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SSILA BUSINESS

Preliminary Program: 1996 CAIL

Following is the preliminary program for the 35th Conference on American Indian Languages (the 1996 Annual Meeting of SSILA), which will be held as part of the 95th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, San Francisco, Nov. 20-24, 1996. Participants should note that the AAA may make changes in these sessions, mainly in regard to the requested schedule below. The AAA will publish the program of the full meeting in the *Anthropology Newsletter* in early September.

Texts and Discourse. Chair: William Shipley. Papers: Andrej A. Kibrik, "Speaking and Writing Navajo"; Brent Galloway, "A Look at Some Nooksack Stories"; Jill D. Hopkins, "A Reconsideration of the Poetic Paradox"; Jean Mulder, "Discourse-Based Ergativity in Coast Tsimshian"; Heidi Altman, "Evidentiality in Chol Mayan Traditional Narratives"; Jill Brody, "Dialogic Parallelism in Tojolabal Maya"; Andrew Hofling, "Dialogic Repetition in Mayan Discourse"; Laura Martin, "Repetition and Discourse Regulation in Mocho (Mayan) Conversation"; Martha J. Macri & Luisa Maffi, "Semantic Couplets in Greater Tzeltalan"; and Christel Stolz, "Couplet Parallelism in Informal Speech Genres: Evidence from Yucatec Maya."

Mayan & Other Mesoamerican Languages. Chair: Terrence Kaufman. Papers: Karen Dakin, "Uto-Aztecan Linguistics and Mesoamerican Technology"; Rusty Barrett, "Tense, Aspect, Mood, and Voice in Sipakapense"; Robert Howren, "Particle, Clitic, and Affix in Yucatec Maya"; Robin Quizar, "Agentivity in Ch'orti"; and Robin A. Shoaps, "Voice and Clause Combining in Kaqchikel."

Topics in Phonology & Grammar. Chair: Amy Dahlstrom. Papers: Toshihide Nakayama, "An Argument Against the Nootka 'Passive' as a Voice Alternation"; Richard Rhodes, "Inversion in Sayula Popoluca"; Anna Berge, "Ergativity and Topichood in West Greenlandic"; Marianne Mithun, "Yup'ik Roots and Affixes"; M. Dale Kinkade, "The Relationship Between Lexical Suffixes and Lexical Compounding in Upper Chehalis"; Laura Buszard-Welcher, "Grammatical Attrition in Modern Potawatomi"; David J. Costa, "Preverb Usage in Shawnee Narratives"; Ives Goddard, "First- and Second-Person Participles in Fox"; Randolph Graczyk, "Ablaut in Crow"; and Harold Crook, "The Interaction of Regular and Lexical Principles in the Stress System of Nez Perce Nouns."

General & Historical Perspectives. Chair: Robert L. Rankin. Papers: Thomas H. Stolz, "With Whom or With What? Comitatives and Instrumentals in Amerindian Languages"; Wallace Chafe, "The Importance of the Study of American Languages"; Eric P. Hamp, "Otomanguean and Genetic Comparison"; Marie-Lucie Tarpent, "The -N- in the PEN of PENUTIAN"; and James Kari, "Directionality and Seriation in Northern Athabaskan Hydronyms."

South American Languages. Chair: Nilson Gabas, Jr. Papers: Luciana R. Storto, "Karitiana Epenthesis and Prosodic Phonology"; Timothy Jowan Curnow, "Verbal Cross-Referencing in Awa Pit (Cuaiquer)"; Ana Vilacy Galucio, "Word Order and Constituency in Mekens"; Nilson Gabas, Jr., "Aspects of Karo Classifiers"; and Katherine Hall, "Repetition in De'kwana Carib Discourse."

Languages of California & the Southwest. Chair: Victor Golla. Papers: Elizabeth A. Brandt, "Piro, Manso and Southern Tiwa Revisited"; Lynn Nichols, "What is Zuni Really Like?"; Suzanne M. Wash, "Glottalized and Aspirated Consonants in Chumash"; Victor Golla, "California Vocabularies in Wilhelm von Humboldt's Collection"; and Catherine A. Callaghan, "California Mission Registers as a Source of Lexical Items."

In addition to these CAIL sessions, and the annual SSILA business meeting, SSILA will also sponsor or co-sponsor two special (information and discussion) meetings, (1) a panel discussion of "Unspoken Aspects of Linguistic Fieldwork," organized by Nilson Gabas, Jr.; and (2) a meeting to introduce the Native American Languages Center that is being established at UC-Davis.

The Program Committee requested the following schedule:

- Thursday, November 21:
 - Texts & Discourse* (morning)
 - Mayan & Other Mesoamerican Languages* (afternoon)
- Friday, November 22:
 - Topics in Phonology & Grammar* (morning)
 - General & Historical Perspectives* (afternoon)
 - SSILA Business Meeting (late afternoon)
- Saturday, November 23:
 - South American Languages* (morning)
 - Panel: "Unspoken Aspects of Linguistic Fieldwork" (noon)
 - Languages of California & the Southwest* (afternoon)
 - UC-Davis Native American Language Center (late afternoon)

These times are subject to availability on a very crowded program, and undoubtedly the AAA will make a number of adjustments.

1996 Membership Directory Available

The 1996 SSILA Membership Directory has been distributed to members who ordered a copy in advance. It will be available throughout the year for

\$3 (or \$4 Canadian), and to purchase a copy all you need to do is send an e-mail message to the Editor (gollav@axe.humboldt.edu). If you have already paid your dues for 1996, you may request that the 1996 *Directory* fee be added to your 1997 dues statement.

SSILA Calendar

As if he didn't have anything else to do, your Editor amuses himself from time to time by compiling a calendar for American Indian linguistics. After several years of desultory work, this calendar is now almost ready for publication. The availability of the 1997 edition will probably be announced in the October 1996 *Newsletter*.

Stamps

The SSILA office has again accumulated a number of interesting stamps from many countries. If you would like to have a packet, please contact the Secretary-Treasurer.

OBITUARY

Carlos Westez (Chief Red Thunder Cloud) (1919-1996)

Carlos Ashibie Hawk Westez, a controversial figure who often said he was the last speaker of Catawba, died in Worcester, Massachusetts, on January 8, 1996, at the age of 76. Westez, who was born and raised in Rhode Island, was Hispanic on his father's side, but his mother, Roberta Hawk Westez, was descended from an African-American family with Catawba blood that had left South Carolina in the 19th century. Her father, William Ashibie Hawk (d. 1941), is said to have spoken Catawba, and Westez claimed to have learned the language from him, as did his cousin, Gerald Brown ("Chief Running Beaver"), who died in 1952. From an early age Westez was fascinated by his Indian heritage and immersed himself in various aspects of Catawba culture, particularly traditional curing practices. Adopting the name Chief Red Thunder Cloud and the persona of a "medicine man," he marketed a line of teas made from traditional herbs. He sang, danced, and told Indian stories with Les Feux Follet of Canada, and later organized a troupe of his own that performed in schools throughout New England. He also taught Indian lore at the Henry Street Settlement summer camp in New York for many years.

In the 1960s, G. Hubert Matthews, a Siouanist linguist who was at that time affiliated with MIT, befriended Westez. Westez told Matthews that he had visited the Catawba reservation in South Carolina on numerous occasions and had been close to Chief Sam T. Blue, the last acknowledged fluent speaker of the language, who died in 1959. He said that he had worked with Blue and Frank G. Speck on documenting Catawba in the 1940s, had made recordings of Catawba songs with Blue for the Smithsonian, and had even served briefly as an informant for Speck in a field methods class at the University of Pennsylvania. Some of these claims are open to question, but there seems to be evidence that Westez was in contact with both Speck and Blue. In 1967 Matthews and "Red Thunder Cloud" published a paper on Catawba in *IJAL*, presenting several short texts and a vocabulary, together with a discussion of the

differences between Westez's version of Catawba and what had previously been documented by Speck, Frank T. Siebert, Jr., and others (see Speck 1934, 1946; Siebert 1945, 1982). This paper was the object of a certain amount of criticism, since it seemed to some linguists that Westez's competence in Catawba was restricted and possibly derivative in part from published sources. Some of the differences between Westez's Catawba and other attestations of the language are described in a paper by Paul Voorhis (1984).

Late in his life Westez again became involved with Catawba linguistics. In 1990, with Derrik Jordan, he recorded two cassettes of Catawba songs and legends for commercial release. In 1994, when the Catawba Cultural Preservation Project began working on language revitalization, they sought out Westez for help. He recorded a sample tape of the language, and visited South Carolina to work directly with members of the Catawba community. "The excitement he caused in 1994 was tremendous," according to Thomas Blumer, a historian who works with the Preservation Project. "He gave the language project a tremendous shot in the arm." A group of Catawbas had hoped to bring Westez back to South Carolina in 1995 to teach the language on an extended basis, but these plans had to be cancelled when he fell ill.

— Thanks to Thomas Blumer, Kathleen Shea, and Frank T. Siebert, and an obituary in the *Boston Globe*, January 14, 1996

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CORRESPONDENCE

Work on Early Spanish Missionary Grammars

February 19, 1996

I finished my Ph.D. in 1995 with a thesis on Hispano-Hebrew and Hispano-Arabic strophic poetry. During the next four years I shall be working on the subject of missionary grammars of non-Indoeuropean languages in the Hispanic linguistic tradition. One of the main issues I will be concerned with is tradition and innovation in the *Arte para ligeramente saber la lengua arabiga*, written by Pedro de Alcalá in Granada in 1505. I plan to examine connections between this early grammar of Arabic and the first missionary grammars of Tarasco, Nahuatl, Quechua, Tupí and Zapotec, research that I hope will lead to a monograph on the general characteristics, methods, etc. of the early missionary grammarians of the Hispanic tradition. I will focus special attention on the grammar of Tarasco by Gilberti.

I am interested in cooperating with scholars who are pursuing related research projects, and would also appreciate hearing about international projects, congress sessions, colloquia, etc., that might be relevant to these topics.

— O. Zwartjes

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NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Symposium on Athabaskan and Na-Dene Prehistory

A symposium on *Topics in Athabaskan and Na-Dene Prehistory* formed part of the 1996 annual meeting of the Alaska Anthropological Association, in Fairbanks, Alaska, Saturday, April 6.

