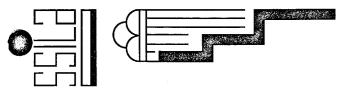
THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF THE AMERICAS



NEWSLETTER XIV:3

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SSILA BUSINESS

SSILA Elections

A ballot for the 1995 SSILA elections, and information on the candidates, is enclosed with this Newsletter. Members should return their completed ballots to the SSILA Secretary-Treasurer no later than December 21, 1995. The results of the election will be announced at the Annual Business Meeting in San Diego, January 6.

34th CAIL Scheduled

The two independently organized sessions that constitute the 34th Conference on American Indian Languages at this fall's annual meeting of American Anthropological Association in Washington have been scheduled for Saturday afternoon, November 18. Both sessions, and the CAIL Forum that will immediately precede them, will meet in the Georgetown East Room of the Washington Hilton.

The Category Irrealis in American Indian Languages, organized by Harriet E. Manelis Klein, will be held from 1:45 to 4 pm. It will include papers by M. Dale Kinkade, Arthur P. Sorensen, Catherine A. Callaghan, Andrew Hofling, Katherine L. Hall, Alejandra Vidal & Harriet Klein, Laura Martin, and Edward H. Bendix.

Structure and Stylistics of Native American Discourse, organized by Pamela Bunte, will immediately follow, from 4 to 6:45 pm. It will include papers by Catherine S. Fowler & Harold Abel, Derek Milne, Paul V. Kroskrity, Christopher Loether, Pamela Bunte & Robert Franklin, John E. McLaughlin, Robert S. Willisms, Linda D. Light, Karen Dakin, and David W. Dinwoodie.

A *CAIL Forum*, for informal discussion and announcements, will be held under SSILA auspices from 12:15 to 1:30 pm in the same room as the CAIL sessions.

Preliminary Program for the San Diego Meeting

The 1995-96 winter meeting of SSILA will be held in San Diego, Jan. 5-7, 1996, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. The 1995 program committee (William Bright, Nora England, and Victor Golla) has submitted the following schedule.

Friday, January 5

Algonquian and Muskogean (9 am - noon). Chair: Karl V. Teeter. Papers: Eleanor M. Blain, "Cleft Focus and Predicate Focus in Cree"; David J. Costa, "Shawnee Verb Inflection within Algonquian"; Amoena B. Norcross, "Subordination and Verbs of Color in Shawnee"; Amy Dahlstrom, "Topic, Antitopic, and Nominal Arguments in Fox"; Ives Goddard, "First- and Second-Person Participles in Fox"; Richard A. Rhodes, "More on the History of Algonquian Number Words"; Karen M. Booker, "Irrealis in Creek"; George Aaron Broadwell & Nili Badanowski, "Drunk, Tricked, Crazy: A Semantic Analysis of Choctaw haksi"; and Jack Martin & Stuart Hannah, "Creek Dialectology: A Progress Report."

Athabaskan and Tlingit (2 - 5 pm). Chair: Victor Golla. Papers: Evangeline Parsons Yazzie, "Reasons for Navajo Language Attrition as Perceived by Navajo-Speaking Parents"; James Kari, "Hydronymic Districts in Northern Athabaskan Languages"; Willem J. de Reuse, "Classifier Obfuscation in Western Apache"; William J. Poser, "Noun Classification in Carrier"; Kristin Denham, "Restrictions on Long-Distance WH-Movement in Athabaskan Languages"; Theodore B. Fernald, "The Plurality Condition on Generalizations in Navajo"; Joyce McDonough & Elizabeth Strand, "An Instrumental Study of Tone in Western Navajo"; Alice Taff, "Deg Xinag Vowel Space vs. Universal Prediction"; and Nicola J. Bessell, "Ejective or Glottalized Fricatives in Tlingit?"

Mesoamerican Languages (8-11 pm). Chair: Yolanda Lastra. Papers: Reports from the Project for the Documentation of the Mixe-Zoquean Languages: (1) Catherine Bereznak, "Voiced Obstruents in Texistepec Popoluca"; (2) Mary Swift, "A Nonlinear Analysis of Metathesis in Chiapas Zoque"; (3) Heidi Anna Johnson, "Auxiliary/Verb Constructions in San Miguel Chimalpa Zoque"; (4) Roberto Zavala Maldonaldo, "Inverse in Olutec"; (5) Terrence Kaufman, "Positional Roots in Mixe-Zoquean"; (6) John Justeson & Terrence Kaufman, "The Language of the epi-Olmec Hieroglyphic Texts." Other papers: Dominique Vellard, "Cognitive Recovering of the Mixe Numeration System by Mixe Speak-

ers"; James K. Watters, "Discourse Pragmatics and the Disambiguation of Grammatical Functions in Tepehua"; and Elena Benedicto, Mike Dickey, & Ken Hale, "Twahka: A Neglected Variety of Sumu."

Saturday, January 6

Northwest and Eskimo-Aleut (9 am - noon). Chair: James L. Armagost. Papers: Donna B. Gerdts, "Halkomelem Lexical Suffixation Parallels Noun Incorporation"; Marcia Haag, "Word-Level Evidence for Lexical Categories in Salish: An Answer to Jelinek & Demers"; Sally Thomason & Lucy Thomason, "Truncation in Montana Salish"; Timothy Montler, "Languages, Dialects, and Subdialects in Straits Salishan"; Suzanne Urbanczyk, "Lushootseed Voiceless Syllables"; Toshihide Nakayama, "The 'Passive' Suffix in Nootka Re-Examined"; Harold D. Crook, "Phonetic Correlates of Nez Perce Stress"; Scott DeLancey, "Argument Structure of Klamath Bipartite Stems"; and Teresa A. Griffith, "Prepositions as Predicates: Double Objects and Antipassives in Eskimo-Aleut."

South American Languages (9 am - noon). Chair: Harriet E. Manelis Klein. Papers: Doris L. Payne, "Adjectives, Adverbs, and Ad-Forms in Panare (Cariban)"; Bruna Franchetto, "Prosody and Dialect Distinction in Upper Xingu Carib"; Alejandra Vidal, "Position, Distance, and Motion — Pilagá Classifiers: A New Typological Category?"; Lucia A. Golluscio, "Metapragmatic Operators in Mapudungun: More about Realis-Irrealis"; Marcus Maia, "Verb Agreement and the Structure of the Clause in Karaja"; Marília Facó Soares, "Adjunction in Tikuna and its Theoretical Consequences"; Marcia Maria Damaso, "The Possessive Constructions in some Tupi-Guarani Languages"; Carmen Teresa Dorigo, "Negation in Matsés"; and Raquel Guimarães Romankevicius Costa, "The Encoding of Deictic Elements in Marubo (Panoan)."

Languages of the Southwest (3:30-5 pm). Chair: William Bright. Papers: Colleen M. Fitzgerald, "Glottalization and Aspiration in Tohono O'odham"; Eloise Jelinek, "Transitivity and Voice as Functional Heads in Yaqui"; Stephen Marlett, "Recycled Morphology: Expanding the Scri Lexicon"; and Lynn Nichols," Pronominal Reference and Word Order in Zuni."

SSILA Business Meeting (5 - 6 pm). Chair: William Bright, President of SSILA.

General Session (8 - 11 pm). Chair: TBA. Papers: Eugene Buckley, "Iambic Lengthening and Final Vowels"; Thomas Stolz, "Grammatical Hispanisms: The Other Kind of Transpacific Isoglosses"; George Aaron Broadwell, "Person Marking Patterns in Timucua"; Daniel L. Everett, "Oro Win and Chapakuran: Evidence for Greenberg's Arawan-Chapakuran Connection?"; David Persons (†), Eugene Casad, & Ronald Stoltzfus, "Endangered Languages of Mexico"; Martha Macri, "Teaching and Learning Native American Languages"; Roy D. Iutzi-Mitchell, "The Advent of Yugcetun and Inupiatun Language Immersion Education"; Connie Dickinson, "Evidential Systems in Tsafiki"; and Johannes Helmbrecht, "First Person Dual and Plural Marking in North American Indian Languages."

Sunday, January 7

Siouan and Mayan (9 am - noon). Chair: Terrence Kaufman. Papers: John E. Koontz, "Mississippi Valley Siouan *Stop Stem Reflexives"; Richard W. Lungstrum, "On Ablaut in Lakhota"; Sara Trechter, "Personal Presence as Evidence in Lakota"; Robert L. Rankin, "Nouns to Pronouns: The Siouan 1st Dual and 3rd Plural"; Christel Stolz, "Yucatec Dimension Terms: Language-Particular and Comparative Perspectives"; Clifton Pye, "K'iche' Maya Verbs of Breaking and Cutting"; Susan Russell & Alejandro Ruiz, "The Glottal Stop and its Shadow in the Mam of Twi'xoq'"; Harry Howard, "Ergative Possession in Kaqchikel"; and Rusty Barrett, "Field Reportr on Sipakapense (Maya)."

SSILA Withdraws from One Atlas Project, Contemplates Another

A special SSILA meeting was held in Albuquerque on Friday, July 7, to discuss the Society's role in providing a replacement for the deeply flawed North America section of Routledge's *Atlas of the World's Languages* (R. E. Asher & C. Moseley, eds, 1994). As many members will recall, SSILA was aghast at the number and seriousness of the errors in this section. Early in 1994 the publishers contacted the Society and invited us to prepare a corrected version for insertion in future editions of this major work. An adhoc committee was organized and worked for nearly a year on the project.

This Spring, however, Routledge informed SSILA that they no longer intended to publish a corrected version of the North America section, and instead proposed that we work with them on a small, commercially-oriented atlas specifically for North American indigenous languages. A senior editor met with several members of the SSILA Atlas committee in Berkeley in early May and outlined a proposal. The Albuquerque meeting was called to discuss this proposal further with as many interested members as possible.

The discussion at this meeting was wide-ranging. Ives Goddard described the map and classification of North American languages that will appear in Volume 17 (Language) of the Smithsonian's *Handbook of North American Indians*. In light of this forthcoming map, it was decided that the most useful atlas project for the Society to be involved in would be a comprehensive survey of the location, status, classification, and ethnohistory of North (and Meso-) American languages. Since Routledge's proposal fell far short of this, and, there being now no prospect of the Routledge *Atlas* being corrected, it was the sense of the meeting that SSILA end its relationship with Routledge. It was decided to establish a committee to explore the possibility of SSILA entering into a relationship with another publisher for a full, scholarly, and definitive atlas of North American and Mesoamerican languages.

The following committee was appointed by the meeting: Ives Goddard, Dale Kinkade, Michael Krauss, Yolanda Lastra, and Richard Rhodes. William Bright, SSILA President, will serve ex-officio, and Victor Golla will serve as coordinator. Robert Rundstrom, an SSILA member who is also a member of the Geography faculty at the University of Oklahoma, agreed to serve as the committee's cartographic consultant.

