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SSILA BUSINESS

Mary R. Haas Award

SSILA makes an annual award, the *Mary R. Haas Award*, for the best dissertation or unpublished manuscript on the subject of Native American languages. This year's Haas Award committee (Sarah G. Thomason, Douglas R. Parks, Robert L. Rankin, and Keren Rice) is now soliciting submissions and nominations for the 1998 competition. SSILA has an agreement with the editors of the University of Nebraska's technical series, *Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians*, to publish Haas Award manuscripts after going through the normal editorial process.

We have had several excellent manuscripts submitted in past years, but there have been fewer than we would like. We hope to change that. We encourage younger scholars to submit their work, and we would ask dissertation supervisors and department chairs to make the Award known to their doctoral students who are working on relevant topics.

The selection committee does not require that manuscripts submitted be recently completed, so any dissertation of reasonably recent vintage dealing specifically with a Native American language or languages qualifies. International submissions are also welcome, but since the University of Nebraska Press requires that any manuscript submitted for publication be in English, the committee will only consider dissertations written in English. The deadline for submission in this year's competition is September 1, 1998. The manuscript (one copy only is needed) should be

sent to: Robert L. Rankin, Department of Linguistics, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2140 USA. The winner of the 1998 Award will be announced at the Philadelphia meeting.

1998 Travel Awards

The SSILA Travel Committee (Spike Gildea, Kathryn Josseland, and Lourdes de León) has divided the 1998 *Wick R. Miller Award* between **Anna Berge** (UC Berkeley) and **Kathy Sikorski** (U of Alaska, Fairbanks), to enable them to participate in the sessions of the Conference on American Indian Languages at the AAA meeting in Philadelphia this December. Berge will present a paper on "Language Reacquisition and Grammatical Shift in a Semi-Speaker of Cherokee" in the special session on Endangered Languages, Linguists, and Heritage Language Functions. Sikorski will co-deliver a paper with Charlotte Basham on "New Pathways to Ancestral Knowledge: Developing Computerized Gwich'in Language Materials" in the same session. In addition to the Miller Award, which carries a travel stipend, the committee also awarded **Yolanda Lastra** (UNAM) a preregistration subsidy to facilitate her participation in the meeting. She will present a paper on "Otomi Lexicon in the Huichapan Codex" in the session on Ethnolinguistics.

CORRESPONDENCE

Early Transcriptions

May 15, 1998

I got a kick out of your 1794 Tututni "Slaghshee" ["The Earliest Pacific Coast Athabaskan," *Newsletter* XVII:1], your identification of which certainly convinces me. My one cavil: W. F. Tolmie's 1839 Umpqua (published in John Scouler, *Observations on the Indigenous Tribes of the Northwest Coast of America*, 1841) beats Halc by a couple of years.

I have a special weakness for this kind of thing, and have written a whole article about Mikhail Spiridonovich Gvozdev's Eskimo word "kuxta," the earliest word (by at least 40 years) written down in an Alaskan language. Gvozdev—the first European to see Alaska—got it from a kayaker he met off King Island in 1732, and was so fascinated by the kayak that he thought (or misremembered) that "kuxta" was the word for the kayak itself. He'd been interrogating the kayaker about the mainland, and the word actually was, it is now clear, the Alaska mainland placename [kiixta], although not in the King Island dialect ([kiɲikiti] at the time). Rather, it is the Naukan (East Cape Chukotka) form of the word (modern kiixti, hypothetical "Old Naukan" *kiixta) for Cape Prince of Wales Village (= Seward Peninsula = Alaska, America, nine years before Bering discovered Alaska!). The form could have been borrowed from the Diomedea dialect form [kiikiti], but the phonetics of "kuxta," yelled from the kayak over the waves in stormy weather, I think show Naukan [-xta] clearly enough.

— Michael Krauss
 Alaska Native Language Center
 University of Alaska, Fairbanks

Solar Power in the Field

[In April, María Eugenia Villalón (Caracas, Venezuela) sent an e-mail message to the SSILA Bulletin, saying that she had heard about people using solar batteries with laptops in the field. "Do you have any information on such batteries?" she asked. "Where to get them? Whether they work with all laptops?" Her query generated two interesting responses, which we reprint below. — Ed.]