Speakers included: **Pearl Keenan** (Yukon College), "A Tlingit Perspective on Oral Traditions and Anthropology"; **Jeff Leer** (U of Alaska, Fairbanks), "Speculations on Tlingit and Na-Dene Migrations"; **Raymond Collins** (U of Alaska, Fairbanks) "Linguistic Clues to Athabaskan Migration: Why the Southwest and Northern California?"; **James Kari** (U of Alaska, Fairbanks) and **Sharon Hargus** (U of Washington), "Lexical Comparison in Two Athabaskan Languages"; **John W. Ives** (Provincial Museum of Alberta) "Athapaskans and the Northwestern Plains Periphery"; **Robert E. Ackerman** (Washington State U), "Digging in a Limestone Cave: Archaeology of the Lime Hills Region, Southwest Alaska"; **Bill Simeone** (Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence), "History or Tradition: The Tanana River Potlatch, 1900-1970"; **Victor Golla** (Humboldt State U/UC-Davis) "The Problem of Athabaskan Expansion South of British Columbia: Perspectives from Comparative Linguistics, Ethnography, and Archaeology"; **Keren Rice** (U of Toronto), "Slavey Dialects"; **Sharon Hargus** (U of Washington) "Conjugation, Mode and Negative in Babine/Witsuwit'en"; **William Poser** (U of Northern British Columbia) "The Earliest Texts in Carrier"; and **Eliza Jones** (U of Alaska, Fairbanks), "Ethnographic Information from the Koyukon Athabaskan Dictionary." Discussants were **Michael Krauss** (U of Alaska, Fairbanks) and **William B. Workman** (U of Alaska, Anchorage). **Jim Kari** organized and chaired the session.

Workshop on Syntax of Native American Languages

A *Workshop on Structure and Constituency in Native American Languages* was held at the University of Manitoba, March 29th - 31st, 1996. The program included the following papers:

Filomena Sandalo (U of Pittsburgh & Carnegie Mellon U), "Category Projection and Phrase Structure in Kadiweu"; **Kevin Russell** (U of Manitoba), "What's With all these Long Words Anyway?"; **Liliana Sanchez** (CSU-Long Beach), "Why does Southern Quechua Agree in Person Nominally?"; **Eleanor M. Blain** (UBC), "Restrictive Complementizer *ka-* in Plains Cree"; **Leslie Saxon**, Belcourt Lecturer (U of Victoria), "Reflections of Syntax in the Athapaskan Verb"; **Shanley Allen & Heike Schroeder** (Max-Planck-Institut), "Discourse Effects on Argument Representation in Early Inuktitut Spontaneous Speech"; **Alana Johns** (Memorial U), "The Decline of Ergativity in Inuktitut"; **Martha McGinnis**, Invited Speaker (MIT), "Is there Syntactic Inversion?"; **Michelle Long** (U of Manitoba), "Obviation and Clausal Relations"; **Charlotte Reinholtz** (U of Manitoba), "Real vs Look-alike Determiner Movement

in Swampy Cree"; **Jose Camacho & Liliana Sanchez** (USC and CSU-Long Beach), "Conjunction in Southern Quechua"; **Rose-Marie Dechaine**, Invited Speaker (UBC), "What Algonquian Morphology is Really Like: Hockett Revisited." The meeting concluded with a roundtable on "Current trends in Native American Linguistics."

AILDI at U of Arizona Again this Summer

The University of Arizona, Tucson, will sponsor the 17th annual *American Indian Language Development Institute* (AILDI) this summer, June 3-28. Under the theme "Politics of Indigenous Languages, Literatures, and Education," AILDI will, as in past years, feature a number of courses in American Indian linguistics, bilingual-bicultural education, and culture-based curriculum development, all aimed at American Indian language educators, particularly those in the Southwest.

Linguists on the AILDI faculty include **Emory Sekaquaptewa** (Hopi), **Irene Silentman** (Navajo), **Lucille Watahomigie** (Hualapai), **Mary Ann Willie** (Navajo), **Akira Yamamoto**, and **Ofelia Zepeda** (Tohono O'odham). Among the guest speakers will be **Leanne Hinton** and **Nancy Richardson**.

For further information: Karen Francis-Begay, AILDI, Dept. of Language, Reading and Culture, Univ. of Arizona, Box 210069, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (tel: 520/621-1068; fax: 520/621-8174).

Conference on Amazonian Languages at Museu Goeldi

On March 26-29, 1996, the Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, in Belém, Brazil, hosted a general conference on the indigenous languages of Amazonia (*As Línguas Indígenas da Amazônia na Ciência e nas Sociedades*). Organized by **Francisco Queixalos**, participants were invited from all Amazonian countries, including Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guiana, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

Featured speakers included: **Aryon Rodrigues**, "Panorama das línguas indígenas da Amazônia"; **Willem Adelaar**, "A diversidade lingüística e a extinção das línguas"; **Colette Craig**, "Os lingüistas perante as línguas indígenas"; **Russell Bernard**, "Capacitação de lingüistas indígenas em Oaxaca (México)"; **Paulus Gerdes**, "As matemáticas na etnoeducação (Moçambique)"; and **Manuel Prunyonosa**, "As línguas minoritárias na Europa: o caso de Espanha."

In a related development, late last year the Brazilian National Council for Scientific and Technological Development announced the award of its Medal of Merit to SSILA member **Denny Moore** for his work in developing the Linguistics Division of the Museu Goeldi. Since its establishment in 1986, the Division has evolved into one of the world's leading centers for the study of Amazonian languages. Linguists associated with the Museu Goeldi are currently conducting intensive research on approximately 16 Amazonian languages, as well as carrying out six native language literacy projects. A video language documentation project is in preparation. Fourteen students from the Museu Goeldi have gone on to graduate school in linguistics; eight of them are now studying abroad.

For further information about the conference or about the Museu Goeldi and its programs, contact Denny Moore at Museu Goeldi-DCH, Av. Magalhães Barata 376, CP 399, 66.040 Belém, Pará, BRAZIL (moore@marajo.ufpa.br).

Summer CD-ROM Workshop Organized at Iowa

The first *CD-ROM Workshop for American Indian Languages* will be held at the University of Iowa this summer from June 17th through July 12th. Brenda Farnell, the workshop organizer, sends the following update:

Speakers, language program teachers, and linguists will collaborate on the design and production of CD-ROM materials in the following languages: Cayuga (Six Nations, Ontario); Swampy Cree (Manitoba); Chippewa dialect of Ojibwa (Wisconsin); Assiniboine (Montana); Yuchi (Oklahoma); Pomo (California); Tewa and Mono (California); Garifuna (Belize); and Xavante (Brazil).

Participants in each team will work closely with specialists in graphic design, instructional technology, and CDROM production from the Univ. of Iowa's "Second Look Computing" to focus on the needs of their own project. Some projects are oriented towards archiving and disseminating language materials in a user friendly format, while others will produce curriculum materials for language maintenance programs in schools and tribal colleges.

The response from Native American communities has been extremely enthusiastic—not to mention enquiries from as far away as Aboriginal Australia! Students from the U of Iowa Native American Studies Program and members of the Meskwaki Community will help us make our guests feel welcome.

SSILA members are invited to drop in and see what is going on if they are in the Iowa city area this summer.

J. P. Harrington Session at California Archaeology Meeting

The 1996 Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, held in Bakersfield, California, April 3-6, featured a symposium on *John Peabody Harrington: Reel to Real*. Organized by **Lynne E. Christenson & Cindy T. Stankowski** (San Diego State U), the papers in this symposium focused on the archaeological and material-cultural relevance of the work of one of American Indian linguistics' best-known fieldworkers. Presentations included:

Linda Agren, "The Exploration of Burton's Mound: John P. Harrington, Santa Barbara, 1923"; **Chad Tritt**, "The San Diego State University Burton Mound Collection"; **David Earle**, "Field Research among Taki-Speaking Groups during the Early 20th Century: Evaluating Harrington's Fieldwork within a Wider Ethnographic Context"; **Brian Haley & Larry R. Wilcoxon**, "The Implications of Revision: Point Conception's Sacredness Revisited"; **Ken Hedges & Ken Gary**, "The Harrington Mojave Collection at the San Diego Museum of Man"; **John R. Johnson**, "Chumash Political Succession as Reconstructed from Harrington's Ethnographic Papers and Mission Records"; **Bruce Love**, "Luiseño Placenames, Harrington's Notes from Pechanga and Pala, and Archaeology"; **Cindy Stankowski**, "Baskets Full: The SDSU-John Peabody Harrington Native American Basket Collection"; and **Susan Wolfe**, "Going Places in the Southern San Joaquin Valley with J. P. Harrington"

For further information contact Lynne Christenson, Dept. of Anthropology, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92182.

IJAL Issue to Honor Kinkade

The first 1998 issue of the *International Journal of American Linguistics* will honor M. Dale Kinkade in his retirement year.

Papers on topics relating to the indigenous languages of the Americas are welcome, especially those with a historical-comparative focus. Manuscripts should be submitted for review to Barry Carlson at the addresses below. Authors must follow IJAL style and keep their contributions reasonable in length.

May-August: 1301 Pass-A-Grille Way, St. Pete Beach, Florida 33706 (fax: 813/898-8811). *September-April*: Dept. of Linguistics, University of Victoria, P. O. Box 3045, Victoria, BC, CANADA V8W 3P4 (e-mail: spokdict@uvvm.uvic.ca).

SSILA Member Publishes User-Friendly Language Materials

SSILA member Bruce Pearson and Julia Pearson, both of the University of South Carolina have started *Yorkshire Press*, an innovative publishing house committed to preserving the linguistic and cultural heritage of Native America through affordable publications. They plan to issue all their publications in user-friendly format made available quickly to meet immediate needs, and are especially interested in languages for which documentation is sparse. Preliminary editions will be expanded at intervals as additional material becomes available. Preliminary versions of grammar-dictionaries of Delaware and Shawnee have been issued recently (for details, see *Learning Aids* below). Volumes currently in preparation will cover Catawba and Wyandotte. The Pearsons welcome queries from scholars and from tribes wishing documentation of their ancestral language. Contact: Bruce Pearson, Yorkshire Press, 6248 Yorkshire Drive, Columbia, SC 29209 (tel: 803/776-7471; e-mail: blpears@univscvm.csd.sc.edu).

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. Our special thanks this time to **Anthony Grant, Alma Dean Kolb, Jack Marr, and Jo Rubba.**]

The Death of Catawba

The death in early January of **Carlos Westez**, who claimed to be the last speaker of Catawba (see the obituary in this issue of the *Newsletter*), was siezed upon by writers for newspapers around the world as an occasion to lament the rapid extinction of American Indian and other indigenous languages. Obituaries of Westez appeared in many newspapers in the United States and Canada (the most extensive and well-researched by Pamela M. Walsh in the *Boston Globe*, on January 14), and the story was picked up as far afield as Australia and Germany. In the UK, *The Independent* ran a feature story on Catawba and language endangerment ("The Day a Language Died") in its Saturday edition of January 20.

