript of the early 17th century is not a "mixed dialect", but rather is similar to a conservative dialect of Quechua IIB.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 54(12) through 55(2), June-August 1994, and other sources.

Faries, Emily J. Ed.D., Univ. of Toronto, 1991. *Language Education for Northern Native Children*. 138 pp. [An examination of language conflict in the education of aboriginal children in Kashechewan, Ontario. Although their first language is Cree, children are taught in English, and while Cree is taught as a subject it does not play a significant role in the curriculum. F. concludes that the education system is not adequately meeting the linguistic needs of students. The Native language should be used as the medium of instruction early grades, with the gradual introduction of English taught with ESL techniques and materials relevant to the northern Native context. DAI 53(8):2717-A.] [Order # DA NN69316]

Hunt, Katharine D. Ph.D., Univ. of British Columbia, 1993. *Clause Structure, Agreement, and Case in Gitksan*. 280 pp. [Despite claims and surface appearance to the contrary, the structure of Gitksan sentences, H. argues, conforms to the constraints proposed in normal Government and Binding Theory. She shows that other proposed models (e.g., ergative or non-configurational sentence structures) are not motivated by compelling evidence. In particular she reviews the proposal that Gitksan is a pronominal argument language, concluding that the data are more consistent with a conservative G & B account. DAI 55(2):267-A.] [Order # DA NN85397]

Luykx, Aurolyn. Ph.D., Univ. of Texas at Austin, 1993. *The Citizen Factory: Language, Labor and Identity in Bolivian Rural Teacher Education*. 557 pp. [In Bolivia, the most heavily indigenous of all Latin American countries, schooling has been crucial to the attempted integration of indigenous peoples into the criollo/mestizo dominated "national culture." As the main avenue of higher education, teacher training institutions have been central to this development. The "new class" of indigenous rural schoolteachers must learn to reconcile the conflict between the cultural and linguistic foundations of indigenous identity and the national and professional identities they must construct in the discourse of the classroom. The schisms that run throughout Bolivian society are reflected in this social microcosm. DAI 54(12):4498-A.] [Order # DA 9413548]

Zamponi, Raoul. Tesi di laurea in lettere, Università degli studi di Roma "La Sapienza", 1993-94. *Culture e lingue nell'antropologia culturale americana dei fondatori: L'origine delle somiglianze linguistiche in Boas, Sapir e Kroeber*. 474 pp. [A review of the debate between Boas and his early students concerning the origin of linguistic similarities among American Indian languages. Are they mainly due to borrowing (as Boas maintained) or may they be used to support claims of genetic relationship? — For further information contact: Anthony Mattina, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. (An Italian tesi di laurea is roughly equivalent to an MA thesis.)]

[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

CD-ROM Development

Chuck Coker (cjcoker@csupomona.edu) writes:

My wife and I have started a computer consulting business, *Muscupiabe Software*, and also do business under the names Muscupiabe Books, and Indigenous Languages Project. The Indigenous Languages Project deals with languages and other linguistic information about languages native to the Western Hemisphere (although primarily the United States, Canada, and Mexico).

A project that we are currently working on is an interactive, instructional CD-ROM for the IBM-compatible computer that helps teach a language to anyone who is interested enough to try it out. This is our first "electronic book," but once the first is finished we should be able to produce others fairly rapidly. Living in San Bernardino, California, our first book will most likely be a Southern California language. However, we are interested in any information we can gather on any language. Our e-book will be similar to *Quick and Easy Spanish*, a CD-ROM published by SoftBooks, Inc., in Lake Forest, California. We plan on improving on the format of the Spanish e-book when doing indigenous languages. We are including visual words, spoken words by a native speaker (need a sound card for this), drawings and photographs, and short video clips. Anybody with ideas on how we can make a superior product is encouraged to send suggestions to us at <cjcoker@csupomona.edu>.