May 8, 1998

Many [SIL] linguists are getting along on a single panel system using the following equipment: (1) one MSX60 solar panel; (2) one 12volt deep cycle battery; (3) one M-8-12v charge controller; (4) fifty feet of 2 #16 cable; and (5) one Prowatt 150 watt inverter. This system will provide about 300 watt hours per day which will run a 50 watt lap top computer 6 hours per day for each 6 hours of sunshine. This equipment will cost about \$600.

Please let us know if we can help you with any way with your questions on solar systems. We'd be glad to send you a catalog if you send us your address.

— Ernie Warnick, SIL
(ernie_warnick@sil.org)
704/843-6012

May 27, 1998

The solar equipment recommended by Ernie Warnick seems fine for stationary use but would not be portable, since the solar panel weighs 7.2 kg and the lead battery another 10-15 kg. This equipment will also produce much more energy than required for normal laptop use. The average energy consumption for Pentium laptops is 23 watts (with power management disabled), and some models (for example of Compaq and Dell) use less than 12 watts (*PC Magazine*, August 1997, p.139). Power management features can drop consumption by perhaps 30%.

One highly portable mini system which the Museu Goeldi has used in Amazonia consists of an 11-watt flexible Uni-Solar MBC-262 solar panel (1.14 kg, \$169) connected via a wire and adapter to a NRG Compak 12-volt NiCad battery (1 kg, \$169). This combination will produce and store about 50 usable watt-hours per day (depending on the sun) — enough, for example, to provide 16 watts for a bit over three hours. To transfer the energy from the battery to the laptop, one common option is to plug an inverter (for example the PowerStar Pocket Socket Inverter, 0.23 kg, \$79) into the battery and then plug the transformer (=power supply) of the laptop into the inverter. This option wastes perhaps 25% of the energy by changing it from DC to AC and then back to DC again, but it works for all laptops. Some laptops have optional DC adapters, which connect a 12-volt battery directly to the laptop.

The above system will allow about 3-4 hours of laptop use per day, assuming a reasonably efficient laptop with power management enabled and good sunlight. To double this capacity, use a second solar panel connected to a second battery. Of course, other low-wattage equipment can be used with this same system, for example, small fluorescent lamps, portable printers, and recorders. The *Real Goods Solar Living Sourcebook* (from Real Goods, 966 Mazzoni St., Ukiah, CA 95482-3471; tel: 1-800-762-7325) offers solar equipment and helpful technical explanations. Video stores sell rechargeable NiCad batteries. Radio Shack has inverters and many types of adapters.

— Denny Moore, Museu Goeldi
Belém, Pará, BRAZIL
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OBITUARIES

Floyd Glenn Lounsbury (1914-1998)

Floyd Lounsbury passed away on May 14, 1998, shortly after his 84th birthday, succumbing to a longstanding heart condition that was complicated at the end by other factors. He is survived by his wife, Masako Yokoyama Lounsbury, their daughter Ruth Lounsbury of Cortes Island, British Columbia, and a sister Elva Lounsbury in Wisconsin. It has been suggested that memorial contributions be made to the Endangered Language Fund, Department of Linguistics, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520.

Lounsbury was born in Stevens Point, Wisconsin on April 25, 1914, the son of John Glenn Lounsbury and Anna Louisc Jorgensen Lounsbury. He spent his boyhood on a Wisconsin farm, and graduated from the University of Wisconsin at Madison in 1941 with a major in mathematics. During his undergraduate years he was chosen by Morris Swadesh, then on the Wisconsin faculty, to conduct the Oneida Language and Folklore Project that was funded by the Works Progress Administration during 1939 and 1940. His assignment was to teach younger Oneidas to write their language and collect texts from older speakers, a project he carried out with the skill and thoroughness that came to distinguish his work in years to come. The detailed knowledge of Oneida he acquired in the course of that project profoundly influenced not only his own career, but subsequently the careers of a number of others.

Lounsbury received an M.A. at Wisconsin in 1942 with a thesis on the phonology of Oneida. During World War II his career took a different turn as he served as a meteorologist in the U.S. Army Air Force in Brazil. When the war ended he seriously considered a career in meteorology, but the offer of a fellowship from the Rockefeller Foundation convinced him, fortunately for the future of anthropological linguistics, that he should instead enroll as a graduate student in the Department of Anthropology at Yale, where he received his Ph.D. in 1949 with a dissertation on Oneida verb morphology. That work was published in 1953 and served to establish the basic framework and terminology that has been applied to Iroquoian verb analysis ever since.