Back in the US, National Public Radio's Noah Adams devoted a segment of the January 26 edition of *All Things Considered* to

“Remembering the Last Known Speaker of Catawba.” The segment featured snatches of Westez (on tape) demonstrating how to sing traditional Catawba songs, but mainly was given over to an interview with **Hu Matthews**—the linguist who had worked with Westez (“Red Thunder Cloud”) in the 1960s. Matthews spoke with Adams from an NPR station near his home on the Crow Reservation in Montana and reminisced about learning the basics of Catawba from Westez (“I could carry on reasonable conversations with him, as long as it stayed on non-technical subjects”). Asked what he felt about Westez’s passing, Matthews grew confessional: “Linguists...you know, they fall in love with some languages....In fact, I’ve been mourning over the loss of Catawba now, as well as my friend....Since I heard of his death I’ve been trying to remember some words and how to say things, and I don’t really remember very much anymore.” Even Catawba’s linguists are endangered.

Drifting Toward Extinction in the Midwest

Red Thunder Cloud’s death is the lead-in to a long feature story on imperiled Indian languages that ran on page 1 of the *Chicago Tribune* on Sunday, February 25. Under the headline “Assimilation Puts Tribal Cultures at Loss for Words,” Tribune staff writer Paul Salopek’s story on “the drift toward extinction” of American Indian languages focuses on two languages of the upper Midwest, Lakota and Ho-chunk (Winnebago). Salopek consults some of the usual oracles (Michael Krauss, Paul Chapin, your humble Editor), who make some of the usual pronouncements (“immeasurable scientific loss,” “a slide into monolingualism,” etc.), but his local reporting on attempts to preserve Ho-chunk and Lakota is refreshing and insightful. The teachers and elders that Salopek interviews are realistic (“a long process”) and pragmatic (“we have to hook the kids”). The use of computers in the Ho-chunk language program is nicely portrayed (“an elder just sitting in a classroom isn’t enough,” says one native educator, who then admits that he is bothered by the non-traditional setting). The adult students enrolled in Lakota classes in one Chicago college, Salopek discovers, are “lucky to cobble together a lexicon of 200 Lakota words” after months of teaching. But he then astutely observes that what most Indian people really want to preserve is not so much a conversational fluency in their traditional languages as “the fading world of ideas” woven into them. As Mike Krauss tells Salopek, however, it is precisely such divergent worldviews that the ascendent monoculture has the least tolerance for. We think our verbs are better and more powerful than anyone else’s. We have forgotten the real lesson of the Tower of Babel.

Preservation Efforts in Northern California

Your Editor’s home-town newspaper, the *Eureka (California) Times-Standard*, also did a front-page spread on Indian languages, focusing on two local tribes (Karuk and Hupa) in parallel stories. These appeared in the edition of Monday, January 29, and one or both were picked up by a number of other papers during February. Accenting the positive, both stories reported on diverse efforts made by tribal members to preserve and transmit their language. One of the stories focused on the innovative “master/apprentice” program developed three years ago for California languages by the

Native California Network. **Violet Super**, one of the estimated 10 remaining fluent speakers of Karuk, is serving as a “master” to two “apprentices,” her twin nieces. Similarly, **Gordon Bussell**, a Hupa man in his 40s, is apprenticed to two Hupa elders, **Jimmy Jackson** and **Calvin Carpenter**. The other story dealt with several efforts being made by the Hupa Tribe’s Office of Education to document and teach the language, including the forthcoming publication of a full dictionary.

A Voice from the Past

An article in the Orange County (California) *Register*, on Sunday, January 17, described the monthly “language lessons” that are being held by members of the Juaneño Band of Mission Indians at San Juan Capistrano. Rather than the usual vocabulary drills and tutoring in a practical orthography, the Juaneños gather to listen to tape recordings of the last fluent speaker of their language, **Anastacia Majel**, dubbed from aluminum discs made in the 1930s by **John P. Harrington** and his nephew, Arthur. Tribal researchers were led to these recordings about three years ago, and have found them and the associated notes to be a virtual treasure trove. “Anastacia’s our savior,” said Joyce Perry, one of the leaders of the Juaneño language revival. “Imagine what it felt like when we found these. We freaked. For me, this is like living through my ancestors’ dreams. To be able to use their words and pass them on to my children.”

Before each class, a photograph of Majel (who died in 1938, shortly after Harrington worked with her) is set in front of the room, so that there will be a face to go with the voice. “When I look at that picture and hear her speak, it’s like she comes alive,” said Bud Sepulveda, one of the 20 or so Juaneños who regularly attend the sessions. Among the other students are two of Majel’s grandsons, and a great-grandson.

Arthur Harrington, now in his 80s, recalls that Majel had a fondness for his eccentric uncle. “When he went into things like this, he went in wholeheartedly, and she was grateful for that.” Altogether, 145 hours of recordings were made, over the course of two months. The discs are among the nearly 1,000 that the Harrington made between the late 1920s and the early 1940s from speakers of dozens of American Indian languages, primarily in California. Although the quality of the recordings varies considerably, those made of Majel are generally quite good. The originals are preserved at the Smithsonian’s National Anthropological Archives, as part of their massive collection of Harrington’s materials.

Different Strategies

SSILA member **Tony Mattina**, who teaches at the University of Montana, Missoula, was interviewed for an article in the school’s *Montanan* magazine for January 1996, entitled “Saving Our Tongues: Preserving Indian Languages.” Also featured in the article, which focused on the diverse strategies being employed to keep American Indian languages alive, were **Stephen Greymorning** and **Victor Montejo**, who teach at Montana as well. Greymorning works with his native Arapaho, and Montejo is a Mayan speaker from Guatemala.

Mattina, who has long been involved in the study of the Salishan languages, particularly Okanagan, told the interviewer that he has shifted his focus in recent years away from purely scholarly work and into pedagogy. Although he has compiled a dictionary of Okanagan, the work of committing a language to writing is "no great linguistic trick," he said. The more difficult problem is to convince people to learn the language and to speak it, to keep it alive, to prevent it from becoming simply "words on a page." Taking leave from his teaching job, he worked for two years with the En'owkin Centre in Penticton, BC, to train teachers in the language and develop primers, coloring books, videos and other teaching aids. He found that interactive computer games were an effective tool to introduce schoolchildren to Okanagan, and developed games to teach children what to call their various relatives and to name various animals.

Greymorning has taken another approach. Inspired by his young daughter's attraction to Disney films, he assembled a team to translate the classic animated film, *Bambi*, into Arapaho. He recruited and coached residents of Wyoming's Wind River Reservation to speak the parts, convinced the Walt Disney Company to produce the translation as a home video and distributed 2,000 cassettes to the Arapaho Nation. He is currently working on translations of the animated films *The Little Fox* and *Willie the Sparrow*. "If you want the language to survive, it has to be everywhere that English is," he says. "It has to infiltrate every medium — music, books, television, even the street signs on the reservation. Every time they turn around, the kids should bump into the language."

Writing, however, is proving an effective tool in Mayaland. In the 1980s, when the Mayan people came under violent attack by a Guatemalan government and army intent on rooting out what it believed were guerrillas, Mayan intellectuals established the *Academy for Mayan Languages*, which has taught schoolchildren to write in their native tongues and has standardized the written versions of the Mayan languages. It has been cited by the United Nations as a model for indigenous groups whose languages are threatened. "When you're under great stress, you go back to your roots to make your life more meaningful within the context of your culture," says Montejo. In order to help ensure the survival of his culture, he has written books on Mayan myth and legend and a book of poetry. He has also worked with the Academy for Mayan Languages on the definitive dictionary for his native Jakalteek.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan

• The 1996 *Athabaskan Language Conference* will be held in Athabasca Hall on the University of Alberta campus, Edmonton, June 15-16. The Athabaskan Language Conference provides a venue for linguists, anthropologists, and native speakers concerned with various aspects (e.g., descriptive, theoretical, pedagogical) of the Athabaskan languages. Abstracts (for 20-30 minute presentations) are due by April 30. On-campus housing is available, and should be confirmed by May 15. Registration is \$20 (\$15 for students). To submit an abstract or to be added to the mailing list contact: Sally Rice, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of

Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E7, Canada (tel: 403/492-0809; fax: 403/492-0806; e-mail: rice@nova.ling.ualberta.ca).

• An *Athabaskan Conference on Syntax & Semantics* was held at Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania, April 25-28, 1996, funded by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research.

The keynote address was delivered by **Ken Hale**, "The Intellectual Necessity of Linguistic Diversity." Other papers included: **Mary Ann Willie & Eloise Jelinek**, "Navajo as a 'Discourse Configurational' Language"; **Leonard Faltz**, "A semantic basis for Navajo syntactic typology"; **Leslie Saxon**, "Object Raising in Dogrib"; **Dagmar Jung**, "Topicalization in Jicarilla Apache Narratives"; **Chad Thompson**, "Iconicity and Word Order in Koyukon Athabaskan"; **Ken Hale & Paul Platero**, "Negative Polarity Expressions in Navajo"; **Ted Fernald**, "Generalizations in Navajo"; **Joyce McDonough**, "Prosodic mediation: between morphology and syntax in Athabaskan"; **Carolta Smith**, "Lexical rules for verb bases in Navajo"; **Keren Rice**, "Monadic verbs, argument structure and aspect in Ahtna (Athabaskan)"; **Jeff Leer**, "The Negative/Irrealis Category in Athapaskan-Eyak-Tlingit"; **Melissa Axelrod**, "The Semantics of Classification in Koyukon Athabaskan"; and **MaryAnn Willie**, "A Look at Negation in Navajo."

The meeting also featured a discussion session on *Language Education and Culture in the Navajo Nation*. Invited participants included: **Martha Austin-Garrison**, **Herbert Benally**, **Bernice Casaus**, **Tony Goldtooth**, **Wayne Holm**, **Lorene Legah**, **Alyse Neundorf**, **Evangelina Parsons**, **Ellavina Perkins**, **Linda Platero**, **Paul Platero**, **Clay Slate**, **Peggy Speas**, **Stella Tsinajinnie**, **Daniel Tso**, and **Laura Wallace**. In this session a group of language educators from the Navajo Nation and others looked at issues that prevent full introduction and establishment of Navajo language and culture instruction in classrooms in the Navajo Nation. A number of reasons have been cited that cause many Navajo parents to not support the teaching of Navajo language and culture even to their own children. These areas are sensitive and require careful review. One issue is the opposition of some Navajo parents for the fear that Navajo culture instruction is basically religious. Paul Platero proposed for discussion the possibility of defining where Navajo religion and Navajo culture meet.