Since computer publications on indigenous languages are rarely commercially viable, our project is more a labor of love than anything else. We need all the contacts we can get, as well as information on other similar projects. We also have a bulletin board system that will be online shortly at 909/882-7226. (Our snail-mail address is: P.O. Box 2931, San Bernardino, California 92406-2931.)

In case you are wondering about the word *Muscupiabe*, there used to be a Serrano village named Amuscupiabit on the site where our house now stands. As I understand it, the missionaries destroyed the village around 1800 in an effort to convert the inhabitants.

"Greenberg" Software Available

Jacques Guy (Telecom Research Laboratories, PO Box 249 Clayton 3168 Australia; j.guy@trl.oz.au) has developed CHANCE, a program to test "Greenberg-style" hypotheses of genetic relatedness. He writes:

In their article entitled "Linguistic Origins of Native Americans" (*Scientific American*, November 1992, pp.60-65) Joseph Greenberg and Merritt Ruhlen claimed that the resemblances they found between Amerindian languages and Indo-European, Semitic, and Dravidian languages stood only an infinitesimally small probability of being due to chance, and therefore must reflect common origin or borrowing. The mathematical formula for computing the probabilities of chance resemblances becomes intractable almost as soon as one attempts to allow for semantic shifts. Simulating accidental matches, however, is a simple task, even though it can be computationally expensive. But in these days when personal computers sell for a song and outperform the mainframes of my student days, this is of little consideration.

CHANCE is a Monte-Carlo simulation which lets you investigate the effects of chance resemblances between up to 40 unrelated languages each represented by up to 500 words or features (grammatical, phonological, or syntactic), and the effects allowing for semantic shifts when looking for resemblances. A complete discussion of the algorithm

implemented in CHANCE, and of the estimations of probabilities of chance resemblances, and results of several thousand iterations mimicking the data presented by Greenberg and Ruhlen will be published in the first 1995 issue of *Anthropos* (March 1995) under the title "The Incidence of Chance Resemblances on Language Comparison."

CHANCE is freely available in file chance01.zip in directory pc/linguistics of the anonymous ftp site garbo.uwasa.fi (University of Vaasa, Finland).

PC Newsletter

We have given a lot of publicity in the Corner to *NOAM* (Notes On Apple Macintosh), SIL's very useful newsletter for Macintosh using linguists. John Koontz reminds us that SIL also publishes a monthly PC newsletter, *NOC* (Notes on Computing). Subscriptions (\$12/year) are available from: NOC, Box 248, Waxhaw, North Carolina 28173-0248.

How to Get IT

SIL distributes two very useful tools for linguistic work: *IT* and *SHOEBOX*.

IT (pronounced /ay tiy/) is a set of software tools for developing a corpus of annotated interlinear texts. *IT* performs two main tasks: (1) it maintains the vertical alignment of the interlinear annotations, and (2) it stores all word and morpheme annotations in a lexical database thus enabling semi-automatic glossing. *IT* supports up to 14 levels of aligning text annotations and up to 8 different freeform (nonaligning) annotations. The interlinear text file produced by *IT* is a plain ASCII text file that is accessible to other text-processing software.

The basic MS-DOS version of *IT* is distributed by SIL as *How to Use IT: a Guide to Interlinear Text Processing*, by Gary F. Simons and Larry Versaw (Ver. 1.2, 1992, 372 pages, \$60).

SIL also distributes *IT: Interlinear Text Processing on the Macintosh*, by Gary F. Simons and John V. Thompson (one diskette, \$10). This is the same software as described above, but supplied with an on-line manual in the form of a HyperCard stack (requires HyperCard version 2, or HyperCard Player).

Postage for the DOS version is \$3.50, and for the Mac diskette is \$2.75. Order from: International Academic Bookstore, Summer Institute of Linguistics, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236-5628 (tel: 214/709-2404; fax: 214/709-2433; e-mail: <Keith.Gonzalez@sil.org> or <Academic.Books@sil.org>).