The aim of the committee is draft a prospectus for presentation to prospective publishers and/or granting organizations. The questions that need to be focused on first include: What would be the purpose of an SSILA-sponsored atlas? To whom should it be of interest? What should be its contribution to the literature? After this general purpose is hammered out, the committee will address questions about the precise area of coverage, choice of base maps, range of scales to be depicted, size (dimensions), and format (method of reproduction).

The committee will host an open meeting to discuss these and other matters during the SSILA/LSA meeting in San Diego in January 1996. In the meantime, all SSILA members with an interest in the topic are urged to contribute their ideas and suggestions.

CORRESPONDENCE

Nahuatl Series Needs Help

August 2, 1995

Together with Cleofas Celestino, a Nahuatl native speaker, I am developing a project to publish traditional Nahuatl narratives ("Tradición Oral Nahuatl"). This project has already produced two books for children and

the general public based on Nahua oral traditions, both illustrated by Cleofas herself. Due to the recent devaluation of the Mexican peso, however, our project is now stalled. We recently finished a book on the Mermaid of El Balsas, but we lack funds to publish and distribute it. We would like to get in touch with people outside of Mexico who are interested in helping us coedit this series and who might be able to suggest ways of getting the books into circulation during the current financial crisis.

—José Antonio Flores Farfan, CIESAS Juárez 87, Tlalpan 14000, Mexico D.F., MEXICO (jaflores@alf.let.uva.nl)

Manual on Ethnobotany Methods Available

September 3, 1995

I am a field coordinator of the People and Plants Initiative, a program of the World Wildlife Fund, UNESCO and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, which focuses on ethnobotany, community development and biodiversity conservation. Earlier, I did my doctoral research on ethnobotanical classification among Chinantee and Mixe speakers of Oaxaca, Mexico.

Sponsored by People and Plants, I have written an *Ethnobotany Methods Manual* which includes a chapter on linguistics and ethnobotany. It was published by Chapman & Hall in November of last year. As part of a special buyback deal, UNESCO can distribute free copies to colleagues in developing countries. We may also be able to provide complimentary copies to Native Americans who are interested in documenting their traditional knowledge of the environment. I would be very pleased to hear from SSILA members who may be interested in this possibility.

Please contact me at the e-mail address below.

—Gary Martin 100427.1260@compuservc.com

A Question of Love

September 11, 1995

I am compiling a list of translations of the phrase 'I love you' in as many languages of the world as possible. Currently I have well over 300 translations. Unfortunately, only a handful of the languages are Native American. I would be very pleased if readers of the SSILA Newsletter could help me enlarge this sample.

—Dennis K. Bylina 825 Grouse Circle, Fort Collins, CO 80524 (kiwimaniac@aol.com)

Miller Memorial Volume

September 28, 1995

Things are beginning to look good for the memorial volume for Wick Miller that we announced last year. Tom Willett and I (the co-editors) have papers coming from more than 10 of Wick's friends and colleagues and several of our fellow SIL-Mexico branch colleagues. William Shipley has also agreed to write us an introductory chapter about Wick. I am also still hoping to hear from a few people, so please spread the word that we are still entertaining the option for additional submissions.

—Eugene Casad SIL, Box 8987 CRB, Tucson, AZ 85738 (gene_casad@sil.org)

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Mixe-Zoquean/Zapotecan Documentation Project: Field Linguists Needed

The Project for the Documentation of the Mixe-Zoquean and Zapotecan Languages (directed by Terry Kaufman & John Justeson) was established in 1993 with funding from the National Geographic Society. It is now supported by the US National Science Foundation and is scheduled to continue through Spring 1998. The immediate goals of the Project are to expand the quality and coverage of the documentation of the Mixe-Zoquean and Zapotecan languages, to make progress with the reconstruction of Proto Mixe-Zoquean and Proto Zapotecan, and to foster the development of a group of scholars with shared knowledge and resources.

Further goals include applying the results of reconstruction to expanding and refining the decipherment of epi-Olmec hieroglyphic writing and the decipherment of Zapotec (or Oaxacan) hieroglyphic writing. By the end of the Project all of the Mixe-Zoquean languages will have been worked on, as well as the cleven Zapotecan languages that provide the most straightforward evidence for phonological and morphosyntactic reconstruction. All linguistic materials collected by the Project will be databased for correction and eventual distribution to interested parties during and shortly after the term of the project.

In preparation for its two final field seasons, the Project is seeking ten linguists to work on the documentation of two Mixe-Zoquean languages and eight Zapotecan languages in the summer of 1996 and/or the summer of 1997 (a 2-month commitment each summer). At least six other linguists will be continuing work on languages they have worked on in previous seasons. The Americanist linguists currently on the team include Terry Kaufman, Roberto Zavala, Rich Rhodes, Thom Smith-Stark, and Jim Fox.

The research is roughly divided into two batches: what should be accomplished in the first season, and what should be accomplished in the second. Questionnaries will be used for both lexical and syntactic elicitation. *First season:* lexical questionnaires (4-5,000 item vocabulary); basic phonology and morphosyntax; ethnobiological terms; a few texts; teaching writing to consultant; root dictionary; sound symbolism. *Second season:* more texts; syntax questionnaires; semantic refinement of glosses; refinement of ethnobiology; ethnomedicine; the Mesoamerican calendar, where possible. The second season is more loosely structured in order of treatment and topic. In some cases ethnobiology, the root dictionary, or sound symbolism will be postponed to the second season, but in general the first season's work will be checked and corrected during the second season, sometimes with different consultants.

The Project seeks linguists who have doctorates or whose graduate training is in an advanced stage. Participating linguists will need a background in descriptive linguistics, especially articulatory phonetics, phonemic analysis, and morphology. A strong interest in theoretical and formal linguistics neither contributes to nor detracts from the aims of the Project, but cannot substitute for competence in phonetic transcription and morphological analysis.

These languages are phonologically difficult. The Zapotecan languages have tonal systems with three or four contrasts, and sometimes have complex syllable codas and onsets. Mixe can have syllables packed with features such as palatalization, vowel length, glottal stop, and pre-consonantal [h]. Potential participants must be fully prepared to deal with such phonetic complexities.

Participating linguists must have an ability to work in Spanish. While their speed of delivery and vocabulary size can be below fluency level, they

must be able to speak clearly and accurately, and be able to formulate complex sentences for grammatical elicitation with a minimum of preparation. An independent evaluation of the Spanish competence of prospective participants will be needed.

All expenses of the work of the linguists will be covered by the Project: travel, room and board, as well as compensation for consultants. None of the linguists (including the PIs) will receive a salary. All results of the research will belong to the Project, although participating linguists may retain a complete copy of the work they have produced, and may also release their material to other participating linguists.

Work will be conducted from a single research center, either in Catemaco, Veracruz (the site of 1995 work), or in a small town in the Valley of Oaxaca. The Project will occupy a block of rooms in a hotel, or rent a house and hire a cook. The work will begin on June 8 and continue through August 5. Returning linguists need not begin work precisely on June 8, but beginners with the Project will need to be on site by that date. The first few days of the season will be devoted to orienting the participating linguists toward working on Mixe-Zoquean or Zapotecan languages, as relevant.

The Project has already worked three seasons on Soteapan Gulf Zoquean, and two seasons on Texistepec Gulf Zoquean, Santa Maria Chimalpa Zoque, and Oluta Mixean. It has worked one season on Ayapa Gulf Zoquean, Copainala Chiapas Zoque, Sayula Mixe, Juchitan Central Zapotec, Lachixio Western Zapotec, Choapan Northern Zapotec, Chichicapan Central Zapotec, and Zenzontepec Chatino. In 1996 we plan a second season on the preceding and begin work on Guichicovi Lowland Mixe, Totontepec Highland Mixe, Yaitepec Chatino, Atepec Northern Zapotec, Villa Alta Northern Zapotec, Coatlan Southern Zapotec, Southern Zapotec B [community not yet designated], and Papabuco Zapotec [ditto]. Beginning linguists will be assigned to languages on the basis of their interests/preferences, their special competencies, and what the directors feel to be the needs of the Project.

Participants will be chosen on the basis of their qualifications for accomplishing the work that needs to be done, and on the PIs' evaluation of the likelihood that they will do the work. Linguists from outside the US and Mexico are invited to apply, but the Project cannot cover the expenses of foreign nationals in obtaining or renewing Mexican visas.

The make-up of the 1996 field team will be decided by the end of the second week of January, 1996. Interested linguists should communicate with the Project as soon as possible. If needed, prospective participants can be interviewed during the January LSA/SSILA meetings in San Diego.

The Project is also seeking a Field Administrator. Competence in linguistics and (ideally) computing is required, as well as fluency in Spanish. The administrator's job involves keeping accounts, paying salaries, handling consultants' personal and medical issues, arranging for photocopying and supplies, printing out data files, making plane reservations, selecting and training local keyboarders and supervising their work, and assisting linguists with database problems. Familiarity with computer databases (especially SIL's ShoeBox) is desirable, as is the ability to write simple programs to manipulate databases. All expenses will be paid, as well as a weekly salary of \$700. There will be an average of 50 hours of work per week, some days longer than others. A written contract will be negotiated.

Address all inquiries to: Terrence Kaufman, Department of Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. Telephone: 412/242-7366 (home: 9am-10pm); 412/648-7500 (Anthropology: TuTh 10-4); or 412/624-5914 (Linguistics: Wed 10-4). E-mail: <topkat@vms.cis.pitt.edu>. Your first communication will be most effective if sent by fax. Let Terry know how you can be reached by phone, fax, e-mail, and letter.

APS Solicits Grant Proposals for 1996

The American Philosophical Society announces the 1996 competition for grants in Native American linguistics and ethnohistory (i.e., the continental United States and Canada).

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Grants average \$1,200 and rarely exceed \$1,500. Eligible expenses include travel, tapes, films, informants' fees, etc., but not general maintenance or permanent equipment. Applicants are normally expected to have the doctorate, but proposals are considered from persons engaged in advanced graduate studies or in independent scholarly research. The committee will seldom approve more than two awards to the same applicant within a five-year period. The deadline for receipt of applications is March 1, 1996, for a decision by the end of May. When writing for application forms (no telephone requests please) specify whether the field of research is linguistics or ethnohistory.

Write: Phillips Fund for Native American Research, American Philosophical Society, 104 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106-3387. Successful applicants for linguistic research grants in the 1995 competition included:

Mark Campana, "Passamaquoddy Syntax"; Eric Elliott, "Mountain Cahuilla Texts"; Richard Epstein, "Analysis of -pu in Jamul Diegueño"; Margaret Field, "Navajo Conversational Discourse"; Bryan Gick, "Oneida Language Lexicon"; Brian C. Potter, "The Verb in San Carlos Apache"; Tim Thornes, "Texts of Yahooskin, a Northern Paiute Subdialect"; and Suzanne M. Wash, "The West Point Dialect of Northern Sierra Miwok."