For further information, contact Ted Fernald or Paul Platero, Dept. of Linguistics, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 10981 (tel: 610/328-8437; fax: 610/328-7814; e-mail: <tfernal1@swarthmore.edu> or <pplatero1@swarthmore.edu>. Further information on the proceedings can be found at the Conference website at <http://www.swarthmore.edu/SocSci/Linguistics/Athabaskan/index.html>

Algonquian

• The *Papers of the Twenty-sixth Algonquian Conference*, edited by David Pentland (524 pp., \$48), have been published. Thirty of the papers presented at the 1994 (Winnipeg) conference are included in the volume. The papers that have a linguistic focus are:

George F. Aubin, "The French-Algonquian Dictionary Fragment in ASSM Manuscript 14 (Anonyme VI): A First Look"; Elaine Ayongman-Clifton, "Humour in the Siksika (Blackfoot) Language"; Eleanor M. Blain, "Emphatic *wiya* in Plains Cree"; Amy Dahlstrom, "Motivation vs. Predictability in Algonquian Gender"; Ives Goddard, "Notes on Fox (Mesquakie) Inflection: Minor Modes and Incompletely Described Morphemes"; Jill F. Kealey McRae, "The Fannie Hardy Eckstorm Collection of Penobscot Mythology: An Ethnopoetic Analysis"; John O'Meara, "Productivity and Levels of Derivation in Munsee Delaware Word Formation"; Charlotte Reinholtz, "Discontinuous Constituents in Swampy Cree"; Kerstin Müller Reinschmidt, "Language Preservation with the Help of Written Language: The Sauk Language of the Sac and Fox of Oklahoma"; Karl V. Teeter, "Wiyot Obsolescence"; and Lucy Thoma-

son, "The Assignment of Proximate and Obviative in Informal Fox Narrative."

D Order from: Algonquian Conference, c/o Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada. Orders must be prepaid; make checks payable to "The Algonquian Conference". The price is in Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, in US dollars to addresses outside Canada, and is postpaid. A few back issues are still available: vols. 8, 12, and 16, \$24 each; vols. 21, 22, and 23, \$32 each; and vol. 25 (including a separate index to the series), \$48. — *For a limited time, prepaid orders by individuals are eligible for a 25% discount. The discount prices are: vol. 26 (current volume), \$36; vols. 8, 12, and 16 (\$18 each); vols. 21, 22, and 23 (\$24 each); and vol. 25 (\$36). Please mention the SSILA Newsletter when ordering.*

Siouan-Caddoan

• The 16th Annual *Siouan and Caddoan Languages Conference* will be held on June 14-15, 1996 (Friday morning to Saturday afternoon) at the Best Western Ponderosa Inn, 2511 1st Avenue North, Billings, Montana. Room rates are from \$46.95 to \$55.95. A block of rooms is reserved for the conference; reservations must be made by May 14. For reservations call: 1-800-628-9081 (fax: 406/628-8004). The registration fee is \$20.

The 1996 organizers are Randolph Graczyk (St. Charles Mission, Pryor, MT 59066; tel: 406/259-9747; fax: 406/259-9747; e-mail: cheath@imt.net) and Steve & Rose Chesarek (805 Westgate Dr., Billings, MT 59101; tel: 406/259-5678).

Prospective participants should send the title of their proposed papers to Randy or Steve by June 1. Papers will have a maximum presentation time of 30 minutes, and shorter papers are welcome. The conference and discussion is informal, so tentative and exploratory works are welcome. Students and native people are encouraged to participate. If any special AV equipment is needed, please let the organizers know in advance.

One of the conference highlights will be an evening visit to Pryor, on the Crow Reservation (transportation provided). Participants will have the opportunity to take part in a sweat lodge ceremony, followed by a meal and panel discussion with local people on issues of language loss and retention.

California

• The third biannual *California Languages Conference* was held on the weekend of April 19-21 at the Wonder Valley Ranch, Sanger, California, under the auspices of the Native California Network. The theme of this year's meeting, "Language is Life", emphasized the value of keeping native cultures and languages alive. The Wukchumne and Choinumni (Yokuts) were the host tribes, and Lucinda Tapleras was the conference coordinator. The keynote speaker was **Julian Lang** (Karuk), who spoke on the importance of preserving native knowledge through community language restoration. Lang also led a roundtable discussion on the use of archival materials. Other featured presentors included **Jimmy James** (Yurok), **Darrell Kipp & Dorothy Stillsmoking** (Piegan/Blackfeet), **Mary Eunice Romero & Regis Pecos** (Kochiti Pueblo), **Christine Sims** (Acoma), **Leanne Hinton** (UC-Berkeley), and **Mary Bates Abbott** (Native California Network). A Children's Workshop was also part of the event. For further information contact: NCN, 1670 Bloomfield Rd, Sebastopol, CA 95472 (tel: 707/823-7553).

Southwest/Northern Mexico

• The 4th *Encuentro Internacional de Lingüística en el Noroeste* will be held at the Universidad de Sonora, in Hermosillo, Mexico, November 21-22, 1996. Sessions will deal with descriptive and theoretical linguistics as well as diverse areas of interdisciplinary and applied linguistics. As in

previous meetings, there will be a strong emphasis on studies of the indigenous languages of Northern Mexico and the adjacent US. One of the featured speakers will be Nahuatlist **Una Canger** (U of Copenhagen). Proposals for refereed 20-minute papers are invited; the deadline for receipt of abstracts (100 words, Spanish or English) is May 31. For further information contact: IV Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste, Apartado Postal 793, U. de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, 83000 México (fax: 91-62-13-52-91; e-mail: linguist@fisica.uson.mx).

Mayan

• The 1996 *Maya Meetings at Texas* were held at the University of Texas at Austin from March 7 to 16. This year's theme was "Paradigms of Power: Genesis and Foundation in Mesoamerica." The meetings opened on March 7 with the XIIth Texas Symposium, with papers from **John Clark, George Cowgill, Ann Cyphers, Frederico Fahsen, John Fox, Gary Gossen, Nikolai Grube, Richard Hansen, Marion Hatch, David Sedat, Robert Sharer**, and others. On the following weekend the XXth Forum on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing was held, conducted as usual by **Linda Schele**, this year with the assistance of **Matthew Loooper**. The XIVth Long Workshops took place during the week of March 11-16, and were divided into three specialized work groups: Maya hieroglyphs, Mixtec codices, and an advanced seminar. They were conducted by Schele and a team of epigraphers headed by **Ben Leaf** and **Tom Jones**. — For further information on the 1996 meetings, and to be added to the mailing list for the 1997 meetings, contact: Peter Keeler, Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 3500, Austin, TX 78764-3500 (512/471-6292).

• This summer a four-week intensive language course in *Yucatec Maya* will be offered on the University of North Carolina campus, Chapel Hill, followed by a two-week field experience in Yucatan, where students are placed with Maya-speaking families in order to practice language skills. Dates are June 10 to July 19, 1996. The course includes special lectures and a weekend hieroglyphics workshop. The faculty will consist of **Barbara McLeod** (U of Texas) and **Miguel Quemes** (Universidad Autónoma de Yucatan). For more information, contact Sharon Mujica, Duke University / UNC Program in Latin American Studies, 223 East Franklin Street, CB 3205, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3205 (phone: 919/962-2414; e-mail: smujica@gibbs.oit.unc.edu).

Andean Languages

• On April 20th the *University of Bonn* celebrated the 60th anniversary of the establishment of its instruction and research program in Quechua, the oldest such program for an American language in Europe. There was a program of commemorative papers, including presentations by **Roswith Hartmann, Willem H. F. Adelaar, Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Saenz, Peter Masson**, and **Utta von Gleich**. For further information contact: Seminar fuer Voelkerkunde, Roemerstrasse 164, 53117 Bonn (tel: (0228) 550-412; fax: (0228) 550-385; e-mail: geschz@voelk.uni-bonn.de).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Old Coyote of Big Sur: The Life of Jaime de Angulo. Gui de Angulo. Stonegarden Press (Berkeley, CA), 1995. 458 pp. \$25. [A full biography of an important Americanist linguist of the 1920s and 30s.

Every bit as eccentric as J. P. Harrington, and indisputably more brilliant, Jaime de Angulo (1887-1950) cut a broad swath through American Indian

linguistics and anthropology in the first half of this century. His picaresque career on the margins of academic life in Berkeley, which began in the early 1920s with his marriage to L. S. ("Nancy") Freeland, was characterized by intense periods of fieldwork on more than a dozen North and Meso-American languages, resulting in sophisticated but idiosyncratic analyses. Among the languages he studied (often jointly with Freeland) were Achumawi, Atsugewi, Karuk, Shasta, Sierra Miwok, and several Pomo languages in California; Klamath-Modoc and Kalapuya in Oregon; and Mixe, Chontal de Oaxaca (Tequistlatecan), and several Zapotecan languages in Central and Southern Mexico. He was particularly interested in the semantics of grammatical systems, but he was also a skilled phonetician (one of the few in his generation to cope successfully with tonal phenomena) and was one of the pioneers of American ethnomusicology.

A Spanish-French intellectual with a medical degree from Johns Hopkins, de Angulo was treated as a colleague by Boas, Kroeber, and Sapir, and received considerable support for his fieldwork from Boas's Committee on American Native Languages. But his Bohemian lifestyle (which Kroeber in particular was scandalized by) kept him from pursuing a normal academic career, and after the accidental death of his son in 1933 and his retreat to an isolated hilltop ranch at Big Sur, his serious involvement in Americanist research effectively came to an end. In this fascinating and readable biography, Gui de Angulo (Jaime and Nancy's daughter) quotes extensively from de Angulo's vivacious correspondence with various members of his family and figures as diverse as Franz Boas, Mabel Dodge Luhan, and Ezra Pound. Of particular interest to the historian of anthropological linguistics are the numerous passages quoted from L. S. Freeland's unpublished memoirs. Here and elsewhere in the book we get revealing glimpses of de Angulo's troubled personal and professional relationship with Kroeber.

A useful bibliography, compiled by Wendy Leeds-Hurwitz, includes all of de Angulo's many unpublished manuscripts as well as his (and Freeland's) published work.

— Order from: Stonegarden Press, 2851 Buena Vista, Berkeley, CA 94708; tel: 510/845-9763.]

The Languages of the "First Nations": Comparison of Native American Languages from an Ethnolinguistic Perspective. Stefan Liedtke. LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 01. LINCOM EUROPA, 1996. 154 pp. DM 57,- (\$42.90). [A translation—and updated version—of L.'s *Indianersprachen: Sprachvergleich und Klassifizierung* (1991; see *SSILA Newsletter*, July 1992), which was in turn a revision of L.'s 1987 thesis.

L. surveys the "foundations and methods" of the genetic, areal, and typological approaches to linguistic comparison that have characterized Americanist work from the early 19th century onward. He is particularly concerned with understanding both the "super-groupers" (from Sapir to Greenberg) and the critical response that their work has provoked.

Chapters include: The Development of Morphological Typology and the Typological Classification of Native American Languages; Historical Review of the First Attempts at Classification and of Early Methodological Approaches in Linguistic Comparison; Tendencies after Powell; Explanation of the Different Ways of Classification and Taxonomic Models; Genetic Comparison; Areal Comparison; Research on Lexical Diffusion; and Typological Comparison.

It is good to have an English translation of L.'s important book, particularly since the original German edition is now apparently out of print. — Order from: LINCOM EUROPA, P.O. Box 1316, D-85703 Unterschleissheim/München, Germany.]