The basic Macintosh version is *How to Use IT: Interlinear Text Processing on the Macintosh*, by Gary F. Simons and John V. Thompson (Edmonds, WA: Linguist's Software, 1988; 363 pages, \$199.95). Order from: Linguist's Software, P.O. Box 580, Edmonds, WA 98020-0580 (tel: 206-775-1130; fax: 206-771-5911).

IT, *Shoobox*, and other SIL software is available by anonymous ftp from SIL's own ftp site, sil.org [198.213.4.1]. When you connect, it is suggested that you get the files 00readmc.txt and 00indx.txt first.

Macintosh *IT* is also available on SIL's ftp site. There is no Mac version of *Shoobox*. There is a program called *MacLex* which manages lexicon files, but it is only author-supported (i.e. it is not supported by SIL).

More on TrueType Fonts

• Rand Valentine (rvalent@julian.uwo.ca) has come across some good truetype and postscript syllabic fonts at a very good price, and passes along the following information:

AlgonquianSyllabics and InuitSyllabics fonts have been developed (in both TrueType and PostScript formats) by the Canadian Bible Society. These fonts produce high quality output to LaserWriters and other laser printers, PostScript devices such as Linotronic™ and Centronic™ Type-setting equipment and other compatible printers, plus the StyleWriter™ and the ImageWriter™ or any compatible ink-jet or dot matrix printer. The TrueType format is preferred whenever a large selection of bitmap sizes may be required. The PostScript fonts (Type 1) are complete with Macintosh screen fonts of various sizes. The InuitSyllabics font follows the Iqaluit keyboard with the exception that proper single and double opening and closing quotes have been added. Each font family includes normal and bold styles.

There are both Macintosh (PostScript and TrueType) and Windows (TrueType only) versions of the fonts. In correspondence to me, the C.B.S. writes: "It is difficult to give assurance that the font will work correctly within every Windows application. We have realized that some applications do not display all of the characters in the high address locations (127-255) correctly."

The Algonquian font set seems to include a full complement of Eastern and Western finals, as well as the "kw" character used by Eastern Cree writers. There are very pretty curly quotes. The design looks good to me, although I've not had a chance to work with the font yet. I can't say anything about kerning at present, often a significant problem with syllabic fonts. The "sh" series is a little too straight, reflecting the font designer's view, perhaps, that mechanically printed characters should mimic handwritten ones (what a wonderful can of worms this issue is re: language and authority!).

The layout does not put the numbers in their normal character positions, which I dislike, since it means that math operations in word-processors won't work properly with these fonts. But this is a minor complaint.

These fonts are available from: Canadian Bible Society, Syllabic Fonts, 150 Edna St., Kitchener, Ontario N2H-6S1, Canada (tel: 519/741-8285; fax: 519/741-8285). To cover development costs, there is a basic charge for either AlgonquianSyllabics or InuitSyllabics of Cdn \$20 for individuals and Cdn \$50 for institutional, commercial and government site use.

• Lloyd Anderson (ccoling@applelink.apple.com) wants us to know that his company, Ecological Linguistics, although specializing in Macintosh fontware, also provides most alphabets for Windows. In the particular case of the *IPATimes* and the *LucidaSans*®, there is extensive keyboarding information for use of the ALT-numeric keypad, very well organized by categories of base letters and diacritics for ease of finding any element desired. Only minimal keyboarding and code table information has been provided in the past for the wider range of alphabets. This may change late this year.

• Thibaud Salle <c2040@er.uqam.ca> points out that there is a shareware for translating True Type fonts from Windows to Macintosh and back. The name is TTConverter on Mac.