On receiving the Ph.D. he was hired by the Yale Department of Anthropology, where he taught from 1949 until his retirement in 1979, with an affiliation in the Department of Linguistics. He was a Fellow of the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences (1963-64), and was on two occasions a Senior Research Scholar at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington (1973-74 and 1977-78). He was elected to the National Academy of Sciences in 1969, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1976, and the American Philosophical Society in 1987. He was awarded an honorary LL.D. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1987, and was chosen to deliver the Distinguished Lecture at the annual meeting of the American Anthropological Association in 1990. He also received the Wilbur Cross Medal from the Yale Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1971, the school's highest honor to its Ph.D. alumni for career achievements.

Lounsbury is known especially for his accomplishments in three distinct areas: Iroquoian linguistics, the study of kinship systems,

and the decipherment of Mayan hieroglyphs. Less known is his contribution to the study of hesitations in speech, published during the formative years of psycholinguistics, when he was influenced by information theory to hypothesize a relation between pausing and statistical uncertainty (Lounsbury 1954a). Also less known is his field work with Natchez, and with the Brazilian languages Bororo and Terena.

It is impossible to imagine what Iroquoian linguistics would be like without him. He himself worked to a greater or lesser degree with most of the Iroquoian languages still spoken: above all with Oneida, but also extensively with Mohawk, Cayuga, Tuscarora, and Cherokee. He was glad to share his impressive knowledge of Cherokee phonology and morphology in conversation, and one can only regret that he never published what he knew about that language. Beyond his own research, his influence extended to the students who subsequently joined him to make Iroquoian linguistics the exciting and productive field it is today. These students included, at Yale, some in anthropology and some in linguistics, Wallace Chafe with Seneca and Onondaga; Paul Postal with Mohawk; Marianne Mithun with Tuscarora, Mohawk, Cayuga, and Seneca; Hanni Woodbury with Onondaga; Clifford Abbott with Oneida; William Cook with Cherokee; and more recently Bryan Gick with Oneida. He also significantly influenced the work of Karin Michelson on Mohawk and Oneida, Michael Foster on Cayuga, Blair Rudes on Tuscarora, John Beatty and Nancy Bonvilain on Mohawk, and Janine Scancarelli on Cherokee.

Lounsbury's work on kinship systems was the culmination of an interest in the application of structural linguistic analysis to semantics, an approach that developed into what came to be known as ethnoscience. He was able to make sense of the data in Lewis Henry Morgan's *Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family* (Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge 17, 1871) in ways that no one before him had done. His research focused first on Pawnee kinship usage, but was then extended to the Iroquois, Crow, Omaha, and other kinship systems in articles published during the 1960s. These works had a strong influence on the kind of research on diverse cultural systems that characterized linguistic anthropology during that period.

Lounsbury's work on Mayan hieroglyphs began as a kind of hobby during the 1950s, when the nature of Mayan writing was still controversial and largely unknown. He became a supporter of Yuri Knorsov's phonetic interpretation of the glyphs, and this interest gradually developed into a full-fledged research agenda in which he established himself as a pioneer in combining phonetic, historical, and astronomical interpretations toward the understanding of those priceless records of Pre-Columbian culture in Mesoamerica. He was responsible for a number of important breakthroughs in decipherment that were published in a series of articles in the 1970s and 1980s, and he became one of the major contributors to the remarkable advances that have characterized Mayan glyph studies in recent years, advances that have caused the field to grow from a few scattered investigators to a major focus of active research.

Until quite recently Lounsbury participated actively in conferences on both Iroquoian and Mayan hieroglyphic topics, and he was still involved in Oneida fieldwork. His presence, erudition, and supportive friendliness will be greatly missed by many in both fields

of study. Our grief that he will no longer be with us stands side-by-side with our profound gratitude that we knew him as long as we did.

— Wallace Chafe

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Albert Nahquaddy (1920-1998)

Edward Albert Nahquaddy, former Comanche language instructor at the University of Oklahoma, passed away on Saturday, May 16, in Oklahoma City. His Comanche name was Namakitoo.

Nahquaddy was born on January 10, 1920, in Walters, Oklahoma. He spent some time in Lawrence, Kansas, studying art, then worked in the oilfields of southwest Oklahoma, picked cotton in California, and was a telephone linesman for a brief period. In 1943 he joined the U. S. Army as part of the Comanche codetalkers unit (4th Division, Signal Corps). Following the war he had a career as an industrial painter (IBPAT journeyman) in Kansas, Texas, California, and Oklahoma, retiring in 1985.