Indigenous Languages of the Americas: A Bibliography of Dissertations and Theses. Robert Singerman. Native American Bibliography Series, No. 19. The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1996. 311 pp. \$75. [Another indispensable reference tool from the publishers who have given us Bright's *Bibliography of the Languages of Native California* (1982) and Booker's *Languages of the Aboriginal Southeast: An Annotated Bibliography* (1991).

S.'s compilation of (largely unpublished) doctoral dissertations and master's theses provides bibliographical access to 1,679 sources, many of which are the only references on their subjects. S. includes submissions to all American, Canadian, and British institutions from 1892 to 1992, and he has made a special effort to locate relevant master's theses. The North American section of the bibliography (approximately 950 items) is arranged according to language family. Mesoamerican items are grouped together as are those on South American and Caribbean languages. Special sections are devoted to Pidgins & Creoles, (North American) Isolates, and 10 general topics from Biography to Sign Language. Author and language indexes are provided, and a long preface by Mary Ritchie Key outlines the history of research on Native American languages.

— Order from: Scarecrow Press, 4720 Boston Way, Lanham, MD 20706 (tel: 1-800-462-6420; fax: 301/459-3366).]

Native Language Communities: A Descriptive Study of Two Community Efforts to Preserve Their Native Languages.

Christine P. Sims. National Indian Policy Center, 1996. 130 pp. Free on request. [In this study, commissioned by the National Indian Policy Center, S. (who directs the Linguistic Institute for Native Americans in Albuquerque, NM) reviews the historical background and language experiences of the Zia Pueblo in New Mexico and the Karuk Tribe in northern California. She examines the factors contributing to language maintenance and language loss in these communities and analyzes the different approaches they have taken to language preservation. Topics include the role of Native literacy, school-based language programs, community-based maintenance strategies, and language planning resources. The study concludes with a series of national policy recommendations.— Available at no cost to tribal governments, Indian and Alaska Native organizations, language program planners, and scholars. Order from: National Indian Policy Center, 2021 K Street, N.W., Suite 211, Washington, DC 20006 (tel: 202/973-7667; fax: 202/973-7686; e-mail: nipc@gwis2.circ.gwu.edu).]

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages. Edited by Gina Cantoni. Center for Excellence in Education, Northern Arizona University, 1996. 256 pp. Distributed free. [This volume represents the proceedings of two symposia sponsored by the Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs (OBEMLA) at Northern Arizona University in 1994 and 1995.

Contents: I. *Needs and Rationale* (including Michael Krauss, "Status of Native American Language Endangerment"; and Barbara Burnaby, "Aboriginal Language Maintenance, Development, and Enhancement"). II. *Language Policy* (including Dang T. Pham, "OBLEMA's Commitment to Endangered Languages"; and James Crawford, "Seven Hypotheses on Language Loss: Causes and Cures"). III. *Families and Communities* (including Joshua Fishman, "What Do You Lose When You Lose Your Language?"; and Damon Clark, "What My Hualapai Language Means to Me"). IV. *Education* (summaries of several sessions). *Addi-*

tional Papers (short descriptions of several specific language programs, including Beauford-Delta Divisional Board of Education (NWT, Canada), Lower Kuskokwim Bilingual Programs, Navajo Immersion Program, Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community, and Tuba City; also reports on classroom programs for the revitalization of Nahuatl, Chichimeca, and Tarahumara in Mexico). The *Conclusion* is by Joshua Fishman, "Maintaining Languages: What Works and What Doesn't."

Appendices contain the full programs of the two meetings with a directory of participants, as well as two bibliographical essays: Jon Reyhner, "Selected Resources on Native American Language Renewal", and Anthony C. Woodbury, "Selected Resources on Endangered Languages." Also included is "A Model for Promoting Native American Language Preservation and Teaching" developed by Richard E. Littlebear for the Alaska Bilingual Multifunctional Resource Center 16.

— Order from: Jon Reyhner, Bilingual/Multicultural Education Program Coordinator, Center for Excellence in Education, P. O. Box 5774, NAU, Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5774. \$2 mailing charge (checks to "Northern Arizona University"). No purchase orders please. Telephone: 520/523-0580; fax: 520/523-1929; e-mail: Jon.Reyhner@nau.edu.]

★ **Thompson River Salish Dictionary.** Compiled by Laurence C. Thompson and M. Terry Thompson. University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics 12, 1996. 1,411 pp. \$45 (hard cover). [This magnificent reference dictionary—a steal at \$45—is the culmination of more than three decades of work by Larry and Terry Thompson, sadly interrupted in 1983 by Larry's severe stroke but brought to completion by Terry and a team of co-workers in Hawaii and British Columbia.

Together with their descriptive grammar, *The Thompson Language* (UMOPL 8, 1992), and an exhaustive ethnobotany (*Knowledge and Usage of Plants by the Thompson Indians of British Columbia*, co-authored with Annie Z. York and Nancy J. Turner, 1990), the Thompsons' dictionary makes this Interior Salish language one of the most thoroughly documented in North America. (A collection of traditional stories, in preparation, will be the capstone to this monumental work.)

The primary (Thompson-English) section of the dictionary is organized largely by stem (the surface shape of a basic root, sometimes modified by infixes and suffixes), although a relatively small number of unanalyzable words and particles are also represented as headwords. Various subentries list the known grammatical inflections and derivations of the stem, roughly in alphabetical order. Wherever possible, illustrative sentences are given to illuminate the use of words in sentences. Other devices mark off compounds and secondary stems formed with lexical suffixes.

Appendix A at the end of the Thompson-English section gives an alphabetical list of the underlying roots, noting all the stems formed from each root. Appendix B is a list of lexical suffixes used to form secondary stems. Appendix C lists all occurring grammatical affixes, both reduplicating and non-reduplicating. The elaborate system of subject and object suffixes is laid out in tables of the major paradigms.

The English-Thompson section of the dictionary, as is usual with dictionaries of languages of this type, serves as an index to the Thompson-English section. It is however quite thorough, occupying more than a half of the book. Here, as in many other sections of this exemplary work, the effectiveness of Robert Hsu's lexicographic database software ("Lexware") is apparent. The Thompsons have worked closely with Hsu at the University of Hawaii for many years, and this dictionary shows how productive such collaboration can be.

—Order from: UMOPL - Linguistics Laboratory, Linguistics Program, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. Price in US dollars, postpaid to US addresses. For Canada add \$5 shipping; for Japan or Europe add \$9 (surface) or \$12 (air mail). Make checks payable to UMOPL.]

★ **Delaware-English/English-Delaware Dictionary.** John O'Meara. University of Toronto Press, 1996. 650 pp. \$75 (Canadian). [A dictionary of Munsee Delaware, based on O'Meara's field research in Moraviantown, Ontario. (A 1990 McGill dissertation, *Delaware Stem Morphology*, also resulted from this work.) Each of the 7,100 entries in the Delaware-English section includes grammatical information and, where appropriate, gives examples of inflected forms. Also included are sample sentences, usage notes, and indications of words borrowed from Dutch and English. The English-Delaware section serves as an index. — Order from: Univ. of Toronto Press, Order Dept., 5201 Dufferin Street, North York, Ontario M3H 5T8, Canada (tel: 1-800-565-9523; fax: 416/667-7832; e-mail: uptbooks@pu.utoronto.ca).]

Skidegate Haida Myths and Stories. Collected by John R. Swanton. Edited and Translated by John Enrico. Queen Charlotte Islands Museum Press, 1995. 212 pp. Price not indicated. [Six texts from the collection that Swanton made in 1900-01 for the Jesup Expedition and published in 1905 as *Haida Texts and Myths, Skidegate Dialect* (BAE Bulletin 29). (Only one of the six was published with its Haida text; the others were represented in English translations only.) Working from Swanton's original manuscript, E. has reelicited these texts (and all the others in the collection) from two elderly Haida speakers, Mrs. Hazel Stevens and Mrs. Kathleen Hans. He has transcribed the retellings in a practical orthography, provided them with new English translations, and appended linguistic notes. Although E. makes no attempt to present the texts in an ethnopoetic format, his thoroughly reliable transcriptions and translations should make this collection henceforth the standard source for traditional Haida narratives.— Order from: Queen Charlotte Islands Museum Press, Skidegate, BC., V0T 1S1, CANADA.]

Neerihinjik/We Traveled From Place to Place: Johnny Sarah Haa Googwandak/The Gwich'in Stories of Johnny and Sarah Frank. Edited with Introductory Essays by Craig Mishler. Alaska Native Language Center, 1995. 685 pp. \$29. [32 narratives in Gwich'in (Kutchin Athabaskan), recorded on tape at various times between 1972 and 1988 by Mishler and others, transcribed and translated by staff members of the Alaska Native Language Center, and with tone marking by Katherine Peter and Jeff Leer.

Johnny Frank (d. 1977) and his wife Sarah (d. 1988) both lived well into their 90s and were widely acknowledged to be among the most traditional members of the tribe. They spent much of their lives in remote areas far from settlements, in one of the world's harshest and most unforgiving environments. Johnny Frank, a medicine man and a singer, was an accomplished narrator who greatly enjoyed performing for an audience. His dramatic narratives are balanced by Sarah's low-key stories, focused on her life experience and practical knowledge.

The narratives are divided into three groups: *Traditional Stories and Songs*, *Life Histories*, and *Tribal History and Lifeways*. The 14 traditional stories—8 from Sarah, 6 from Johnny—are of particular interest, since they represent an ancient storytelling tradition that has otherwise been little documented. Johnny's 5 song texts are accompanied by a musical transcription. The life history texts (mostly from Sarah) include reminiscences about childhood, kinsmen, early days in Arctic Village and other settlements, and stories of hardship and deprivation in the bush. The final section, narrated entirely by Sarah, contains stories and conversations about the social, political, economic, and religious history of the Chandalar Gwich'in.

Mishler's introductory essays are rich in interpretation and contextualization. In an appendix, he and Kenneth Frank also provide a complete family tree for the Franks.

— Order from: Alaska Native Language Center, Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, P.O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907-474-6586).]

★ **Bibliografía del Instituto Lingüístico de Verano en México. Volumen II: 1985-1993.** Compiled by Kris Jones. SIL, 1995. 94 pp. No price indicated. [Books, articles, papers and reports (published and unpublished), literacy materials, translations of Scripture, and texts in native languages, prepared by members of SIL-Mexico from January 1985 through December 1993. The bibliography is divided into three sections: works of general relevance; comparative studies and collections; and materials on specific languages (over 100 languages and dialects are represented). There is an index of authors. — Order from: SIL, P.O. Box 8987 CRB, Tucson, AZ 85738-0987.]