New Journal for Amazon Languages

The University of Pittsburgh and the University of Rondonia, Brazil, announce the establishment of a new journal, *The Journal of Amazonian Languages*.

JAL will be edited by Daniel L. Everett (U of Pittsburgh). The Editorial Board will include: Desmond Derbyshire (SIL); Bruna Franchetto (Federal U of Rio de Janeiro); Peter Ladefoged (UCLA); Yonne Leite (Federal U of Rio de Janeiro); David Payne (SIL); Doris Payne (U of Oregon); Geoffrey Pullum (UC-Santa Cruz); Aryon Dall'Igna Rodrigues (U of Brasilia); Filomena Sandalo (U of Pittsburgh & Federal U of Rondonia); Lucy Seki (State U of Campinas); Marilia Faco Soares (Federal U of Rio de Janeiro); and Leo Wetzels (U of Amsterdam).

JAL will seek to publish high-quality, peer-reviewed articles on any aspect of the languages of lowland Amazonia. In addition to Amazonian languages proper (those spoken in the Amazonian or Orinocan basins, primarily in Brazil), JAL will welcome submissions on other indigenous languages of lowland South America, including languages of Columbia, Chile, Argentina, and other adjacent countries.

Topics or areas might include survey results (e.g., reports on newly identified languages and dialects, or the updating of inaccurate or vague older survey data), theoretical ortypological linguistics, issues in language survival, descriptive linguistics (especially "grammar fragments", i.e. sketches of whole grammars or parts of grammars that are too large for other journal outlets, but too small to be published as separate monographs), sociolinguistics, historical and comparative linguistics, and other areas of relevance to the classification, history, and general understanding of Amazonian languages and their contributions to development of ideas on human language.

All submissions to *JAL* will be rigorously reviewed by members of the editorial board and/or outside referees as needed. Manuscripts may be submitted in Portuguese, English, Spanish, or French, but if accepted must

be translated into English for publication. There is no absolute size limit on mss., but the maximum suggested size is 40-60 pp. double-spaced. Contributors should follow the LSA stylesheet carefully.

The JAL editorial board states that there are three motivations for the establishment of yet another journal. First, many of the types of article they are looking for, as mentioned above, are less likely to be published by other journals. Second, since so little is known about Amazonian languages, it is important to have an authoritative, central source of information on these languages. Finally, the amount of research on Amazonian languages has been increasing over the last few years to such an extent that they believe there is a sufficient amount of high-quality research being conducted to warrant a focused journal.

Manuscripts for review should be sent to: Daniel L. Everett, Editor, *Journal of Amazonian Languages*, Dept. of Linguistics, 2816 Cathedral of Learning, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 (email: dcvcr@isp.pitt.cdu; fax: 412/624-6130; tel: 412/624-8101).

JAE will be published once a year. The first issue is projected to appear in October 1996, with an estimated size of 250-300 pp. The subscription price will be US \$25 (plus postage and handling). Latin American mailings will be sent from the Federal University of Rondonia. For subscription information, contact: Carolyn Anderson, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 (anderson@pupdog.isp.pitt.edu).

Call for Papers for Special Issue of Names

Names, the Journal of the American Name Society, now in its 43rd year of continuous publication, invites proposals for papers for a special issue on "Native American Geographic Names: Problems, Practices and Prospects", to be edited by William Bright (University of Colorado), scheduled for publication in early 1997.

The focus will be on native geographic names and naming, and issues involved in their investigation. Papers should not primarily report research, but on-going or completed research should provide a framework for discussing larger issues involved in the study of native geographic names and the presentation of the results of that study. Papers may have to do with the use of place names within Native American societies (ethnogeographic studies), or with the etymology and history of Native American place names which have been borrowed into English, Spanish, French or other European languages.

Possible topics may include (but are not limited to):

- problems arising in the identification, definition, and use of native geographic names
- concerns arising from the social, political, cultural or religious contexts of native geographic names
- problems arising in the encoding and sorting of information, and with the transliteration or transcription of native names
- · current practices among scholars of native geographic names
- prospects for the future understanding of native geographic names.

The editor would be especially interested if someone could contribute an article on the use of American Indian placename data in recent claims brought by tribes for land, indemnity, government recognition, etc.

The term "American" is purposely vague, intended to include all of the Western Hemisphere. Contributors need not be members of the American Name Society.

Send proposals for papers and requests for further information to: William Bright, Editor, Special Issue of *Names*, 1625 Mariposa

Ave., Boulder, CO 80302 (e-mail: brightw@spot.colorado.cdu). Completed manuscripts must reach the editor no later than March 1, 1996. Shortly after that date, the editor will be traveling outside the US, and communications will be uncertain.

American Indian Language Papers at LASSO Meeting

The 24th annual meeting of the *Linguistic Association of the Southwest* was held at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, October 6-8, 1995. Among the 61 papers presented at the meeting several dealt with American Indian languages.

These included: Karen Dakin (UNAM) & Claudia Parodi (UCLA) "Mexican Indigenous Languages: The Last Quarter of the 20th Century"; Cheryl Wharry (E Central U, Oklahoma), "Native American Language Maintenance in South Central Oklahoma"; Louise Lockard (N Arizona U), "New Paper Words: Historical Images of Navajo Language Literacy"; and Susan Garzon (Oklahoma State), "Language Shift and Conflict of Values among Kaqchikel Mayas."

It was also announced that the 1994 Helmut Esau Award for the best paper presented by a student at the LASSO annual meeting was awarded to SSILA member *Lynn Nichols* (Harvard) for her paper, "Re-identifying the Locus of Kiowa-Tanoan Ablaut."

Special Workshop on Native American Languages at WCCFL

The 15th West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics (UC-Irvine, Feb. 29 through March 3, 1996) will include a special workshop on Native American languages.

Abstracts are invited for 20-minute talks on topics related to Native American languages in all areas of formal linguistics, from any theoretical perspective, including: Phonetics; Phonology; Morphology; Syntax; Discourse Analysis; Semantics; Historical Linguistics; Language Acquisition; Typology; and other topics. Field reports on endangered languages will also be welcome.

Abstracts should be anonymous, no more than one page, single spaced, with all margins at least one inch wide and in at least 11-point type (examples may be in 10-point type). Mail ten copies of the abstract along with a 3"x5" card with paper title, name of author(s), affiliation and status (student/non-student), address, phone number, e-mail and, to facilitate the reviewing process, primary area of linguistics addressed in the paper. These same requirements apply to the workshop. Submissions are limited to a maximum of one individual and one joint abstract per author. Please do not send abstracts by e-mail or fax.

The deadline for receipt of abstracts is November 1, 1995. Send abstracts to: WCCFL-XV Committee, Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Irvine, Irvine, CA 92717. For further information, contact the WCCFL Committee at the above address, or e-mail <wccfl@uci.edu>.

CD-ROM Workshop at Iowa in Summer 1996

The University of Iowa's Anthropology Department, in collaboration with Second Look Computing, is planning to hold a *CD-ROM Workshop For American Indian Languages* on the Iowa campus in June-July 1996. The workshop is being organized by *Brenda Farnell*, who writes:

This small 4-week intensive workshop will train linguists and indigenous scholars in the basics of multi-media production to provide hands-on assistance with the design and development of CD ROM projects. The specific goal is to bridge the current gap between the needs of American Indian communities anxious to preserve and revitalize their languages and the scholarly products of linguists. On a CD ROM you can combine voice sounds, written text, video, photo, visual arts and music in responsible, accurate presentations of linguistic knowledge that are also exciting and user-friendly. Have a project in mind? Plan to join us!

Space will be limited to 10 projects (up to 30 people). Knowing of your interest and needs will help Brenda in the planning stages. Please contact her at: Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242 (tel: 319/335-0522; fax: 319/335-0653; e-mail: brenda-farnell@uiowa.edu).

Brenda's own CD-ROM "Wiyuta: Assiniboine Storytelling With Signs" has just been released by the Univ. of Texas Press (see *SSILA Newsletter* XIII:4, January 1995, p. 14).

Language Contact Symposium Focuses on North America

The 10th International Symposium on Language Contact will convene in Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, May 12-18, 1996, organized jointly by the Dept. of Germanic & Slavic at the Univ. of Waterloo and the Linguistischer Arbeitskreis Mannheim. Under the title "Migration, Survival and Death of Amerindian and European Languages" the theme of the Symposium will be language contact in North America north of Mexico.

The principal focus will be the decrease in numbers of non-English speakers in North America, its causes, and its effects on the future ethnolinguistic development of the continent. Contributions are invited from specialists in both colonial language-contact situations and in contacts during the period of mass immigration in the 19th and 20th centuries. Scholars with expert knowledge of the following contact situations involving Native American languages are particularly invited to offer papers:

European languages + Eskimo in Greenland; European languages + Eskimo in Canada; French + Amerindian languages in Canada; French + Amerindian languages in the U.S.; English + Amerindian languages in the U.S.; and Spanish + Amerindian languages in the 19th & 20th centuries.

Prospective participants should send their name, address, telephone/fax numbers, and the title of their proposed paper to one of the organizers before Feb. 1, 1996. In North America contact: Prof. Hans Panthel, Dept. of Germanic & Slavic Languages, Univ. of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario, Canada N2L 3G1 (tel: 519/885-1211; e-mail: jvaughan@artsadmin.watstar.uwaterloo.ca; fax: 519/7461-5243). In Europe contact: Prof. Dr. P. Sture Ureland, LAMA, Universität Mannheim, Seminar für Allgemeine Linguistik, Schloss, EW 294, D-68131 Mannheim, Germany (fax: 0621-292-2586; e-mail: lama@rummelplatz.uni-mannheim.de).

Oklahoma Seeks Americanist Linguist

The Anthropology Department at the University of Oklahoma is in the process of strengthening its doctoral program in the anthropology of the Americas, with emphasis on ethnology, ethnohistory, and archaeology. In cooperation with the Native American Studies program, directed by Clara Sue Kidwell, the Anthropology Department is also developing a program in Native American languages. Courses in Creek, Cherokee, Choctaw and Kiowa are currently taught though the department and there are plans to expand these offerings. Ample opportunities exist in Oklahoma for research on Native American languages.

The Anthropology Department is seeking a descriptive linguist for a tenure-track appointment at the rank of Assistant Professor, beginning August 16, 1996. Salary will be commensurate with experience. Candidates must have a doctorate in linguistics or linguistic anthropology, with a specialization in Native American languages and a commitment to consult with Native American communities in Oklahoma. Research and publication are required. Applicants must have a specialization in one of the following language families: Algonquian, Athabaskan, Caddoan, Iroquoian, Muskogean, Siouan, or Uto-Aztecan. Interested individuals should send a letter describing their research and teaching interests, a copy of their curriculum vitae, and the names of three references to: Loretta Fowler, Chair, Dept. of Anthropology, 455 West Lindsey, Room 508, University of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019. Materials must be received by December 1, 1995.

For further information phone 405/325-3261; or send an e-mail message to wldowns@aardvark.ucs.uoknor.edu.