Unicode Tutorial

The Unicode Consortium has announced the limited availability of an implementers' tutorial, *Introduction to Unicode*™. (Unicode is an international character encoding standard that encompasses all the world's scripts in a 16-bit code space. It is code-for-code identical with the international standard ISO 10646, of which it is effectively a subset.) This tutorial, written by Glenn Adams of Metis Technology, Inc., has been used at several recent Unicode Implementers' Workshops. It presents an in-depth discussion of the architectural features of the Unicode Standard and how they relate to the writing systems of the world. It begins with a survey

of the requirements of different scripts and writing systems, continuing with a discussion of what character codes represent and a detailed look at the individual features of the Unicode Standard. The book (spiral bound, 207 pp.) is available for \$40 plus \$6.96 shipping from: Unicode, Inc., P.O. Box 700519, San Jose, CA 95170-0519 (unicode-inc@unicode.org).

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.

Creek (Muskogee)

Margaret McKane Mauldin has finished the first volume of her three volume collection of Creek hymns, *Vkvsamet Yvhikeyvres* [Believing, We will Sing]. Included is a description of the Creek alphabet, a foreward describing the importance of songs in Mauldin's childhood, twenty-five hymns written in traditional Creek spelling (divided into syllables), and an index. The book comes with a cassette of Mauldin singing the hymns and is designed for those learning Creek hymns for the first time. In the U.S., send \$15 + \$2 handling to Margaret Mauldin, Rt 4 Box 49, Okemah, OK 74859.

Ingalik (Deg Xinag)

The Alaska Native Language Center has recently issued a 90-page introductory booklet on Ingalik Athabaskan phonetics and practical writing, *Deg Xinag Dindlidin/Deh Xinag Literacy Manual*, compiled by Sharon Hargus and Alice Taff, with Ingalik words, texts, and English translations by Alta Jerue and Hannah Maillellc. The booklet costs \$4. There are two cassette tapes to accompany it, available for \$4 each (marginal notes in the booklet tell where each tape begins and ends). Shipping and handling is \$3.50 extra. Order from: ANLC, Univ. of Alaska, P.O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680.

Canadian Languages

The *Ken-Ta-Soo-Win Database Project* (Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre, Timmins, Ontario) maintains a directory of teaching materials for the Native languages of Canada. It was developed to aid teachers, students, and others working with Native languages to find appropriate resources, and covers all dialects and proficiency levels. Anyone working with a Canadian language is invited to register their materials with the Project. An update of recent acquisitions is now in progress, but it is anticipated that copies will be ready for distribution soon. For further information, write or call: Ms. Jameson C. Brant, Database Coordinator, Ojibway & Cree Cultural Centre, 43 Balsam St South, Timmins, Ontario P4N 2C7, Canada (705/267-7911).

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 (July 1 to September 30, 1994)

Brinkman, Raymond — 1803 W. Knox, Spokane, WA 99205
de Avila B., Alejandro — 653 62nd St., Apt. 2, Oakland, CA 94609
Dembling, Jonathan — 5 Hancock St. #2, Somerville, MA 02144
Ennis-McMillan, Michael C. — 206 Jones St., Lansing, MI 48912-1821
Flores Farfan, Jose Antonio — Dept. of General Linguistics, Univ. of Amsterdam, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
James, Deborah — Div. of Humanities, Univ. of Toronto, Scarborough Campus, Scarborough, Ontario M1C 1A4, CANADA
Mauldin, Margaret — Rt. 4, Box 49, Okemah, OK 74859
McHenry, Tracey — 615 North Street, Apt. 3, Lafayette, IN 47901-1155
Morgan, Lisa — 7493 S. Yale, Tulsa, OK 74136-7021
Oquendo, Luis — Apartado Postal 1490, Maracaibo, VENEZUELA
Schleicher, Charles — 5726 Pembroke Dr., Madison, WI 53711-5226
Shoaps, Robin — 708 Bolton Walk #104, Goleta, CA 93117

New Addresses (since July 1, 1994)