Mexicanische Grammatik. Wilhelm von Humboldt. Edited, with an introduction and commentary, by Manfred Ringmacher. (Wilhelm von Humboldt Schriften zur Sprachwissenschaft, dritte Abteilung, zweiter Band.) Ferdinand Schöningh, 1994. 344 pp. DM 148,-. [Reviewed by Lyle Campbell:]

Humboldt planned to write a general account of American Indian languages, including descriptions of the grammar of specific languages, with vocabulary, texts, and comparative remarks. This "Mexican" (i.e., Nahuatl) grammar was the first of these, and was to be the model for the others.

Included in this volume are: (1) Ringmacher's excellent introduction (pp.1-79), with detailed information and background on Humboldt's work with Nahuatl. (2) "Mexicanische Grammatik," Humboldt's Nahuatl grammar (pp.83-199), published here from Humboldt's handwritten manuscript (preserved in the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz in Berlin). (3) "Kurtze Schilderung der Mexicanischen Sprache nach ihren Eigenthümlichkeiten zu Bestimmung ihres Platzes in der Verwandtschaftstafel der Sprachen," Humboldt's "short description" of Nahuatl (pp.201-218), originally written in French and intended for inclusion in his brother Alexander's account of his American journey. This was, in fact, a preliminary draft of the "Grammatik" (printed with Wilhelm's notes on it). (4) A reprint of the "Versuch einer Analyse der Mexicanischen Sprache" ("Attempt at an Analysis of the Mexican Language") (pp.219-262), an enlarged translation of an earlier introduction, together with a descriptive fragment which Humboldt used in his final version of the "Grammatik." (5) Three appendices: (a) "Sprachproben" ("language samples") (pp.265-272), which analyzes Nahuatl and Totonac versions of the same text; (b) "Schriftwechsel über mexikanische Lautlehre: Humboldt an Alaman, Alamans erste Antwort, und Alamans zweite Antwort"

(a letter to Mexican politician and intellectual Lucas Alaman requesting information on Nahuatl and other American Indian languages, together with two letters from Alaman in response) (pp.271-279); and (c) "F.S. Clavigero, *Grammatica della lingua Messicana* (die 'handschriftliche Grammatik' Humboldts)" (pp.280-307) a grammatical sketch prepared by Clavigero for Lorenzo Hervas y Panduro's language descriptions, one of Humboldt's main sources of information on Nahuatl.

— Order from: Verlag Ferdinand Schöningh GmbH, Postfach 2540, 33055 Padcrborn, GERMANY (fax: (0-52-51) 127-860.)

Recreational Reading

• Lyle Campbell recommends *Skins*, by Adrian C. Louis (Crown Publications, 1995; \$23 hardback). He writes: "While this may not be to everyone's taste, I liked it immensely and highly recommend it. Louis is, according to the dust-jacket, 'an enrolled member of the Lovelock Paiute Indian Tribe, . . . former managing editor of the Lakota Times [and] since 1984 he has taught English at Oglala Lakota College.' His novel is nominally about Rudy Yellow Shirt, a policeman on the Pine Ridge Reservation, and his brother Mogic. More specifically it's a realistic (and disturbing) portrayal of social ills in reservation life; but especially it's about the personal relationship between the two brothers. It's very earthy, sometimes crudely so, but not inappropriately, since it all fits, and the story and style are very well-crafted. Though representing and respecting Lakota traditions well, it's also very down-to-earth—I especially liked its disapproval of non-Indians seeking spiritual experiences vicariously through Indians (though this is not a major theme of the book). It's a witty book, but on balance not primarily funny—just the opposite; it frequently plays havoc with your emotions. For linguists interested in Native American languages, there is a fairly abundant deployment of Lakota words and phrases throughout the book." Lyle says that he'd be interested in hearing the reaction of others who may read this book.

Arizona Book Sale

The University of Arizona Press is offering many of its titles at discount prices until May 31. Several of these are of special interest to Americanists:

Annikadel: The History of the Universe as Told by the Achumawi Indians of California. Recorded and edited by C. Hart Merriam. Paper, 1992. 166 pp. Sale price \$7.96 (code: X-MERANJ).

By the Prophet of the Earth: Ethnobotany of the Pima. L. S. M. Curtin. 1949 (paper edition, 1984). 156 pp. Sale price \$5.96 (code X-CURBYJ).

Language, History, and Identity: Ethnolinguistic Studies of the Arizona Tewa. Paul V. Kroskrity. Cloth, 1993. 289 pp. Sale price \$32.96 (code X-KROLAN).

People of the Desert and the Sea: Ethnobotany of the Seri Indians. Richard Stephen Felger & Mary Beck Moser. Cloth, 1985. 435 pp. Sale price \$23.96 (code: X-FELPEJ).

The Golden Woman: The Colville Narrative of Peter J. Seymour. Edited by Anthony Mattina. Cloth, 1985. 357 pp. Sale price \$17.96 (code X-MATGOL).

Western Apache Language and Culture: Essays in Linguistic Anthropology. Keith H. Basso. Cloth, 1990. 195 pp. Sale price \$17.96 (code: X-BASWES). Paper edition, sale price \$7.96 (code: BASWEJ).

— Order from: Univ. of Arizona Press, 1230 N. Park Ave., Suite 102, Tucson, AZ 85719. All orders must be prepaid. Cite the codes indicated above. Shipping charges: 1-2 books \$2.50, 3-6 books \$5. Arizona residents add 5% tax. Credit card orders can be placed by phone or fax at: 1-800-426-3797.

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics [D of Native Studies, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada]

20.4 (1995):

Sandra Clarke & Marguerite MacKenzie, "Cree/Montagnais/Naskapi Reference Bibliography" (39-56) [A work-in-progress, but relatively comprehensive from 1982 to the present. Approximately 425 entries.]

American Anthropologist [American Anthropological Association, 4350 N. Fairfax Dr, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203]

98.1 (January 1996):

Jane H. Hill & Daryl Babe Wilson, "The Fire is Lit in Native California" (151-153) [Review essay focusing on Julian Lang's *Ararapikva* (1994), Leanne Hinton's *Flutes of Fire* (1994), and Malcolm Margolin's *The Way We Lived* (1993).]

Karl Kroeber, "Native American Literatures" (153-155) [Review essay focusing on Brian Swann's *Coming to Light: Contemporary Translations of the Native Literatures of North America* (1994).]

Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of New Jersey [Seton Hall University Museum, South Orange, NJ 07079]

49 (1994) [appeared February 1996]:

David M. Oestreicher, "Unmasking the Walam Olum: A 19th-Century Hoax" (1-44) [O. presents conclusive proof of the fraudulence of one of the most widely discussed 19th-century American Indian documents, laying to rest a controversy that has raged ever since Constantine Rafinesque "discovered" it in 1834. O.'s evidence is primarily textual. He shows that Rafinesque's "Delaware" is a pastiche of forms copied from or modelled on a variety of contemporary sources, including entire sequences of words taken verbatim from Zeisberger's grammar.]

Diachronica [John Benjamins, PO Box 75577, 1070 AN Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS]

12.1 (1995):

Donald A. Ringe, "'Nostratic' and the Factor of Chance" (54-74) [The distribution of reflexes of "Nostratic" roots among subgroups of the proposed family is not significantly different from a binominal distribution, the type of curve described by random chance similarities of uniform probability. Indo-European cognates are distributed very differently, as are those within other generally recognized language families. Language relationships at the time depth implied by Nostratic cannot be posited by scientific linguists.]

12.2 (1995):

Lyle Campbell, "The Quechumaran Hypothesis and Lessons for Genetic Comparison" (157-200) [The hypothesis that Quechua and Aymara are related is "old, persistent, and also very controversial." In C.'s view, the arguments against "Quechumaran" are for the most part not well-founded. After a fresh look at the evidence, C. "strongly suspects" a genetic relationship, but the question must remain open.]

Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl [Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, UNAM, CU, 04510 México, D.F., MEXICO]

25 (1995):

Yolanda Lastra, "In Memoriam Wick R. Miller" (367-376) [An assessment of Miller's work as a descriptive linguist, historical linguist, socio- and psycholinguist, and applied linguist. Includes a full bibliography. (In Spanish.)]

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

61.4 (October 1995):

Berend J. Hoff, "Configurationality and Nonconfigurationality in the Carib Language of Surinam" (347-377) [In the way it deals with agent and patient, Carib generally shows all the characteristics of a nonconfigurational language—except when the agent is 3rd person and a 3rd person patient is expressed with an external nominal. Similarly, morphological ergativity goes hand in hand with a non-ergative syntax. Languages need not be completely consistent in the grammatical organization of their expression of participant identities and roles.]

Barbara Edmonson, "How to Become Bewitched, Bothered, and Bewildered: The Huastec Versive" (378-395) [Huastec (Mayan) "versive" verb themes—intransitive verbs usually derived from adjectives with the meaning 'to become X'—are formed with one of two derivational morphemes, *-b-* and *-m-*, and can then be further derived by various suffixes. The choice of *-b-* or *-m-* is significantly influenced by processes of phonetic dissimilation.]

Brian Darrel Stubbs, "The Labial Labyrinth in Uto-Aztecan" (396-422) [The behavior of Proto-Uto-Aztecan **k** and its interaction with other labials—particularly **p** and **w**—needs clarification. S. does not provide solutions to the "labial labyrinth" but presents sufficient data to point to possible solutions.]

International Journal of the Sociology of Language [Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532]

116 (1995):

Yolanda Russinovich Solé, "Language, Nationalism, and Ethnicity in the Americas" (111-137) [R.-S. examines linguistic nationalism, language maintenance, and language shift in four contrasting language contact situations in the Americas: Spanish in the US, English in Argentina, Guaraní & Spanish in Paraguay, and Quechua & Spanish in Peru.]

Oshkaabewis Native Journal [Indian Studies Program, Bemidji State U, Bemidji, MN 56601-2699]

2.1 (Fall 1995):

Anton Treuer, "New Directions in Ojibwe Language Study" (3-6) [Introduction to special issue focused on the Ojibwe language.]

Sarah Laslett, "The Ancestor's Breath in the Voice of the Water: Connecting Land and Language in the Ojibwe Revitalization Movement" (9-38)

- [The multilayered derivations of words are what tie the Ojibwe speaker to a distinctive history and worldview.]
- Anton Treuer, "What's In a Name: The Meaning of Ojibwe" (39-41) [Various etymologies that have been proposed for *Ojibwe*.]
- Dennis Jones, "The Etymology of Anishinaabe" (43-48) [The diversity of explanations for the ethnonym *anishinaabe* enriches its meaning.]
- John D. Nichols, "'Weak of Heart—Strong of Heart': Approaching the Narrative Art of Dedaakam of Mille Lacs" (49-68) [A narrative of bravery in war, told by Dedaakam (Jim Littlewolf) at the Mille Lacs Ojibwe in 1971, and transcribed and translated by Nichols.]
- [A section of Stories follows (p. 52-95), consisting of 10 short compositions in Ojibwe from several authors. No translations are provided, but a full glossary is included on pp. 109-131.]