Mexican Conference Focuses on Diversity

The 6th annual *Encuentro de Investigaciones Lingüísticas* was held at the Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana, in Mexico City, October 10-11, 1995. This year's theme was "El Significado de la Diversidad Lingüística y Cultural," and the plenary address was delivered by **John Gumperz**, "El significado de la diversidad lingüística y cultural en el contexto post-moderno."

Other papers included: Rossana Podestá, Clara Chilace, & Elizabeth Martínez, "La perspectiva del alumno náhuatl y otomí en la refuncionalización del discurso oral y escrito"; Sergio Téllez, "Educación indígena en regiones totonacas del Estado de Veracruz"; Patricia Mena & Arturo Ruiz, "Prácticas culturales e identidad en el aula bilingüe indígena: Notas comparativas entre zapotecos serranos, zapotecos del sur y triquis"; Hilda Mancha & Raúl Hernández, "Educación y cultura en la comunidad mixe de Cacalotepec"; Pedro Lewin, "Poder y etnicidad en comunidades triques"; Nietta Lindenberg, "Entre o siléncio em língua portuguesa e a página branca da escrita indigena"; Renato Gavazzi, "Observações sobre uma sociedade ágrafa em proceso de aquisição da língua escrita"; Harold Ormsby, "Escritores en lenguas indoamericanas"; Roberto Escalante, "Cuatro siglos de estudios del Matlatzinca"; Zarina Estrada, "Estudio de lenguas indígenas en Sonora: objetivos y tareas"; Irene Fonte, "Funciones del discurso reportado en la prensa"; and Héctor Muñoz, "Acotaciones sociolingüísticas sobre la etnodiversidad indomexicana."

— For further information, and publication plans, contact: Héctor Muñoz, Area de Problemas Lingüísticos de México, Depto. de Filosofía, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana - Iztapalapa, Apdo. 55-536, 09340 México DF, MEXICO (fax: (5)724-4777).

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. Thanks this time to Aaron Broadwell, Ellen Golla, Joe Salmons, and Mark Thiel.]

Inuktitut in the Canadian Parliament

In mid-July a number of papers published a Reuters story by Robert Kozak, datelined Ottawa, describing the uproar being caused in the Canadian Parliament by Jack Anawak, a Liberal from Nunatiag (the Inuit constituency), who insists on addressing the House in Inuktitut. Anawak will answer in English when questioned in that language, but will always express himself in Inuktitut first. "By speaking his native tongue and refusing to use the official languages of English and French he has angered other members of Parliament," Kozak writes. This includes members of the Bloc Québecois, who have long agitated for French language rights. Anawak is unmoved by the protests of his colleagues and their accusations of "contempt of Parliament," pointing out that while English and French are indeed the official languages of the House, there are no rules explicitly prohibiting the use of other languages. It is important, he says, to let the voice of his constitutents be heard. "A large part of the area I represent is unilingual. It is in honor of them that I do it. How can I not speak Inuktitut? It would be a betrayal of my constituents if I did not carry on the principle."

Bedrohte Sprachen in Californien

Germany's major weekly news magazine, *Der Spiegel* (Nr.30/1995), has joined in the flood of writing about endangered languages with a three-page piece focused on the Native California Network's Master-Apprentice program, including discussions with founder Leanne Hinton and with Pomo, Yowlumni, and Washo participants in the program. The article provides a good overview of the program with some background on the historical and contemporary linguistic diversity of California and the suppression of Native languages. Unlike most of the recent popular press coverage, much of this report presents the perspective of members of Native communities.

Navajo Code Talkers Honored in Festival, Film

1995 marks the 50th anniversary of the end of World War II, and among the many commemorations and retrospectives there have been several honoring the Navajo "code talkers" — the battalion of Navajo Marines who served as radio signalmen in the Pacific and used their language as an impenetrable code.

Four of the surviving code talkers were feted in Milwaukee early in September at the annual "Indian Summer Festival." A story in the *Milwaukee Journal-Sentinal* (Sept. 3, 1995) featured an interview with one of the group, Thomas Begay. "The commands were written by officers in English," Begay explained, "then given to us to send orally to other Navajos over the radio or telephone." In addition to direct Navajo translations, important military information was further coded in Navajo metahphors. Marine units were given the names of Navajo clans, names of birds were used to denote airplanes, and the Navajo phrase "two stars" was used to designate generals. "You might know what we were talking about," Begay said, "but you still couldn't tell what it meant."

On October 22 the National Geographic Society's "Explorer" series of TV documentaries (Sunday nights on TBS) featured a film on the code talkers ("War Code: Navajo"), made by Lena Carr, herself a Navajo. A short news article on the film in the October 1995 issue of the *National Geographic Magazine* (p. 142) provides readers with some background on the Navajo language and its use as a code:

Generally thought to be unrelated to any Asian or European tongue, Navajo is an Athapaskan language with complex syntax and subtle tonal qualities. Using Navajo words that stood for letters of the English alphabet, the Native American radiomen spelled out messages. They devised word games to further confuse the enemy — ginit (hawk) for dive bomber, nimasii (potato) for hand grenade. As Americans raised the flag on Mount Suribachi [on Iwo Jima], the word went out in Navajo: "Dibe binaa naadzii — The eye of the sheep has healed."

A Navajo Fossil

The fossil of an early amphibian probably ancestral to frogs was discovered recently at the Gold Spring quarry site on the Navajo Nation (Neil H. Shubin & Farish A. Jenkins, Jr., "An Early Jurassic jumping frog," *Nature* 377, no. 6544, Sept. 7, 1995, p. 49-52). The paleontologists responsible for its identification have named it *Prosalirus bitis*. While *prosalirus* is Latin (or at least taxonomic Latin) for 'leaping forward', *bitis* is the Navajo postposition *-tis* 'over, beyond, to the other side' with 3rd person pronominal object, as in *ch'ał bitis neeshjiid* 'the frog jumped over it'. Shubin & Jenkins cite Wall & Morgan's *Navajo-English Dictionary* (1958), surely a first in a paleontological report.

Zapotec Writers

Aaron Broadwell writes: "When I was out in New Mexico last summer, I visited a bookstore in Santa Fe, and discovered a novel in Zapotec! Could this be the first novel in a Native American language? The novel is bilingual Spanish/Zapotec, and it is entitled Cantares de los vientos primerizos/Wila che be ze lhao, by Javier Castellanos Martínez. It was published in 1994 by Editorial Diana S.A. de C.V., Roberto Gayol 1219, Colonia del Valle, Me'xico D.F., C.P. 03100. The Zapotec dialect is that of Yogovi (in the Sierra Juárez). The book cover says that this is part of a series from this publisher called "letras indígenas contemporáneos." The other item in the series that this store had was a book of Zapotec poetry (Isthmus dialect), Como un sol nuevo/Sica ti Gubidxa Cubi, by Victor Terán, 1994, same publisher. Has the publication of either of these books been noted in the Newsletter? If not, it seems like an occasion to note."

Unsympathetic Voices

A report in *Science News* last February on the Endangered Languages symposium at the AAAS meeting in Atlanta [see *SSILA Newsletter* XIV:1, p. 5] drew unfriendly fire from several readers. Their letters appeared in *SN* on May 6, 1995. *J. Michael Schell* (Westminster, CO) wrote that talk of language endangerment is "just more politically correct grant-grabbing to establish a program that attempts to resuscitate terminal native languages." Surely "linguistic science, with the help of computers, is more than up to

the task of very precisely maintaining these disappearing tongues—and with no linguistic drift." *Vehig S. Tavition* (Wappinger Falls, NY) asked why "these linguistic gurus are bemoaning the loss of Native American languages when they could tape the elders who speak correctly and thus save the subtleties intact?" And *John L. Hitchcock* (Amesburg, MA) felt that "cultural identification, including linguistic diversity" is no great boon to humanity—witness Bosnia, Chechna, and Rwanda. "The fact that the reduction of the total number of languages will facilitate communication between diverse peoples far outweighs the loss of dialects as active first languages. Preserve and publish their knowledge and outlook, yes, but welcome the necessity for clear communication, as for common currencies of all types."

We linguists need to be aware that our values—and our understanding of the nature and function of language—are far from universally shared, even by the scientifically literate.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Salishan

• The 30th International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages took place at the Univ. of Victoria, Victoria, B.C., August 10-12, 1995. The papers presented were: David Beck, "A Conceptual Approach to Lexical Categories in Bella Coola"; Violet Bianco, "Stress in Lushootseed—A Preliminary Analysis"; Jan P. van Eijk, "POS and PSO in Lillooet"; Donna B. Gerdts, "Halkomelem Causatives Revisited"; Mercedes Q. Hinkson, "BELLY Semantic Extensions"; Eloise Jelinek, "The Compositionality of Argument Structure in Lummi": M. Dale Kinkade, "Speculations on the Origins of an Empty Morpheme in Upper Chehalis" and "Transmontane Lexical Borrowing in Salish"; Aert Kuipers, "Towards a Salish Etymological Dictionary"; Lisa Matthewson & Henry Davis, "The Structure of DP in St'át'imcets (Lillooet Salish)"; Lisa Matthewson & Hamida Demirdache, "Syntactic Categories in St'át'imcets (Lillooet Salish)"; Anthony Mattina & Nancy Mattina, "Okanagan -ks- and k4-"; Hank Nater, "A Word of Caution about Beck's Beliefs"; Deane R. Osterman, Jr., "Spokane Ethnoichthyology"; Kimary N. Shahin, "On the Distinction between Pharyngealisation Harmony and Uvularisation Harmony in St'át'imcets (Lillooet Salish)"; Dwan L. Shipley, "A Structural Semantic Analysis of Kinship Terms in the Squamish Language"; Sarah G. Thomason, "A 'New' Chinook Jargon Word List"; and Marie Louise Willet & Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins, "Towards an Analysis of Syllable Structure in Nxa'amxcín."

The 1996 Salish Conference will be held August 15-17, 1996 at the Univ. of British Columbia. Organizers are M. Dale Kinkade and Henry Davis.

Mayan

• The 17th Taller Maya was held in San Pedro La Laguna, Solola, Guatemala, on June 11-16, 1995, under the sponsorship of the Academia de los Lenguas Mayas in cooperation with Oxlajuj K'eej Matyab' Ajtzib' (OKMA), the Universidad Rafael Landívar, and the Universidad Mariano Gálvez. The theme of the seeions was "Linguistic Investigation and Policy in Relation to the Current Situation of the Mayan Languages." OKMA reports that the papers went well. Most were on applied topics rather than descriptive or theoretical.

• An International Mayanists Conference will be held on August 7-9, 1996, at the Universidad Rafael Landívar, Guatemala. Speakers will be invited, and volunteered papers will be solicited from a variety of disciplines: linguistics, cultural anthropology, archaeology, sociology, education, history, art, law, and development theory. General questions for discussion will include: Mayan identity, globalization and Mayan diaspora, theinstrumentalization of Mayan culture, Mestizaje, and the Mayanization of Mayan studies.