Between 1992 and 1994 Nahquaddy taught three levels of the Comanche language at the University of Oklahoma and at Cameron University. He was only the second person to teach Comanche at the college level, and had about 60 students in all. He was the co-author, with Lucille McClung and Alice Anderton, of a dictionary of the Comanche language which has been used around the country by Comanches and others interested in studying the language.

Nahquaddy is survived by his wife, Pat Nahquaddy, five daughters, a son, 21 grandchildren, and 20 great-grandchildren. He was buried with military honors in Walters.

— Alice Anderton

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Brazilian Indigenous Language Group Meets

The Indigenous Languages Workgroup (*GT de Línguas Indígenas*) met on June 10-11 at the 13th National Congress of the Brazilian Association of Graduate Programs in Linguistics. Students and researchers from several institutions took part, including Museu Nacional, Univ. Federal do Rio de Janeiro (MN/UFRJ); Universidade de Campinas, São Paulo (Unicamp); and Universidade de Brasília (UnB). Presentations included:

Marília Facó Soares (MN/UFRJ), "Ritmo em Ticuna: o papel do tom e da duração"; **Tânia Souza** (MN/UFRJ), "Acento em Bakairi"; **Raquel Costa** (MN/UFRJ), "Tratamento Fonológico do Ritmo em Marubo"; **Carmen Teresa Dorigo** (MN/UFRJ), "Constituintes Métricas em Matsés"; **Cilene Campetela** (Unicamp), "Considerações fonológicas sobre o limite de palavras em Ikpeng (Karib)"; **Carla Maria Cunha** (Unicamp), "Restrições Fonotáticas em Macuxi (Karib)"; **Marci Fileti Martins** (Unicamp), "A Sílabas em Mbya Guarani"; **Angel Corbera Mori** (Unicamp), "Formação de Palavras em Aguaruna (Jivaro)"; **Marcus Maia** (MN/UFRJ), "Palavras Interrogativas em Karajá"; **Marília Borges** (UFPA), "Sistema Pronominal da língua Kayapó"; **Carmen Rodrigues** (UFPA), "Expressão da Posse em Xipaia"; **Marcia Dámaso Viera** (MN/UFRJ), "As construções envolvendo verbos 'auxiliares' em línguas da família Tupi-Guarani: um caso de serialização verbal?"; **Bruna Franchetto** (MN/UFRJ), "Processos de Nominalização em Kuikuro (Karib)"; **Frantomé Pacheco** (Unicamp), "O nome e o verbo em Ikpeng (Karib)"; **Aryon D. Rodrigues** (UnB), "Caso e classe de palavras em Tupi-Guarani"; **Luci Seki** (Unicamp), "Categorias Lexicais em Kamayura"; **Ana Suely Cabral** (UFPA), "Aspectos de caso na língua Asuriní"; **Walkiria Neiva Praça** (UnB), "Nomes como predicados em Tapirapé"; **Cristina Martins Fragette** (Unicamp), "Sistema Pronominal da língua Juruna"; **Beatriz Carretta de Silva** (UnB), "Prefixos Relacionais e Classes Gramaticais em Ka'apor"; and **Mary Lourdes Angotti** (UnB), "Características da Causatividade em Mundurucu."

For further information about the meeting or about the *GT de Línguas Indígenas* contact: Leopoldina Araújo, Rua Avertano Rocha 401, 66023-120 Belém-PA, BRAZIL. (e-mail: leomaria@supridad.com.br).

Society for Endangered Languages Established in Germany

In cooperation with the Committee on Endangered Languages of the German Linguistic Society, a group of German linguists has established a new organization, the *Gesellschaft für Bedrohte Sprachen* (GBS), to respond to the threat of language extinction by undertaking activities for the maintenance and documentation of endangered languages. It was formally incorporated in Cologne in November 1997.