Anderson, Troy — 3201 Tremont, North Bend, OR 97459
Armagost, James L. — 926 Digby Road, Mt. Vernon, WA 98273
Breinig, Jeane — 1023 Arctic Circle, Juneau, AK 99801-8754
Brockman, L. — Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Cincinnati, P.O. Box 210380, Cincinnati OH 45221-0380
Campbell, Lyle — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch, NEW ZEALAND
Carlberger, Alice M. — Baggensvägen 42, S-13247 Saltsjö-B00, SWEDEN
Chapin, Paul G. — Linguistics Program, National Science Foundation, Room 995, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, VA 22230
de Gerdes, Marta Lucia — 7131 Wood Hollow #156, Austin, TX 78731
de León, Lourdes — Linguistics, Reed College, Portland, OR 97202
Dedenbach-Salazar, Dr. Sabine — Dorotheenstr. 72, D-53111 Bonn, GERMANY
Gleach, Frederic W. — Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, Transylvania Univ., Lexington, KY 40508
Kahrel, Peter — Lowgill End Barn, Lowgill, Lancaster LA2 8QZ, ENGLAND
Kroeber, Paul — 1826 Vernon St. NW #204, Washington, DC 20009
Kupfer, Katharina — Rudower Str. 31, D-33619 Bielefeld, GERMANY
Langacker, Ronald — 7381 Rue Michael, La Jolla, CA 92037
Liedtke, Stefan — Rosenheimerstr. 8, D-81669 München, GERMANY
Maia, Marcus — Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Museo Nacional - Setor de Linguística, Quinta da Boa Vista s/n - 20942, Rio de Janeiro-RJ, BRAZIL
Massoni, Maria do Carmo — Allmandring 6, 70569 Stuttgart, GERMANY
Mattina, Anthony — Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812
Moore, Patrick — Yukon Native Lg. Centre, Box 2799, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5K4, CANADA
Mueller, Richard — Box 188, Eastlake, CO 80614
Ono, Tsuyoshi — East Asian Studies, Franklin 404, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721
Poser, William — First Nations Studies, Univ. of Northern British Columbia, 3333 University Way, Prince George, B.C. V2N 4Z9, Canada
Redden, James E. — English Dept., Alcorn State Univ., Lorman, MS 39096
Rude, Noel — Depto. de Lingüística, Univ. de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, MEXICO
Sánchez, Norie W. — 11526 Falling Leaves Dr., Charlotte, NC 28277
Weir, Helen — 8 Thornhill Grove, Barnetts Road, Belfast BT5 7BN, N. IRELAND

New or Corrected E-Mail Addresses (since July 1, 1994)

- Aikhenvald, Alexandra Y. aikaling@fac.anu.edu.au
- Bach, Emmon bach@unbc.edu
- Brockman, L. brockml@ucbeh.san.uc.edu
- Campbell, Lyle l.campbell@csc.canterbury.ac.nz
- Cleary, Ron ron_cleary@north60.gov.nt.ca
- Comrie, Bernard comrie@bcf.usc.edu
- Crook, Harold hccrook@hup.ucla.edu
- Davis, Philip pwd@ricevm1.rice.edu
- de Avila, Alejandro avila@qal.berkeley.edu
- de Gerdes, Marta Lucia moncada@utxvms.cc.utexas.edu
- Dembling, Jonathan bruce@ksgbbs.harvard.edu
- Flores Farfan, Jose A. jaflores@alf.let.uva.nl
- Grant, Anthony P. a.p.grant@bradford.ac.uk
- Haviland, John johnh@mpi.nl [to 12/15/94]
- Kahrel, Peter p.kahrel@lancaster.ac.uk
- Keeling, Richard ibvprhk@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
- Kroeber, Paul kroeber@simnh.si.edu
- Kupfer, Katharina kupfer@nov1.lili.uni-bielefeld.de
- Leman, Wayne wayne.leman@sil.org
- Mattina, Anthony li_am@selway.umt.edu
- Maxwell, Judith M. maxwell@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu
- McDonough, Joyce mcdonoug@ling.ohio-state.edu
- McHenry, Tracey mchenry@mace.cc.purdue.edu
- Miyaoka, Osahito 51869@sakura.kudpc.kyoto-u.ac.jp
- Morgan, Lisa l.m.morgan@genie.geis.com
- Norcross, Amoena B. anorcross@tricity.tricity.tec.sc.us
- Oltrogge, David (WINAK) doltro@uvg.edu.gt
- O'Mcara, John jomeara@flash.lakeheadu.ca
- Poser, Bill poser@unbc.edu
- Powell, Jay jpowell@unix.ubc.ca
- Rude, Noel nrude@sonora.mx
- Schleicher, Charles schleich@macc.wisc.edu
- Silverthorne, Joyce skegw!joyce_silverthorne@uugw.umt.edu
- Urban, Greg gurban@sas.upenn.edu