Andean Languages

• The 19th issue of the *Correo de Lingüística Andina* is being issued this month (October). Anyone who would like to be added to the mailing list should contact: S. C. Soto, Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 910 S. 5th St., Room 201, Champaign, IL 61820 (e-mail: latam@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Manuela Ari: An Aymara Woman's Testimony of Her Life. Edited by Lucy T. Briggs. Completed by Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Sácnz. Bonner Amerikanistische Studien 25, 1995. 290 pp. DM 51. [The life story of a monolingual Aymara woman from Chucuito, Peru, presented in the original Aymara with translations in both English and Spanish. Lucy Briggs left this work near completion at her death in 1994; it has been finished and seen into print by the distinguished German Andeanist, Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar.

The original text was collected in the 1940s by the American anthropologist Harry Tschopik, who transcribed it with the help of a mestizo interpreter and provided a literal English translation. At the time Tschopik worked with Manuela Ari she was in her 70s, and he described her as "a practitioner of magic, a midwife, and a chiropractor." Briggs divides the text into six parts. In Parts 1-3 Ari gives a chronological recounting of her childhood, adolescence, and early adulthood. In Part 4 she describes her sexual life. In Part 5 she tells of the birth of her first child and relates how she was compelled to let her three surviving children be raised by others. In Part 6 she relates the death of her parents, ending with a ritual lament.

The text is presented on facing pages (Tschopik's original transcription and translation on the left, Briggs' analytic transcription and Spanish translation on the right, both in interlinear format). This is followed by free translations into English (by Briggs) and Spanish (by Dedenbach-Salazar). The editors also provide a comprehensive introduction.

— Order from: HOLOS Verlag, Ermekeilstr. 15, D-53113 Bonn, Germany (fax: +228-212435). Shipping and postage costs will be added; payment must be in Deutschmarks.]

Performing Dreams: Discourses of Immortality among the Xavante of Central Brazil. Laura R. Graham. Univ. of Texas Press, 1995. 290 pp, \$35. |Drawing on a decade of field work, G. explores how the Xavante use ritual performance of myths and dreams to maintain their culture and a "connectedness with the past" in the face of white intrusion and economic domination. G. embeds her analysis of discursive practices and expressive performances in a comprehensive linguistic ethnography of a Xavante

village. Particularly fascinating is her account (chapter 3) of the 24-hour "cycle of sound" in the community, a set of microlevel observations on socially situated verbal interaction throughout a typical day and night. The heart of G.'s book focuses on the performance of da-ño?re (dreams received from the immortals) and on the "polyvocalic" discourse concerning these in men's political meetings (warā). Like several other linguistic anthropologists, G. finds evidence in such speech events for an alternative, discourse-situated notion of speech acts (as opposed to the individual agency/intentionality/truth-value analyses of Austin and Searle). This is an impressive book. G. is almost Malinowskian in her easy interweaving of close observation with theoretical insight, as well as in the overall charm and lucidity of her literary style. — Order from: Marketing Dept., Univ. of Texas Press, P. O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819 (tel: 800-252-3206; fax: 512/320-0668).]

Hopi Ruin Legends (Kiqötutuwutsi). Narrated by Michael Lomatuway'ma, Lorena Lomatuway'ma, and Sidney Namingha, Jr. Collected, translated, and edited by Ekkehart Malotki. Univ. of Nebraska Press (for Northern Arizona Univ.), 1993. 510 pp., \$50. [Seven Hopi "mytho-historical" narratives that provide quasilegendary explanations for the demise of Hopi villages that now lie in ruins. Such narratives, although more fictional than historical, nonetheless shed light on the Hopi past, giving insight into values and social motivations that are not retrievable by archaeology. They also, M. believes, illuminate important aspects of the Hopi psyche.

The ancient villages treated in the narratives include: Sikyakti (destroyed by Hopis from another village); Hisatsongoopavi (destroyed by an earthquake); Pivanhonkyapi (destroyed by fire at the behest of the village chief to clense the community of its evil ways); Huk'ovi (abandoned due to an act of sorcery); Qa'ötaqtipu (destroyed by a fire); Hovi'itstuyqa (destroyed in an enemy raid); and Awat'ovi (destroyed by Hopis from other villages when the residents readmited Spanish missionaries following the Pueblo Revolt).

The texts are presented bilingually, with the original Hopi versions and M.'s English translations on facing pages. (The Hopi is transcribed in a standardized alphabet, described in Appendix II.) M. provides an introduction to each text, placing the village in archaeological and social context and assessing the factuality of the narrative. An extensive glossary (Appendix I, also in both Hopi and English) explicates important Hopi terms and concepts.

— Order from: Univ. of Nebraska Press, 312 North 14th St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0484 (tel: 800-755-1105).]

The Bedbugs' Night Dance and Other Hopi Sexual Tales (Mumuspi'yyungqa Tuutuwutsi). Narrated by Michael Lomatuway'ma, Lorena Lomatuway'ma, Sidney Namingha, Jr., Leslie Koyawena, and Herschel Talashoma. Collected, translated, and edited by Ekkehart Malotki. With an introduction by E, N. Genovese. Univ. of Nebraska Press (for Northern Arizona Univ.), 1995. 399 pp., \$30. [Twenty Hopi stories with sexual themes, some of them quite ribald. Hopi and English are on facing pages, with an extensive glossary (also Hopi and English) of Hopi terms and concepts that need explication (Butterfly Hairdo, Crier Chief, Löwatamwuuti or "Toothed Vagina Woman", etc.). Genovese's

introductory essay compares the sexual motifs in Hopi folklore with those in Classical mythology. The point that M. intends to make with this collection is that comic eroticism and scatology is an everyday component of Hopi life and literature, and that, unlike Anglo-Americans and Europeans, Hopis have few linguistic taboos in this area. Prudish expurgation, he argues, grossly misrepresents Hopi attitudes and sensitivities. Whether or not M. has succeeded in bringing about greater crosscultural understanding, he has certainly provided us with some entertaining reading. — Order from: Univ. of Nebraska Press, 312 North 14th St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0484 (tel: 800-755-1105).]

Two Australian Books on Revitalization

Paper and Talk: A Manual for Reconstituting Materials in Australian Indigenous Languages from Historical Sources. Edited by Nicholas Thieberger. Aboriginal Studies Press, 1995. \$20 (Australian). [This useful handbook is designed for native Australians and others concerned with the use of older sources in revitalizing indigenous languages at or near the point of extinction. The call for a dialogue between philologists and educators is relevant to the many Native American speech communities which are in the same situation.

The papers in the volume reflect the results of a workshop held at the Australian Institute for Aboriginal & Torres Strait Islander Studies (AIATSIS) in Canberra, March 1993. Chapters include:

Bill Reid, "Welcome"; Jeanie Bell, "Working on a Dictionary for Murri Languages"; Nick Thieberger, "What is Your Language?"; Geraldine Triffitt, "What Is Written in Your Language and How to Access It"; Jaki Troy, "Reading Old Sources"; Tamsin Donaldson, "What Word is That?"; Peter Austin & Terry Crowley, "Interpreting Old Spelling"; Nick Thieberger, "How to Decide on a Spelling System"; Janc Simpson, "Making Sense of the Words in Old Wordlists"; Rob Amery, "What to Do with Language Material"; Nick Thieberger, "Using Computers."

— Order from: Aboriginal Studies Press, AIATSIS, GPO Box 553, Canberra, ACT 2601, Australia (tcl: +61-6-246-1191; fax: +61-6-249-7714). Add A\$15 seamail, A\$19 economy airmail, A\$24 airmail. AIATSIS can invoice you, or you can pay by Mastercard or Visa.]

Waving a tattered banner? Aboriginal Language Revitalisation. Lesley Jolly. Ngulaig Monograph Series 13, 1995. 29pp., \$5 (Australian). [A thoughtful survey of factors to be considered when embarking on revitalisation, from a Queensland perspective but widely applicable. The author teaches anthropology in the Department of Anthropology & Sociology, University of Queensland. — Order from: Ngulaig Monograph Series, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies Unit, Univ. of Queensland, Brisbane, QLD 4072, Australia (fax: +61-7-3656855).]

Recent Publications from SIL-Colombia

Vocabulario Piapoco-Español. Deloris A. Pharris de Klumpp. 1995. 190 pp. S15.42. [A dictionary and grammatical sketch of an Arawakan language of the eastern lowlands of Colombia. James and Deloris Klumpp, an SIL missionary couple, worked for over 10 years in the village of Piapoco, where Deloris Klumpp—despite her frail health—showed herself to be a brilliant linguist and ethnographer. Among her publications are studies of Piapoco material culture, folklore, and phonology. This dictionary represents the smaller part of the rich linguistic material she left behind at her death last year; a full grammar of Piapoco is still in manuscript. It is arranged in the typically accessible style of an SIL reference dictionary: a Piapoco-Spanish section of approximately 3,000

entries (100 pp.); a shorter Spanish-Piapoco index (56 pp.); and a 35-page *bosquejo grammatical*, divided into five sections, covering substantives, verbs, syntax, simple sentences, and complex sentences.]

Bosquejo del Macuna: Aspectos de la cultura material de los macunas, Fonología, Gramática. Jeffrey R. Smothermon & Josephine H. Smothermon, with Paul S. Frank. 1995. 77 pp. \$7.90. [A short sketch of the material and social culture of the Macuna of the Vaupés area of southeastern Colombia, together with a succinct description of the phonology and grammar of their Eastern Tucanoan language. The Eastern Tucanoan languages are of typological interest both phonologically (the morphophonemics of nasalization are complex and unusual) and syntactically (some, including Macuna and Barasano, apparently have OVS word order). The authors present the salient facts with admirable clarity.]

—Order from: Bookroom, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Apdo. Aéreo 100602, Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., Colombia (fax: 571-286-0358). Add \$4 per book for shipping and handling. Checks should be in US dollars and payable to "Instituto Lingüístico de Verano."

Embedding in Functional Grammar. Edited by Steen Schousboe. Publications of the Dept. of English, University of Copenhagen, vol. 20. Copenhagen, 1995. 187 pp. No price indicated. [Contains two papers of interest to Americanists: Michael Fortescue, "Morphological versus Syntactic Direct and Indirect Speech in West Greenlandic Eskimo"; and Søren Wichmann, "Empathy' and 'Grounding' in Sayula Popoluca." The two other papers are on Danish Sign Language and on Dyirbal. — Order from: Atheneum, Nørregade 6, 1165 Copenhagen K, Denmark.]