The goal of this independent, non-profit society is to promote the use, preservation, and documentation of endangered languages and dialects. To achieve this aim, the GBS will:

- support endangered languages projects and to advise the project staff with respect to problems of how to plan, carry out and evaluate these projects;
- promote field research, language documentation and other scientific projects that will contribute to the preservation of endangered languages and dialects;
- initiate and support activities that promote the pursuit of these topics within the curricula of universities and other educational institutions;
- promote national and international cooperation between scientists involved in the preservation and documentation of endangered languages and dialects; and
- inform, as comprehensively as possible, the scientific and general public about the situation of endangered languages and dialects and about the problems such speech communities face.

It goes without saying that the GBS aims to fully cooperate with all the speech communities involved. It will endeavor to consider and realize these speech communities' own ideas with respect to the documentation and preservation of their languages or dialects.

The members of the founding managing board of the GBS are: **Hans-Jürgen Sasse** (U of Cologne, President); **Gunter Senft** (MPI for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, The Netherlands, Vice-President); **Dagmar Jung** (U of Cologne, Secretary); **Werner Drossard** (U of Cologne, Treasurer); **Utta von Gleich** (Hamburg, Advisor); **Otto Jastrow** (U of Erlangen, Advisor); and **Jan Wirrer** (U of Bielefeld, Advisor).

Applications for membership should be sent to the managing board of the society. Annual membership fees are 30.- DM for members with regular income and 15.- DM for students and members without income.

Further information on the new organization is available from: *Gesellschaft für Bedrohte Sprachen*, c/o Hans-Jürgen Sasse, Institut für Sprachwissenschaft, Universität zu Köln, D-50923 Köln, GERMANY (e-mail: gbs@uni-koeln.de).

Historical Linguistics Conference at UBC in 1999

The 14th International Conference on Historical Linguistics (ICHL XIV) will take place August 9-13, 1999, at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Papers are invited on any topic in historical linguistics relating to any language or language family. Papers which address the question of "Problems for Historical Linguistics in the Twenty-first Century" are

particularly welcome. Abstracts of no more than 250 words should be submitted (preferably via e-mail) before October 15, 1998.

One day of the conference will be devoted to workshops. [A workshop on Comparative Penutian is being organized; see "News from Regional Groups" below.]

To receive the Second Circular, or for further information, contact the Conference Organizer: Laurel Brinton, Dept. of English, #397-1873 East Mall, UBC, Vancouver, BC, V6T1Z1 CANADA (fax: 604/822-6906; e-mail: ichlxiv@interchg.ubc.ca).

Small Grants for Research in North America

• *The Jacobs Research Fund: Small Grants Program*

The Jacobs Research Fund (formerly the Melville and Elizabeth Jacobs Research Fund) invites application for small grants (maximum \$1,200) for research in the field of social and cultural anthropology among living American native peoples.

Preference will be given to the Pacific Northwest as an area of study, but other regions of the North American continent will be considered. Field studies which address cultural expressive systems, such as music, language, dance, mythology, world view, plastic and graphic arts, intellectual life, and religion, including ones which propose comparative psychological analysis, are appropriate.

Funds will not be supplied for salaries, for ordinary living expenses, or for major items of equipment. Projects in archaeology, physical anthropology, applied anthropology, and applied linguistics are not eligible, nor is archival research supported.

1998 grant recipients and their projects were: **Paul T. Barthmaier**, "Documentation of Lushootseed Discourse Data"; **Bryan P. Bayles**, "Tojolabal Narratives of Reproductive Health"; **Nancy J. Caplow**, "Western Abenaki Discourse Documentation and Analysis"; **Steven Denton**, "Confederated Colville Tribes Research Project"; **Douglas E. Deur**, "'Kwakiutl' Gardens: Narratives and Traditional Knowledge"; **Ivy Doak**, "Pilot Study for the Cocur d'Alene Dictionaries Project"; **Eric Elliott**, "Mountain Cahuilla"; **Gary Holton**, "Tanacross Language Documentation Project"; **Hiroaki Kawamura**, "Nez Perce Indians in Idaho"; **Ann Davenport Lucas**, "Apache Generational Musical Experience"; **Bruce Granville Miller**, "Sto:lo Aboriginal Justice"; **Thomas C. Mould**, "Choctaw Oral Narratives"; **Rosa M. Rodriguez**, "Grammar and Sociolinguistics of Honorification in Quiche"; **Jan Rus**, "Memoirs of an Urban Tzotzil-Maya"; **Kimary N. Shahin**, "Three Problems in St'at'imcets Phonology"; **Suzanne Wash**, "West Point Dialect of Northern Sierra Miwok"; and **Robert P. Wishart**, "Gwich'in Hunting Narratives."