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). 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 28-29, 1995, in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the 1995 Linguistic Institute. Contact: Sally Midgette, P.O. Bag One, Roswell, NM 88202 (e-mail: smidge@carina.unm.edu).

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. \$4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, Yukon Native Language Centre, Box 2799, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5K4, Canada.

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. More than 100 titles in print. Contact: Alaska Native Language Center, U of Alaska, P.O. Box 757680 Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (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. The 9th Conference was held at Arctic College, Iqaluit, Northwest Territories, Canada, on June 12-15, 1994 (see News From Regional Groups, this issue). The 10th Inuit Studies Conference will be held at the Memorial U of Newfoundland during the second half of August, 1996. For further information contact: Dr. Irene Mazurkewich, D of Linguistics, Memorial U, St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9, CANADA (tel: 709/737-8134; fax: 709/737-4000; e-mail: linguist@mun.ca).

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).

Tusagatsait. Newsletter on Inuktitut linguistics. Free on request. Editor: Doug Hitch. Contact: Language Bureau, Govt of the NWT, POBox 1320, Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2L9, Canada.

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1994 meeting will take place at the Charter House Hotel, Winnipeg, Manitoba, October 28-30. Contributors should send title and abstract by Sept. 1 to: David H. Pentland, Dept of Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada (tel: 204/474-9596; internet: david_pentland@umanitoba.ca).

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. Volume 24 (1992) is \$30. Write: David Pentland, 194 Oak Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3M 3R4, Canada (david_pentland@umanitoba.ca). 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. The 1995 meeting (the 30th) will be held at the U of Victoria (Victoria, B.C.), August 10-12, 1995. Contact: Thomas M. Hess, Dept of Linguistics, U of Victoria, P.O. Box 3045, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3P4, Canada (email: taylorr@amtsi.bc.ca).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. The 1995 meeting will be held at UCLA. Contact: Lynn Gamble, D of Anthropology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on pre-history and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1995 meeting will be held on July 5-6 in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: Victor Golla, D of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521 (gollav@axe.humboldt.edu).

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Three volumes in print: 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), and 1993 (\$16). Order 1988 and 1989 volumes from: Dept of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Prices postpaid. Order 1993 volume from: SCOIL, D of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley, CA 94720 (add \$1.50 for postage).

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. Next meeting (tentative): July 11-12, 1995, at the U of New Mexico, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: Randy Graczyk, St. Charles Mission, P.O. Box 29, Pryor, MT 59066.

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 took place at the U of Kansas, Oct 14-15, and featured a special session on the Languages of the Southeast [see "News From Regional Groups" above.]

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 was held in Reno, Nevada [see "News From Regional Groups" above]. The 1995 meeting will be held on July 3-4 in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: Jane Hill, D of Anthropology, U of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (jhil@anthro.srizona.edu).

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, C. U., 04510 México, DF, MEXICO.

Kiowa-Tanoan and Keresan Conference. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer, usually at the U of New Mexico. The 1995 meeting will take place in Albuquerque on June 26-27, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: Laurel Watkins, Dept of Anthropology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80903 (lwatkins@cc.colorado.edu).

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* took place in San Pedro Sacatepéquez, Department of San Marcos, Guatemala, from July 4-8, 1994. For information: 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. \$5/year to US (\$8 foreign air mail). 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, 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 was 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 was held in Sweden, July 4 - 9, 1994 [see "News and Announcements" above].

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

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