Baré. Alexandra Aikhenvald. LINCOM EUROPA, Languages of the World/Materials 100, 1995. 50 pp. DM 24, US\$ 19.20. [A short descriptive study of a nearly-extinct North Arawakan language of the Upper Rio Negro region of Brazil and Venezuela. Baré is remarkable for consonant aspiration and vowel nasalization as word and phrase prosodic parameters and the existence of special pausal forms used at the end of sentences. The language has ergative characteristics in constituent order (AVO), syntactic ergativity, and a well-developed system of serial verb constructions. — Order from: LINCOM EUROPA, P.O. Box 1316, D-85703 Unterschleissheim/München, Germany. Add 10% for surface postage, 20% for airmail. If paying by US\$ check, add S3 for exchange.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

37.2 (Summer 1995):

Paul D. Kroeber, "Rhetorical Structure of a Kalispel Narrative" (119-140) [The narrator of a text recorded by Vogt in 1937 deployed quoted speech for various rhetorical functions, in particular to signal the moral and cultural significance of the actions portrayed.]

Rosaleen Howard-Malverde, "Pachamama is a Spanish Word': Linguistic Tension between Aymara, Quechua, and Spanish in Northern Potosí (Bolivia)" (141-168) [There is a "dynamic tension" among the lan-

guage communities of the central highlands of Bolivia, indicative of a culturally diverse and highly stratified society where social, economic, and political power is unequally distributed.]

Verónica G. Ceria & Filomena Sandalo, "A Preliminary Reconstruction of Proto-Waikurúan with Special Reference to Pronominals and Demonstratives" (169-191) [C. & S. offer lexical and grammatical data to establish the long-proposed relationship between Mbayá-Kadiwéu and Toba, Mociví, and Abipón—languages of the Brazilian and Argentinian Chaco. Lacking data, they do not deal with Pilagá, which has been considered a member of this family.]

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

103.3 (July 1995):

Merritt Ruhlen, "Proto-Amerind Numerals" (209-225) [Comparative evidence from attested Amerind languages indicates that Proto-Amerind had a system of counting in which the obligatory numeral prefix *ne-preceded the numeral root. The first three numerals in Proto-Amerindseem to have been *ne-k**e '1', *ne-pale '2', and *ne-q**alas '3'.]

Función [Centro de Investigación de Lenguas Indígenas, U de Guadalajara, A. P. 1-1379, 44101 Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico]

15-16 (Diciembre 1994):

Estudios sobre lenguas mayas (edited by Roberto Zavala Maldonaldo) Ricardo Maldonaldo, "Iconic Proximity in Veracruz Huastec Possessives"

Roberto Zavala Maldonaldo, "Inverse Alignment in Huastec"

John Haviland, "Verbs and Shapes in (Zinacantec) Tzotzil: The Case of 'Insert'"

Laura Martin, "Coming Here and Going There: A Partial Account of Motion and Direction in Mocho"

Thomas Larsen, "Deictic and Non-Deictic Directionals in Awakatek" Robin Quizar, "Motion Verbs in Ch'orti"

Thomas C. Smith-Stark, "Instrumental Voice in Jilotepequeño Pocomam" Charles Andrew Hofling, "Transitivity and Voice in Itzaj Maya: Minor Voices"

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

61.2 (April 1995):

Susan Wurtzburg & Lyle Campbell, "North American Indian Sign Language: Evidence of Its Existence before European Contact" (153-167) [Samarin (1987) has argued against the precontact existence of native sign language. W. & C. take up Samarin's objections to two early cases and introduce more evidence from other sources to demonstrate that sign languages were used in North America before European arrival.]

Barbara E. Hollenbach, "Semantic and Syntactic Extensions of Body-Part Terms in Mixtecan: The Case of 'Face' and 'Foot' (168-190) [The words fof 'face' (or 'eye') and 'foot' (or 'bottom part') show a surprising range of uses in Mixtecan languages. H. shows how these meanings could have developed from the basic body-part nouns by an interacting series of semantic extensions and syntactic category shifts.]

David Leedom Shaul, "The Huelel (Esselen) Language" (191-239) [A sketch of what is known to date about this pooly attested (possibly Hokan) isolate of the California coast, including a previously unpublished text. A great deal of structural information is retrievable from the surviving sources.]

William Shipley, "Wick R. Miller" (240-245) [An obituary and full bibliography.]

David Leedom Shaul, "The Last Words of Esselen" (245-249) [Esselen words and phrases recalled in the 1930s by J. P. Harrington's Rumsenspeaking consultant, Isabelle Meadows, yield about 25 morphemes and important data on the use of a copula.]

Journal of American Folklore [American Folklore Society, 4350 N Fairfax Dr, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203]

107, no. 423 (Winter 1994):

Charles L. Briggs, "The Sting of the Ray: Bodies, Agency, and Grammar in Warao Curing" (139-166) [B. raises questions about the "relations of power" in ethnographic descriptions by focusing on the divergence between two quite different views of the same Warao curing event: the curer's (concerned with the fine details of the grammatical and musical patterning of curing songs) and the patient's (concerned with his body).]

107, no. 425 (Summer 1994):

Thomas Solomon, "Coplas de Todos Santos in Cochabamba: Language, Music, and Performance in Bolivian Quechua Song Dueling" (378-414) [S. shows how textual improvisation in Bolivian Quechua song duels is facilitated by the melodic framework, but argues that a full analysis of their meaning requires "an ethnography of the performance event in relation to the participants' everyday lives."]

Pragmatics: Quarterly Publication of the International Pragmatics Association [IPrA Secretariat, P.O. Box 33 (Antwerp 11), B-2610 Wilrijk, Belgium]

5.2 (June 1995):

Richard Bauman, "Representing Native American Oral Narrative: The Textual Practices of Henry Rowe Schoolcraft" (167-183) [B. examines Schoolcraft's career-long struggle to devise a viable set of methods for the representation of Indian narratives and a productive rhetoric for the effective framing of those methods. Schoolcraft's efforts illuminate a formative moment in the history of textual representation, of significance to the subsequent development of linguistic anthropology, folklore, and adjacent disciplines.]

Western Folklore [California Folklore Society, D of English & Foreign Languages, California State Polytechnic U, Pomona, CA 91768-4010]

52.2-4 (1993):

Richard Bauman, "The Nationalization and Internationalization of Folklore: the Case of Schoolcraft's 'Gitshee Gauzinee'" (247-269). [Using one specific tale for illustrative purposes, B. traces Schoolcraft's textual practices and framing rhetoric through the process of decontextualization and recontextualization by which folklore is carried from the interaction order to the national and international spheres.]

Winak: Boletín Intercultural [Universidad Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala, Apartado Postal 1811, 01901 Guatemala, Guatemala]

10.1-4 (Junio 1994-Marzo 1995):

María Carmela Rodríguez Quiej et al., "Las Ceremonias Mayas y la Educación Bilingüe Intercultural" (7-28) [Incorporating knowledge of traditional Mayan ceremonies into Spanish-Mayan bilingual education in Guatemala could help stem the deterioration of traditional social and cultural values in the modernization process.]

Marliny Aydce Son Chonay, "Actitudes hacia los neologosmos y la estandarización de los idiomas mayas kaqchikel y k'iche'" (29-35) [A survey of the attitudes that Kaqchikel and K'iche' speakers have toward recent attempts to create new Mayan words to replace borrowings from Spanish.]

José Enrique Rodó, "Academia de las Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala" (37-47) [History, objectives, organization, and present activities of the Academia, established in 1990 by the Guatemalan government.]

David F. Oltrogge, "El Centro de Aprendizaje Maya: un esfuerzo local para detener el desplazamiento" (49-56) [Assessment of the potential for a Maya "learning center" to halt the erosion of Kaqchikel.]

Agustín Estrada Monroy, "Costumbre Matrimonial K'ekchí: Li Sumlaac" (57-131) [Transcription and translation of a 17th century manuscript, with discussion.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 55(12) through 56(3), June-September 1995; and *Masters' Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 33(3) through 33(4).

Beck, Ann. Ph.D., Northern Arizona U., 1994. Development of the Alchini Bizaad Comprehension Test of Navajo and English for Young Children. 334 pp. [The "ABC" test assesses the language comprehension of Navajo kindergartners, who respond to test questions by manipulating objects in a Navajo sheep camp diorama. B. reports results of ABC testing on 150 subjects from four Navajo Nation schools in 1993, noting that the Navajo rounded mean score was generally lower than the English rounded mean score. Significant Navajo/English mean differences were also found to correlate with different schools, reflecting differences in bilingual programs. DAI 55(12):3821-A.] [Order # DA 95-12901]

Brittain, Julie. M.A., Memorial U. of Newfoundland, 1993. *Two Valency-Increasing Processes in Sheshatshit Innu-aimun: Applicatibe and Causative Formation*. 130 pp. [B. examines applicative and causative constructions in the Cree of Labrador, using the framework of generative grammar. MAI 33(3):724.] [Order # MM 91607]

Donaldson, John K. Ph.D. (American Studies), George Washington U., 1995. *The Themes of Reciprocity and Renewal in Traditional Cherokee Culture*. 548 pp. [Native American history suffers from a lack of understanding of native ideologies, due in part to a dispersion of the necessary expertise among several academic disciplines. D. seeks to provide "a prolegomenon to Cherokee thought" that uses indigenous categories. Focusing on the myth of Nvnyunuwi, one of the few remaining fragements of the Creation cycle, he finds the Cherokee value system to be based on themes of reciprocity and renewal. DAI 56(2):605-A.] [Order # DA 95-22061]

Geherin, Christopher D. M.A., Michigan State U., 1994. Vanishing the Indian: Assimilation, Education, and the Program to Eliminate American Indian Languages. 188 pp. [Classroom education, with the imposition of English, was the primary mechanism for assimilating Indians in the post-Civil War era. An encompassing ban on the use of Indian languages became central to this policy. MAI 33(3):765.] [Order # 1359785]

Kathman, David J., Jr. Ph.D., U. of Chicago, 1994. *The Morphology of Complex Verb Agreement*. 238 pp. |K. accounts for mismatches between the syntax and morphology of verb agreement in a variety of languages, using a modified form of Lexical-Functional Grammar. In addition to

Abkhaz "dummy verb agreement" and Georgian "inversion", K. applies his scheme to ergative verb agreement in several languages, including Mohawk and Choctaw. In these languages subjects of some verbs are marked with object agreement, which K. accounts for by lexical rules. DAI 55(12): 3829-A.] [Order # DA 95-13992]



Manning, Christopher D. Ph.D., Stanford U., 1995. Ergativity: Argument Structure and Grammatical Relations. 296 pp. [M. argues that syntactic ergativity is best treated in a framework that decouples prominence at the levels of grammatical relations and argument structure. This means dealing with two notions of Subject: grammatical subject and arcument-structure subject. A study of Inuit, Tagalog, Dyirbal and other languages shows that some constraints are universally sensitive to argument structure, others to grammatical relations. DAI 56(1):178-A.] [Order # DA 95-16874]

Moss, Siobhan A. M.A., McGill U., 1993. The Acquisition of English Functional Categories by Native Speakers of Inuktitut. 102 pp. [M. queries whether the properties of functional categories emerge in the English second language of two groups of Inuktitut-speaking schoolchildren in the same way as they do for first language speakers of English. Her results are mixed. MAI 33(3):725.] [Order # MM 91696]

Ornstrom, Jennifer L. M.A., McGill U., 1994. Some Aspects of Mohawk: The System of Verbal Inflectional Categories. 133 pp. [Using M. Baker's framework of analysis, O. shows that 'static' aspect can be treated as a predicate. She also shows that apparent anomalies in the inflectional system can be treated systematically in this framework. MAI 33(4):1073.] [Order # MM 94382]

Villalón, María Eugenia. Ph.Sc., Inst. Venezolano de Investigaciones Cientificas, 1993. Forma, Significado y Politica de la Narrativa Heredada E'napa: un analisis etnopoetico. 284 pp. [Este trabajo intenta un acercamiento a la etnopoetica de los indígenas e'napa de Venezuela a partir del analisis retórico de 3 relatos mitologicos. DAI 56(3):913-A.] [Order # DA 95-23616]

[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 \$32.50 each, xeroxed (paper-bound) copies are \$36 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

New paper on SIL's CELLAR

Now available on SIL's Web server is a paper by Gary Simons and John Thomson, "Multilingual data processing in the CELLAR environment", originally presented in March 1995 at the University of Groningen.