For information and application forms contact the Jacobs Research Fund at their website (<http://www.cob.org/cobweb/museum/jacobs.htm>) or by writing to: Whatcom Museum of History & Art, 121 Prospect St., Bellingham, WA 98225 (tel: 360/676-6981; fax: 360/738-7409). Grants are awarded in the spring, and applications must be postmarked on or before February 15, 1999.

• *Phillips Fund for Native American Research*

The American Philosophical Society announces the 1999 Phillips Fund grants for research in Native American linguistics and ethnohistory, i.e., the continental United States and Canada.

The committee distinguishes contemporary ethnography from ethnohistory as the study of cultures and culture change through time. The committee prefers to support the work of younger scholars who have received

the doctorate. Applications are also accepted from independent scholars, and from graduate students for research on master's theses or doctoral dissertations. The grants are intended for such extra costs as travel, tapes, films, and informants' fees, but not for general maintenance or the purchase of books or permanent equipment. The committee will seldom approve more than two awards to the same person within a 5-year period.

The amount of awards averages \$1,200, and grants rarely exceed \$1,500. In accordance with federal regulations, a 1099 miscellaneous income form will be issued for all grants that exceed \$600. If a grant is made and accepted, the recipient is required to provide the APS Library with a brief formal report and copies of any tape recordings, transcriptions, microfilms, etc., which may be acquired in the process of the grant-funded research.

Deadline for receipt of application forms and letters of support is March 1, 1999. Notification of awards will be made by mid-May.

Application forms should be requested in writing from: Phillips Fund for Native American Research, American Philosophical Society, 104 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3387. Requests should indicate the eligibility of both applicant and project and state whether the field of research is linguistics or ethnohistory. Telephone requests for forms cannot be honored. Questions concerning the eligibility of a project or applicant can be made by telephone (215/440-3429) or by e-mail (croach@amphilsoc.org). Information and forms are also available through Acrobat Reader at the Society's website (<http://www.amphilsoc.org>).

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 John O'Meara and Marie-Lucie Tarpent.*]

"Indiana Mathews" on the Mend

• Mayanist epigrapher **Peter Mathews**, whose kidnapping and beating in Chiapas made headlines around the world last year (see *SSILA Newsletter* XVI:2, July 1997, p.6), remains in the news, at least in his home country. The *Toronto Globe and Mail* published a long profile of the University of Calgary archaeologist in its edition of April 17. Inevitably dubbed the "Indiana Jones of Canada," Mathews has recuperated from his ordeal on the Usumacinta River in June 1997, where he had his nose smashed by the butt of a rifle while trying to protect a Mayan altar from looters. But he has decided not to return to Mexico and Guatemala for a while, and is spending this summer in the more serene precincts of the British Museum.

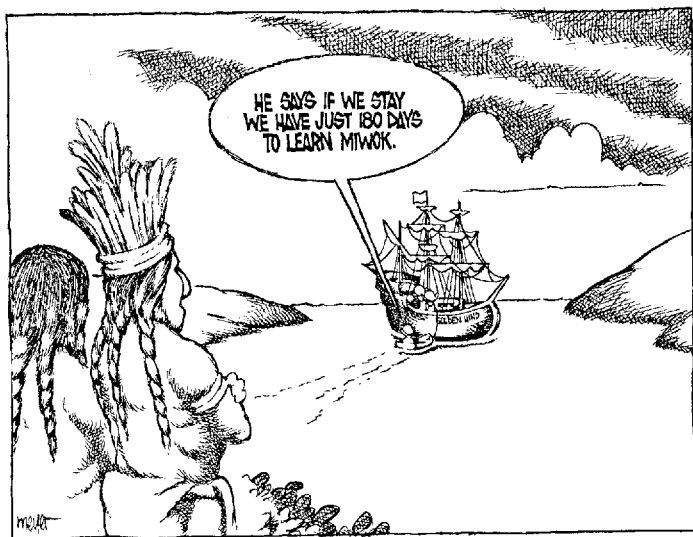
Most of the article focuses on the decipherment of the Mayan hieroglyphic script, and on Mathews' not inconsiderable role in the effort. He describes his induction into glyph studies at Calgary in the 1970s, where David Kelley took the raw undergraduate under his wing and soon had him working at Palenque. He went on to study under Floyd Lounsbury at Yale, and, with Linda Schele, was

soon in the vanguard of the group that “cracked the code” in the 1980s. From 1984 to 1989 Mathews was supported by a MacArthur Fellowship, and then joined the Calgary faculty. Schele and Mathews continued to collaborate, and their magnum opus, *The Code of Kings: The Language of Seven Sacred Maya Temples and Tombs*, was published this spring by Scribners.