Sprachtypologie & Universalienforschung [VCH Publishers, Inc., 303 NW 12th Ave, Deerfield Beach, FL 33442-1788]

49.1 (January 1996):

- Christel Stolz & Thomas Stolz, "Funktionswortentlehnung in Mesoamerika: Spanisch-amerindischer Sprachkontakt (Hispanoindiana II)" (86-123) [Discussion of borrowing of Spanish function words into about 30 indigenous Mesoamerican languages. Borrowing of function words is remarkably similar across these languages and does not depend on structural factors, but on the pragmatics of communication in language contact situations.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 56(8) through 56(11), February-May 1996; and *Masters' Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 34(1), 1996.

- Bereznak**, Catherine. Ph.D., Louisiana State U., 1995. *The Pueblo Region as a Linguistic Area: Diffusion Among the Indigenous Languages of the Southwest United States*. 223 pp. [The Pueblo region has long been recognized as a cohesive culture area, but B.'s study is the first to show that it also forms a linguistic area. Four traits are widespread among the Pueblo languages but do not occur in neighboring languages, and there are many examples of localized diffusion. Some traits which extend beyond the Pueblo region show evidence of being diffused in some of the Pueblo languages, suggesting that the Pueblos are linked by linguistic diffusion to surrounding areas. The occurrence of structural diffusion with relatively little lexical diffusion has repercussions for theories of contact-induced language change. Diffusion among the Pueblo languages also has consequences for Kiowa-Tanoan subgrouping and prehistory, as well as for the proposed Aztec-Tanoan language family. DAI 56(11): 4377-A.] [Order # DA-9609070]
- Lowe**, John B. Ph.D., U. of California, Berkeley, 1995. *Cross-Linguistic Lexicographic Databases for Etymological Research, with Examples from Sino-Tibetan and Bantu Languages*. 534 pp. [From its inception, the efficacy of the comparative method has been challenged. However, many of the recent challenges are premature, inasmuch as relatively few language families have been reconstructed in detail. Many properties, statistical and otherwise, of historical reconstructions have not been characterized with enough clarity and in enough detail to make a principled critique possible. "Corpus-based" computational methods provide a means to create and test explicitly falsifiable hypotheses and to study the properties of existing reconstructions. Many obstacles present themselves to the creation of cross-linguistic corpora suitable for diachronic research,

especially problems concerned with semantic and phonological comparability of disparate data sets. Also, computational barriers such as solution space size must also be addressed. These obstacles and possible solutions are discussed. DAI 56(9): 3567-A.] [Order # DA-9602642]

- Lungstrum**, Richard W. Ph.D., U. of Pennsylvania, 1995. *Switch-Reference and the Structure of Lakhota Narrative Discourse*. 269 pp. [L. examines two aspects of Lakhota narrative discourse in the 63 texts in Ella Deloria's 1931 *Dakota Texts*. The first is the marking of noncoreference between sequential clauses by a grammatical switch-reference system, which L. analyzes using concepts from situation semantics. The second is the organization of the coreferent strings of text, termed "verses," that result from this switch-reference marking system into larger structures by the ethnopoetics of the discourse. Two example texts, representing different narrative genres, are analyzed, and an approach to ethnopoetics based on that of Dell Hymes is developed. Verse constituency in scenes is found to be based upon a recurrent numerical principle of two, four, and seven, which is deeply rooted in Lakhota culture. DAI 56(8): 3105-A.] [Order # DA-9543116]

- MacDonell**, Ronald B. M.A., Université Laval (Québec), 1994. *La phonologie du makuxí, langue caribé: une analyse fonctionnelle*. 319 pp. [A functional study of the phonology of Makuxí (Macushi), a Carib language of the Brazilian Amazon, based on a corpus of approximately 1,750 words obtained in the summer of 1993. Makuxí phonemes are ranked in a functional hierarchy, canonical forms and possible phonemic combinations are analyzed, and phoneme frequency is determined. (In French.) MAI 34(1): 60.] [Order # MM97992]

- Norcini**, Marilyn J. Ph.D., U. of Arizona, 1995. *Edward P. Dozier: A History of Native American Discourse in Anthropology*. 351 pp. [N. examines the academic career of Edward P. Dozier (1916-71), born in Santa Clara Pueblo, with special attention to the relationship between Dozier's "indigenous anthropological discourse" and Pueblo discursive practices. After discussing Dozier's formative identity as an Anglo and a Tewa, and the influence of Boasian text-focused anthropology on his early professional work, N. positions Dozier as an indigenous scholar in the history of the discipline. She concludes that the historical predicament of a Native American academic anthropologist "contests the oversimplified dichotomy of Self and Other in the academic construct of 'culture'." DAI 56(10): 4022-A.] [Order # DA-9603698]

- Sands**, Bonny E. Ph.D., UCLA, 1995. *Evaluating Claims of Distant Linguistic Relationships: The Case of Khoisan*. 282 pp. [Traditional methodologies of language comparison often achieve controversial results when applied to groups of languages that are remotely or questionably related. When proofs of relationship are not overwhelming, the evaluation of the number and type of similarities seen can be subjective and the assumption of relatedness is often never questioned. S. proposes a series of tests which provide a detailed and balanced assessment of the similarities seen among the Khoisan languages of Africa. It is shown that comparisons across major Khoisan groups must proceed with an understanding of the role of chance, data availability, and number of comparisons made, as these factors have a tremendous effect on the numbers of similarities seen. Improved data, internal reconstruction and careful comparisons are the necessary ingredients to properly evaluate the roles of borrowing, chance and relatedness. DAI 56(11): 4384-A.] [Order # DA-9608064]

- Trechter**, Sara. Ph.D., U. of Kansas, 1995. *The Pragmatic Functions of Gender Deixis in Lakhota*. 213 pp. [T. investigates the ways in which Lakhota clitics indicate the gender of the speaker, through an examination of folktales, autobiographical material, song texts, and informal conversations. In the first half of her dissertation she provides a general description

of the function, use, and interpretation of the clitics. In the second half, she reexamines the concept of categorical gender (men display one usage and women another) in Native American languages and finds it invalid. Individual, contextual use, however, reveals that gendered speech is partially a function of affect, stances, and genre that are considered socially appropriate to the sexes. Pragmatic constructs and ideology reflect and reinforce the concept of categorical gender in Lakota, but at the same time they allow for individuation and change in the system. DAI 56(11):4384-A [Order # DA-9609525]

[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

LINGUIST on the Web

LINGUIST has now opened its new direct-access World Wide Web site at Eastern Michigan University. It is now possible to read LINGUIST on the Web at the URL: <<http://www.emich.edu/~linguist/issues/html/>>.

The new site offers three ways of reading LINGUIST: You may read the 50 most recent LINGUIST issues; you may read all archived LINGUIST issues, sorted by number; or you may read all archived LINGUIST issues, sorted into topics. The site also offers three new functionalities: Easy e-mail responses (the e-mail addresses of the posters of messages are now live links; you can reply by clicking on their addresses); URLs are recognized (all URLs which use standard syntax are recognized by our software and are live links; you can go directly from a LINGUIST issue to a URL by clicking on the URL address); String Search on the Subject line (you can now search for LINGUIST issues whose subject line contains a certain string, enabling you to retrieve all the messages in a thread).

Hypertext Dictionary on the Web

David Nathan (djn@elc.aiatsis.gov.au) and **Peter Austin**, who work at the Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies, would like Americanists to know that a dictionary of Gamilaray/Kamilaroi (northern NSW, Australia) is now accessible on the World Wide Web. What makes this dictionary of more than local interest is that it is the Web's first page-formatted hypertext dictionary. As far as David and Peter know, other Web dictionaries are either search engines (even if the information returned includes hypertext links in few cases), or vaguely or not at all formatted. And some, of course, simply don't work at all. If you have the time, he urges you to take a look at their dictionary. Its URL is: <<http://coombs.anu.edu.au/WWWVLPages/AborigPages/LANG/GAM-DICT/GAMDICT.HTM>>.

Concordancer for Windows

Michael Barlow (barlow@ruf.rice.edu), who teaches linguistics at Rice University in Houston, writes that he has been working on a Windows concordance program (*MonoConc for Windows*), which he hopes will be of interest to language teachers and students. MfW is designed to be easy to use, but powerful enough for useful text-analysis investigations. Before releasing the commercial version, he would like to have the program tested on a variety of systems. If you would like to try out a beta version, send him a note, and he will either mail you a disk or e-mail you a zipped file.

The program has the following basic features:

- multiple files (several million words) can be loaded as a corpus
- files can be added to or deleted from the corpus
- searching by word or phrase (using wild cards *, ?, %)
- "append search" — results from different searches can be accumulated
- set of word delimiters can be customised
- sorting — (2L (second left), 1L, 1R, 2R, searchword, text order)
- deletion of concordance lines
- frequency of collocates (2L, 1L, 1R, 2R)
- total frequency of words in the corpus
- save/print options

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.

Delaware (Lenape)

The Delaware Language, an 88-page volume, is the collaborative effort of Lucy Blalock, a native speaker of the language now in her 80s, SSILA member James Rementer (an adopted member of a Delaware-speaking family), and Bruce Pearson, a linguist at the Univ. of South Carolina. It is an outgrowth of language classes conducted by Blalock and includes basic noun and verb patterns with practice exercises, a few short texts, and a 600-item English-Delaware and Delaware-English dictionary. It is priced at \$12.—Order from: Yorkshire Press, 6248 Yorkshire Drive, Columbia, SC 29209 (tel: 803/776-7471). There is a \$3 shipping and handling charge.

Lakota

The campus bookstores at two tribal colleges in South Dakota sell a wide range of books, tapes, and other materials on Lakota culture and language. —The *Sinte Gleska College* bookstore catalogue lists, among other items, an *Everyday Lakota Dictionary* and accompanying tape; *Lakota Language Cassette Tapes* and accompanying books; and a *Lakota Ceremonial Song Tape Set*. Classics like the Boas/Deloria *Dakota Texts* are also available. For an order form, write: Sinte Gleska College Bookstore, P.O. Box 8, Hwy 18, Mission, SD 57555. —The *Oglala Lakota College* bookstore sells a set of 15 Lakota language tapes for self-study (\$105), an accompanying student manual, and a quiz and test manual. For their full catalogue write: Book Store, Oglala Sioux College, P.O. Box 490, Kyle, SD 57752 (tel: 605/455-2321, ext. 255).

Ojibwe

The Spring 1996 issue of the *Oshkaabewis Native Journal* contains monolingual and bilingual Ojibwe stories in the double vowel orthography, scholarly articles and reviews of Ojibwe language material. A cassette tape accompanies the issue. To get a copy write to: Indian Studies, Bemidji State University, Box 19, Sanford Hall, 1500 Birchmont Drive NE, Bemidji, MN 56601 (tel: 218/755-3977; fax: 218/755-4115). If you are on the Internet you can visit the ONJ web site at: <<http://www.glrain.net/glrain/onj.htm>>, or e-mail your mailing address to: <atreuer@bjj.net>.