This paper describes a database system developed by the Summer Institute of Linguistics to be truly multilingual. It is named CELLAR ("Computing Environment for Linguistics, Literary, and Anthropological Research"). After elaborating some of the key problems of multilingual computing, the paper gives a general introduction to the CELLAR system. CELLAR's approach to multilingualism is then described in terms of six facets of multilingual computing. The remaining sections of the paper describe

details of how CELLAR supports multilingual data processing by presenting the conceptual models for the on-line definitions of multilingual resources.

To read this paper, point your Web browser at http://www.sil.org/cellar/cellar.html, where you will find not only this paper but also other information on CELLAR.

Storing Audio Data

The following Q & A on preserving audio data appeared on the SIL information list (info-sil@sil.org) in July.

From: David Prager Branner (charmii@u.washington.edu) 16 Jul 1995:

I work on rural Chinese, and for the most part I collect inventories of lexicon, along with some texts. For ordinary background recording of interviews I have been using a \$45 Panasonic microcassette recorder on half-speed, which does quite serviceably even without an external mic. I intend to use ordinary high-bias non-metal cassettes for material I want to work with in some detail, such as stories, conversations, and recitation. I can transfer that to micro-cassette for transcription, so that the master remains in good condition.

What concerns me is finding a way to preserve material originally made on analog tape. Tapes mildew rapidly in Taiwan and southern China, and even in Seattle and New York I have had tapes become unplayable after a number of years in storage. I was thinking that if there were some inexpensive and painless way to digitize ordinary analog tapes, I could transfer them to CD here at my school, for only the price of the CD itself (about S12). One problem is wasted space: I can only fit 74 minutes of uncompressed sound on a CD, because one seems to have no choice but to record in stereo, even if the original source is mono. Does anyone have any experience with this?

I could get far more material onto a CD if I compressed it but I don't want to do that, because I have no confidence that today's compression protocols will be readable in 20 or 50 years —remember the data from the 1960 US census, which was stored on magnetic tape and could no longer be read by the mid-1980s? If something is important enough to preserve on CD, I don't want it to become unreadable in a few decades.

I'd appreciate hearing any ideas on long-term storage. Also, if anyone has ideas about why digital equipment might still be preferable for my work, I'd like to hear them.

—Asian L&L, DO-21, University of Washington Seattle, WA 98195 USA

From: Alec Epting (alec_epting@sil.org) 27 Jul 1995:

I don't know much about digital recorders but I do know that it is possible to store digitized speech in a Microsoft WAV file as a monaural recording. There is a field in the "fmt" sub-chunk which specifies the number of channels used for recording.

Microsoft's *Windows* '95 uses the DSP Group's *TrueSpeech* as the standard for compression. With TrueSpeech, one minute of speech will take about 60 kbytes of storage. So for a 5.25" CD-ROM with a capacity of 550 Mbytes, you should be able to store around 140 hours of speech. Even if you used a PCM (pulse code modulation) encoding format, which has been around for many years, you should be able to store 14 hours of speech at a sampling rate of 11.025 kHz, using 8-bits per sample.

As far as compatibility goes, I am sure the current standard for CD-ROM formats will be superseded in a few years. There is already talk about merging the CD music format with the data format of CD-ROMs. But I understand that the new drives will be backwards compatible so you

should be able to read your CD-ROMs for a few years anyway. If I were you, I'd keep a Windows '95 PC equipped with a CD-ROM drive around for a few years just in case.

By the way, all magnetic media, particularly those that contain digital data, must be periodically copied because the magnetic domains tend to demagnetize themselves. This may be one reason that the census tapes could no longer be read. For CD-ROMs the data is etched into the media and read optically, so self-demagnetization will not be a problem.

—Acoustic Speech Analysis Project International Computer Services, JAARS, Inc.

LEARNING AIDS

[Published and "semi-published" teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages are noted here as they come to our attention. A compilation of *Learning Aids for North American Languages*, based largely on information printed in this column since its inception in 1988, is available to members on request.]

Navajo

Salina Bookshelf, in Flagstaff, Arizona, (owned and operated by SSILA member Louise Lockard) has recently published *Diné Bizaad: Speak, Read, Write Navajo*, by Irvy W. Goossen (337 pp., \$25), a new first-year Navajo textbook from the author of the most widely used introduction to the language, *Navajo Made Easier: A Course in Conversational Navajo* (revised edition, 1977). *Diné Bizaad*, like Goossen's earlier book, emphasizes conversational acquisition and its 30 chapters introduce vocabulary and grammar around cultural or practical themes. — Salina Bookshelf has also reprinted Ann Nolan Clark's classic 1940 bilingual children's reader, *Who Wants to be a Prairie Dog?* (*Háisha' T'áá K'ad Dlóó Siljú'?*) (64 pp., \$9). — Order from: Salina Bookshelf, 10250 Palomino Rd, Flagstaff, AZ 86004 (tel: 520/527-0070; fax: 520/526-0386). Prepaid orders are shipped with no charge for postage and handling.

Ojibwe

Ojibwemowin Series I, by Judith & Thomas Vollom, is the first in what is intended to be a series of textbooks and supplementary materials designed to develop Ojibwe language skills in classroom situations. The textbook (308 pp.) can be purchased separately for S45, or a complete teaching package—the textbook, three student workbooks, three audio tapes, flashcards, classroom activities, cultural content information, Ojibwe bingo, and animal cards—is available for \$105. It is being marketed by O.L.P. Native Voice, Inc., 6957 W. Hwy. 10, Ramsey, Minnesota 55303 (tel: 612/427-3777). O.L.P. Native Voice carries a wide selection of Ojibwe language materials, including interactive CD DOMs.

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's *Membership Directory* appears once a year (the 1995 edition appeared 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, 1995)

Arnold, Jennifer — Dept. of Linguistics, Stanford Univ., Stanford, CA 94305-2150 (to Dec. 1995: 2700 Selby Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90064)

Barrett, Rusty-5222 Woodrow Ave., Austin, TX 78756

Beam de Azcona, Rosemary — 143 Ethel Ave., Mill Valley, CA 94941

Bessell, Nicola J. — Dept. of Linguistics, 501 Calhoun Hall, Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712-1196

Biscaye, Elizabeth (Sabet) — 212 Laveview Manor, Yellowknife, NWT X1A 2R9, CANADA

Blain, Eleanor — 2744 Fairview Cres., Vancouver, BC V6T 2B9, CANADA
 Copeland, James E. — Dept. of Linguistics, Rice Univ., P.O. Box 1892, Houston,
 TX 77251

Damaso Vieira, Marcia — Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Museo Nacional - Linguistica, Quinta da Boa Vista s/n - 20942, Rio de Janeiro-RJ, BRAZIL

de Souza, Tania Clemente — Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Museo Nacional - Linguistica, Quinta da Boa Vista s/n - 20942, Rio de Janeiro-RJ, BRAZIL

Dickinson, Connie — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403
 Dorigo, Carmen Teresa — Universidade Federal do Rio de Janciro, Museo Nacional - Linguistica, Quinta da Boa Vista s/n - 20942, Rio de Janciro-RJ, BRAZIL

Facó Soares, Marília — Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Museo Nacional -Linguistica, Quinta da Boa Vista s/n - 20942, Rio de Janeiro-RJ, BRAZIL

Howard, Harry — Dept. of Spanish, 302 Newcomb, Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70118

Meroz, Yoram — 722-A Clayton St., San Francisco, CA 94117

Pape, Dr. Richard — 2528 Broadmeade Road, Louisville, KY 40205

Parkerson, Ronny W. — 1636 Sadlers Wells Dr., Herndon, VA 22070

Parsons Yazzie, Evangeline — Dept. of Modern Languages, Box 6004, Northern Arizona Univ., Flagstaff, AZ 86011

Rhyasen-Erdman, Corrie — 916 - 33 Street NW, Calgary, Alberta T2N 2W8, CANADA

Romankevicius Costa, Raquel Guimarães — Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Museo Nacional -Linguistica, Quinta da Boa Vista s/n - 20942, Rio de Janeiro-RJ, BRAZIL

Simkin, Joel — 752 West End Ave. #19-C, New York, NY 10025

Suslak, Daniel — 5454 South Harper Ave. #2-R, Chicago, IL 60615

Thomason, Lucy — 3911 Parsons Road, Chevy Chase, MD 20815

Vellard, Dominique — P.O. Box 3159 Station Terminal, Vancouver, BC V6B 3X6, CANADA

von Wichert, Paul — 22-300 River Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3L 0B9, CANADA

New or Corrected Addresses (since July 1, 1995)

Abbott, Mary Bates — Native California Network, 1670 Bloomfield Rd., Sebastopol, CA 95472

Altman, Heidi M. - 2820 Eel Ave., Davis, CA 95616

Andrews, J. Richard — 1805-B Blair Blvd., Nashville, TN 37212

Austin, Peter — ILCAA, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, 4-51-21 Nishigahara, Kita-ku, Tokyo 114, JAPAN

Buchholtzer, Guy P. — 306 - 2621 Quebec St., Vancouver, BC V5T 3A6, CANADA

Buszard-Welcher, Laura — 743 W. Waveland Avc., 3rd Floor, Chicago, IL 60613

Conley, James H. — Dept. of Anthropology, Brown Univ., Box 1921, Providence, RI 02912-1921

Coronel Molina, Scraffn —1600 Garrett Road #A-107, Upper Darby, PA 19082 de Souza, Sueli Maria — 203 Crampton, Univ. of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003

Dooley, Robert A. — Summer Institute of Linguistics, CP 3006, Coxipó da Ponte, 78060-200 Cuiabá, MT, BRAZIL

Egesdal, Steven M. — 4280-A Sierra Dr., Honolulu, HI 96816

Epstein, Richard — Dept. of Romance Studies, Duke Univ., 205 Language Center, Box 90257, Durham, NC 27708-0257

Fernald, Theodore B. — Linguistics Program, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081

Helmbrecht, Johannes — 3421 North Marshfield Ave., Apt. 1-E, Chicago, IL 60657-1241

Hitch, Doug — Yukon Native Language Centre, Box 2799, Whitchorse, Yukon Y1A 5K4, CANADA Iutzi-Mitchell, Roy D. — Anthropology, Inupiat Studies and Education, Arctic Sivunmun Ilisagvik College, P.O. Box 749, Barrow, AK 99723

Knight, Amelia Bell— U.S. Embassy - Antananarivo, Dept. of State, Washington, DC 20521-2040

Kroeber, Paul — Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Wyoming, P.O. Box 3431, Laramic, WY 82071-3431

Lastra, Yolanda — Dept of Anthropology, Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, Texas 78712 [academic 1995-96]

Lewis, J. William — Kopo Marine Blue #6, Shironishi 2-12-26, Kakegawa-shi, Shizuoka-ken, 436 JAPAN

Lingua Franca — Jeffrey Kittay, Publisher/Editor-in-Chief, 22 W. 38th St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10018

Moll-Collopy, Laura — P. O. Box 41120, Tucson, AZ 85717

Nichols, Michael J. P. — 112 Eastwood Dr., San Francisco, CA 94112

Reid, J. Richard — 325 Spencer Dr., Amherst, MA 01002-3367

Stolz, Christel — Westenfelderstr. 48, D-44866 Bochum, GERMANY

Stolz, Thomas — Westenfelderstr. 48, D-44866 Bochum, GERMANY

Trechter, Sara — Dept. of English, CSU-Chico, Chico, CA 95929

Urbanczyk, Suzanne — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1, CANADA

Wilhelm, Andrea — 2313 - 2nd Ave. NW, Calgary, Alberta T2N 0H3, CANADA

New or Corrected E-Mail Addresses (since July 1, 1995)

Altman Heidi

Altman, Heidi hmaltman@ucdavis.edu
Armagost, James Larmag@ksu.ksu.edu
Arnold, Jennifer arnold@csli.stanford.edu
Austin, Peter austin@aa.tufs,ac.ip
Barrett, Rusty rustyb@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Beam dc Azcona, Rosemary nikte_ha@uclink4.berkelev.edu
Blain, Eleanor blainem@unixg.ubc.ca
Booker, Karen kbooker@falcon.cc.ukans.edu
Cahn, Pam cahn@hawaii.edu
Conley, James H james_conley@brown.edu
Copeland, James E copelan@ricevml.rice.edu
Coronel-Molina, Serafín scoronel@dolphin.upenn.edu
Croese, Robert A
Damaso Vieira, Marcia damaso@vmsl.nce.ufri br
Déchaine, Rose-Maric dechaine@unixg.ubc.ca
Dedenbach-Salazar, Sabine dedenbac@voelk.uni-bonn.de
Dooley, Robert A bob.dooley@sil.org
Drechsel, Emanuel drechsel@hawaii.edu
Egesdal, Steve egcsdal@hawaii.edu
Epstein, Richard repstein@acpub.dukc.edu
Facó Soares, Marilia marilia@vmsl.ncc.ufrj.br
Farnell, Brenda brenda-farnell@uiowa.edu
Fernald, Theodore B
Gleach, Frederic W fwg1@cornell.edu
Golluscio, Lucia lag@lingan.filo.uba.ar
Gomez de Garcia, Jule garciaim@ucsu.colorado.edu
Gruessner, Karl-Heinz karl-heinz.gruessner@ub.uni-tuebingen.de
Heros, Susana de los sdest5@vms.cis.pitt.edu
Hill, Kenneth C. hillk@ccit.arizona.edu
Hitch, Doug
Howard, Harry harry.howard@tulane.edu
Karttunen, Frances fkarttunen@mail.utexas.edu
Keeling, Richard kccling@ucla.edu
Klein, Harriet E. M kleinh@alpha.montclair.edu
Lastra, Yolanda lastra@utxvms.cc.utexas.edu
Lewis, J. William jwilcwis@efn.org
Mackert, Michael mmacker@wvnvm.wvnet.edu
Maduell, Mariana maduell@hawaii.edu
Maun, Patrick butoh@well.com
McDowell, John mcdowell@indiana.edu
Meroz, Yoram meroz@sirius.com
Noyer, Rolf

AT 1 11 T 1 T	
Nuckolls, Janis B	sbsf140@uabdpo.dpo.uab.edu
Parkerson, Ronny W	rparkers@capaccess.org
Patterson, Victoria	····· vpatters@pacific.net
Pullum, Geoffrey	gkp@ling.ucsc.edu
Rhyasen-Erdman, Corrie	clrhyase@acs.ucalgary.ca
Romankevicius Costa, Raquel Gui	maraes ramon@coep.ufrj.br
Salmons, Joseph C	jsalmons@facstaff.wisc.edu
Simkin, Joel	jsigc@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Stampe, David	stampe@hawaii.edu
Suslak, Daniel	dfsuslak@midway.uchicago.edu
Tarpent, Marie-Lucie	tboston@cln.etc.bc.ca
Thiel, Mark G.	thielm@vms.csd.mu.edu
Thomason, Lucy	thomason@utxvms.cc.utexas.edu
Thompson, Terry & Larry thon	npson@hawaii.cdu; terry@lclark.edu
Tomei, Joseph	jtomci@lilim.ilcs.hokudai.ac.jp
Trechter, Sara	strechter@oavax.csuchico.edu
Urbanczyk, Suzanne	surbancz@unixg.ubc.ca
Vakhtin, Nikolay	vakhtin@eu.spb.su
van der Voort Hein	hein.van.der.voort@let.uva.nl
Villalón María Fugenia	mvillal@sagi.ucv.edu.ve
von Wichert Paul	von_wichert@mbnet.mb.ca
Wichmann Saren	voii_wichert@mbnet.mb.ca
Zeneda Ofalia	soeren@cphling.dk
zepeua, Otelia	zepeda@linguistics.arizona.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: Michael Wilson, D of English, U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, PO Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201. 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. No 1995 meeting; details concerning a 1996 meeting will be announced by January.

J. P. Harrington Conference. Conference and newsletter, focusing on the linguistic and ethnographic notes of John P. Harrington (1884-1961). Next meeting: UC-Davis, Spring or Summer 1996. Contact: Victor Golla, Dept of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State U, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/826-4324; e-mail: vkg1@axe.humboldt.edu).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets annually at various locations. 1995 meeting: June 28-29, in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the 1995 Linguistic Institute.

ANI.C 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, 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, Office of Teacher Education, Navajo Community College, Tsaile, AZ 86556 (tel: 602/724-3311, ext. 284; fax: 602/724-3327; internet: djmcl@aol.com).

Inuit Studies Conference. The 10th conference will be held August 15-18, 1996, on the campus of the Memorial University of Newfoundland. The theme will be "Traditional Knowledge and the Contemporary World." For further information contact: Dr. Irene Mazurkewich, Dept. of Linguistics, Memorial Univ., St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9, CANADA (tel: 709/737-8299; fax: 709/737-2548; imazurk@kean.ucs.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. S31.03 Can or \$29 US/year (\$19.26 Can or \$18 US for students), occasional supplements at extra charge. Address: Pavillon Jean-Durand, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4 (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1995 (27th) conference will be held October 27-29 at the U of North Carolina. For information contact M. Jean Black, Dept of Anthropology, Campus Box 3115, U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3115.

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. Back issues available: 8th and 12th Conferences (\$24 each); 21st (St. John's), 22nd (Chicago), and 23rd (London) Conferences (\$32 each). The 24th Conference (1992) is out of print. The 25th Conference (1993) is available for \$48 (price includes a separate Cumulative Index 1975-1994). Write: Algonquian Conference, c/o Dept of Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada (pentland@ccm.umanitoba.ca). Prices are in \$Canadian to Canadian addresses, SUS 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); write for rates to other countries. 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 was held at the U of Victoria [see "News from Regional Groups"]. The 1996 meeting (the 31st) will be held August 15-17, 1996, at the Univ. of British Columbia. Contact: M. Dale Kinkade, Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1, Canada (mdkd@unixg.ubc.ca).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. The 1995 meeting was held October 6-8 at UCLA.

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1995 meeting was held on July 5-6 in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. The 1996 meeting will take place in Berkeley in late June. Contact: Leanne Hinton, Linguistics, UC-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720 (hinton@violet.berkeley.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, Dept 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. \$19. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. 1995 meeting: July 11-12, at the U of New Mexico, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: David Rood, Dept of Linguistics, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309 (rood@colorado.edu).

Muskogean-Oklahoma Linguistics Conference. 1995 meeting: July 10-11, at the U of New Mexico, in conjunction with the 1995 Linguistic Insitute. Contact: Jack Martin, Dept of English, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795 (jbmart@mail.wm.edu).

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. Contact Karen M. Booker, 1340 Engel Rd., Lawrence, KS 66044.

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste. General linguistics conference, with strong emphasis on studies of the indigenous languages of N Mexico and the adjacent US. The most recent meeting was 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 1995 meeting was held on July 3-4 in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: Jane Hill, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (jhill@anthro.arizona.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, Cuidad Universitaria, 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 was held 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.

MIXTEC STUDIES

The Mixtec Foundation. Sponsors annual conference (Mixtec Gateway) on all aspects of the life of the Mixtec people of Oaxaca, with special focus on the Mixtec codices. Contact: Nancy P. Troike, P.O. Box 5587, Austin, TX 78763-5587 (tel: 512/452-1537).

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in June or early July, usually annually. The 17th Taller Maya was held June 11-16, 1995, in San Pedro La Laguna, Solola, Guatemala, sponsored by the Academia de las Lenguas Mayas.

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, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763 (tel: 512/471-6292).

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

Winak: Boletín Intercultural. Journal of Guatemalan linguistics and anthropology. \$20 (US)/year (\$30 to institutions). U Mariano Gálvez, Apartado Postal 1811, 01901 Guatemala, Guatemala.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Estudios de Lingüística Chibcha. Papers on the Chibchan languages of Costa Rica and adjacent areas. Appears annually. Contact: Sección de Lingüística, Escuela de Filologia, U de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, San José, Costa Rica.

SOUTH AMERICA

Journal of Andean Linguistics. Papers on the languages of lowland Amazonia. One issue/year. S25. Contact: Carolyn Anderson, D of Linguistics, U of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260. [See "News and Announcements" above.]

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 12th Symposium was held on June 19-23, 1995, at UNAM, Mexico City. For information: Mary H. Preuss, President, LAILA/ALILA, Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport, PA 15132-7698; or 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, Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport, PA 15132-7698.

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.

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, 306 - 2621 Quebec St., Vancouver, BC V5T 3A6, CANADA (guy_buchholtzer@sfu.ca).

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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