Okanagan/Colville (Salish)

Audio-Forum is now marketing an audio-cassette/book course for beginners in Okanagan/Colville (Interior Salish, British Columbia). The course, *Beginning Salish*, consists of 30 lessons on two cassettes (total 2 hours, 10 minutes), providing vocabulary, phrases, and sentences on subjects of everyday interest, such as work, weather, directions, food, or

money. The accompanying spiral-bound textbook (88 pp.) includes a glossary of all words used in the lessons. The price is \$39.95 (order # AFSA10). Order from: Audio-Forum, Suite NA3A, 96 Broad Street, Guilford, CT 06437 (tel: 203/453-9794; fax: 203/453-9774; e-mail: 74537.550@compuserve.com). Add \$5 for shipping.

Two years ago (*SSILA Newsletter*, April 1994) we announced the availability of learning materials for the Interior Salish language of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, including a book with an extensive word and sentence list (*Salish: Okanogan/Colville Indian Language*, by Andy Joseph), and two accompanying audiotapes. Although similar, these are presumably different materials from the ones that Audio-Forum is marketing. They may be purchased for \$24.98, plus \$3 shipping, from: Andy Joseph, Colville Tribal Museum, P. O. Box 233, Coulee Dam, WA 99116. Other Okanogan materials can be obtained from: En'owkin Centre, 257 Brunswick Street, Penticton, BC, Canada V2A 5P9 (tel: 604/493-7181).

Shawnee

Shawnee Language Dictionary is a 44-page volume compiled by Bruce Pearson (Univ. of South Carolina) containing noun and verb paradigms and a 500-item English-Shawnee and Shawnee-English dictionary. It also includes a guide to pronunciation, and a discussion of derivational patterns and phonological processes. Although still a preliminary edition, the dictionary draws on the work of earlier scholars and the editor's field notes to present a work intended as a reference for tribal members and for others interested in this historically important language. It is priced at \$7.50. — Order from: Yorkshire Press, 6248 Yorkshire Drive, Columbia, SC 29209 (tel: 803/776-7471). There is a \$3 shipping and handling charge.

Tewa

The San Juan Pueblo Tewa Language Project is revising the *San Juan Pueblo Tewa Dictionary* published by Esther Martinez in 1983. This is being done in collaboration with Sue-Ellen Jacobs at the University of Washington, and Laurel Watkins at Colorado College. A CD-ROM version of the dictionary is being developed at the University of Washington, Center for Advanced Research Technology in the Arts and Humanities (CARTAH) with Tribal Council authorization and collaboration between UW faculty and staff and San Juan Pueblo Tewa Language Program staff members. For further information, contact Sue-Ellen Jacobs (sueellen@u.washington.edu), Laurel Watkins (lwatkins@cc.colorado.edu), or Frances Harney or Esther Martinez, co-Directors of the Tewa Language Project, c/o Ohkay Owingeh Community School, P. O. Box 1077, San Juan Pueblo, NM 87566.

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's *Membership Directory* appears once a year (the 1996 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 (January 1 to March 31, 1996)

- Berge**, Anna M. S. — 5445 Vicente Way #9, Oakland, CA 94609
- Bohnemeyer**, Jürgen — RG for Cognitive Anthropology, MPI for Psycholinguistics, PB 310, NL-6500 AH Nijmegen, NETHERLANDS
- Crowhurst**, Megan — Dept. of Linguistics, 318 Dey Hall 014A, CB #3155, Univ. of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599
- Galucio**, Ana Vilacy — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Chicago, 1010 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637
- Güldemann**, Tom — Stubbenkammer Str. 9, D-10437 Berlin, GERMANY
- Hahn**, Phil — P. O. Box 31, Olivia, MN 56277
- Halmari**, Helena — Dept. of English, Sam Houston State, Huntsville, TX 77341

- Lanes**, Elder Jose — Rua Joaquim Mendes 104, Maricá-RJ, 24900 BRAZIL
- Muysken**, Pieter — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Amsterdam, Spuistraat 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS
- O'Connor**, Loretta — 225 W. Figueroa St., Santa Barbara, CA 93101
- Oestreicher**, David M. — 19 Forbes Blvd., Eastchester, NY 10709
- Pustet**, Regina — Hoeninger Weg 220, D-50969 Köln, GERMANY
- Rolph**, Karen Sue — P. O. Box 31268, San Francisco, CA 94131
- Storto**, Luciana — 20D-219, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139
- van Gelderen**, Elly — Dept. of English, Arizona State Univ., Box 870302, Tempe, AZ 85287-0302
- Vondrasek**, Rose E. — 8806 Nesbit Ave. N., Apt. B, Seattle, WA 98103
- Winter**, Werner — V Lilienconstr. 2, D-2308 Preetz, GERMANY

New or Corrected Addresses (since January 1, 1996)

- Anderton**, Alice — 1506 Barkley St., Norman, OK 73071-4602
- Axelrod**, Melissa — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1196
- Bomhard**, Allan R. — 88 Queen St., Apt. B, Charleston, SC 29401-2427
- Brockman**, L. — Dept. of African-American Studies, Univ. of Cincinnati, P.O. Box 210370, Cincinnati OH 45221-0370
- Buszard-Welcher**, Laura — Hannahville Indian Community, 1915 Central Rd., Glenview, IL 60025
- de Gerdes**, Marta Lucia — c/o Klaus Gerdes, S.A.M.-Eth. Zürich, Rämistrasse 101, CH-8092 Zürich, SWITZERLAND
- Howren**, Robert — 406 Ransom St., Chapel Hill, NC 27516
- Jensen**, Allen & Cheryl — Ag. Alte Barroso, CP 5040, 66601-970 Belém, Pará, BRAZIL
- Kremer**, Jürgen — California Institute of Integral Studies, 9 Peter Yorke Way, San Francisco, CA 94109
- Levy**, Robert Brian — 1109 Arkansas St., Norman, OK 73071
- Malone**, Terry — A.A. 1930, Santa Marta, Magdalena, COLOMBIA
- Martin**, Samuel E. — 14720 SE 22nd Circle, Vancouver, WA 98683
- Rudes**, Blair — 10302 Appalachian Cr. #102, Oakton, VA 22124
- Thornes**, Tim — 1110 Taylor, Eugene, OR 97402
- Van Ess-Dykema**, Carol J. — 3061 Lost Creek Blvd., Laurel, MD 20724
- Williams**, Robert S. — Saint Michael's College, Colchester, VT 05439
- Wilson**, Peter J. — 364 Burnt Ember Way, Orleans, Ontario K1E 2B7, CANADA
- Zavala**, Roberto — RG for Cognitive Anthropology, MPI for Psycholinguistics, PB 310, NL-6500 AH Nijmegen, NETHERLANDS

New or Corrected E-Mail Addresses (since January 1, 1996)

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- Hornberger, Nancy nancyh@nwfs.gse.upenn.edu
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- Hukari, Thomas E. hukari@uvic.ca
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- Katz, Joshua T. jtkatz@fas.harvard.edu
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REGIONAL NETWORKS

[A directory of regional or language-family conferences, newsletters, journals, and special publication series. Corrections and additions are solicited.]

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

Studies in American Indian Literatures (SAIL). Quarterly journal focusing on North American Indian literature, both traditional and contemporary. Studies of oral texts are encouraged. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), an affiliate of the Modern Language Association. For information, contact: Robert M. Nelson, Box 112, U of Richmond, VA 23173.

ASAIL Notes. Newsletter of the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures. Appears 3 times a year. Editor: 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-Berkeley, June 28-29. Contact: Victor Golla, Dept of Anthropology, UC-Davis, Davis, CA 95616 (tel: 916/754-9808; e-mail: vkgolla@ucdavis.edu).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets annually at various locations. 1996 meeting: Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, June 15-16. Abstracts (for 20-30 minute presentations) are due by April 30. On-campus housing is available, and should be confirmed by May 15. Registration is \$20 (\$15 for students). Contact: Sally Rice, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2E7, Canada (tel: 403/492-0809; fax: 403/492-0806; e-mail: rice@nova.ling.ualberta.ca).

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. More than 100 titles in print. Contact: Alaska Native Language Center, 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. \$31.03 Can or \$29 US/year (\$19.26 Can or \$18 US for students), occasional supplements at extra charge. Address: Pavillon Jean-Durand, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4 (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1995 (27th) conference was 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. Current issue: vol. 26 (see News from Regional Groups, this issue). Back issues available: vols. 8, 12, and 16, \$24 each; vols. 21, 22, and 23, \$32 each; and vol. 25 (including a separate index to the series), \$48. The 24th Conference (1992) is out of print. 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, \$US to all other addresses.

Conference on Iroquoian Research. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in early October, in Rensselaerville, NY (near Albany). Contact: 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 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 1996 meeting will be held in Berkeley in October. Contact: Rosemary Joyce, Hearst Museum of Anthropology, UC-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1996 meeting will take place in Berkeley, June 27-28. 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.

Native California Network. Clearinghouse for private and public funding of various activities in support of the preservation of Native California languages and cultures. Contact: Mary Bates Abbott, NCN, 1670 Bloomfield Rd, Sebastopol, CA 95472 (tel: 707/823-7553).

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. 1996 meeting: June 14-15, at the Best Western Ponderosa Inn, 2511 1st Avenue North, Billings, Montana. Titles of proposed papers due by June 1 to: Randolph Graczyk (St. Charles Mission, Pryor, MT 59066; tel: 406/259-9747; fax: 406/259-9747; e-mail: cheath@imt.net); or Steve Chesarek (805 Westgate Dr., Billings, MT 59101; tel: 406/259-5678).

Muskogean-Oklahoma Linguistics Conference. 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 sessions devoted to American Indian languages. Contact Karen Booker, 1340 Engel Rd., Lawrence, KS 66044.

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste. General linguistics conference, with strong emphasis on the indigenous languages of N Mexico and the adjacent US. Next meeting: Hermosillo, Sonora, Nov. 21-22, 1996. Contact: IV Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste, AP 793, U de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, 83000 México (fax: 91-62-13-52-91; e-mail: linguist@fisica.uson.mx).

Friends of Uto-Aztecan Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. The 1996 meeting will be held 8-9 August in Salt Lake City, Utah. Contact: John McLaughlin, Dept of English, UMC 3200, Utah State U, Logan UT 84322 (famclaug@writectr.usu.edu) for more details.

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, Ciudad de la Investigación en Humanidades, 3er Circuito Cultural Universitario, Ciudad 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 in March (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.

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 Filología, 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. \$25 (plus postage and handling). Contact: D of Linguistics, U of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 (anderson@pupdog.isp.pitt.edu).

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: 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

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

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SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 1996 are \$12 (US) or \$17 (Canadian). Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to the Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Golla, SSILA, Native American Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521.