Mathews says that “one of the great joys of figuring all this out” is that it has allowed scholars to “make restitution” of classical Mayan culture to the modern Mayan people. They are heirs to “one of the world’s great traditions of art and literature.”

Sink or Swim

• On June 2, the voters of California approved an initiative measure (Proposition 227, “English Language in Public Schools”) that dismantles the state’s Bilingual Education programs and requires schoolchildren from non-English-speaking backgrounds to be taught English in intensive “sink or swim” immersion classes. It was aimed at the (mainly Spanish-speaking) immigrants who have thronged into California in recent years and who, in the words of the initiative, should be “eager to have their children acquire a good knowledge of English, thereby allowing them to fully participate in the American Dream.” Recalling that even English speakers are immigrants to California, Tom Meyer, the editorial cartoonist of the *San Francisco Chronicle*, drew the following pictorial commentary on the voters’ decision for the *Chronicle*’s June 5 edition. (For those not familiar with California history, the first documented European visit to northern California was Francis Drake’s landfall on the Marin coast—Coast Miwok territory—in 1579.)



BY TOM MEYER / THE SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE

Code Talkers Seeking Medal of Honor

• An article by Mark Shaffer in the *Arizona Republic* (reprinted in the *San Francisco Chronicle* on June 4) describes the efforts of the Navajo Code Talkers Association—which represents the survivors of the approximately 450 men who encrypted messages in Navajo during World War II—to have the entire group receive the Medal of Honor, the nation’s highest military award. Early in the 1980s

the Navajo Nation made a similar effort to obtain the Medal of Honor for all Code Talkers, but it was rejected on the grounds that the Medal was intended for individual heroism. Instead, President Ronald Reagan designated August 14 as National Navajo Code Talkers Day. The current campaign is also unlikely to succeed, but hopes are running high. George Joe, a spokesman for Navajo President Thomas Atcitty, said that “we plan to see this through.” A complicating factor is an effort by about 40 Cherokee tribal members to add their names to the list of potential Medal awardees. They claim that they communicated via radios in Cherokee on the Normandy beaches on D-Day, 1944. Joe dismissed this as “piggy-backing,” and noted that the Cherokees did not develop a special code, as the Navajos did, but simply spoke ordinary Cherokee.

Cree Book Wins Award

• The University of Alberta *Folio* for May 1, 1998 announced that this year’s Alberta Book Award for the Scholarly Title of the Year went to *kwayask ê-kî-pê-kiskinowâpahihicik / Their Example Showed Me the Way: A Cree Woman’s Life Shaped by Two Cultures*, by Emma Minde (1997), edited and translated by SSILA members **Freda Ahenakew & H. C. Wolfart**. The judges said that the book was “truly outstanding in all areas of significance for this award.”

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan

• The 1998 *Athapaskan Language Conference* took place at the University of Calgary on June 12-14, hosted by the University and members of the Tsùt’îná Nation (Sarcee). There were two keynote addresses: **Judi Tutcho** (NWT Language Commissioner), “Language Development in Northern Communities”; and **Robert Young** (U of New Mexico), “The Navajo Language: A Story of Survival.” Other presentations were:

Alestine Andre & others (Gwich’in Social & Cultural Institute), “Language in the Community”; **Brian Potter** (U of Calgary) & **John Dawson** (San Carlos Apache), “Community Needs and Linguistic Theory in the Development of Western Apache Language Resources”; **Heather Blair** (U of Alberta) & **Lynda Holland** (Holland Educational Consulting), “Dene Language Retention Efforts in Black Lake, Saskatchewan”; **Jeff Leer** (ANLC), “Proposal for Collaborative Work: Constructing a Pan-Athabaskan Database for Building Dictionaries and for Cross-Language Comparisons: Preliminary Remarks”; and **Ellavina Perkins** (Little Singer School), “Traditional Stories as Discipline for Navajo Children.”

Gary Holton (UC-Santa Barbara), “The Fortis/Lenis Distinction in Tanacross Fricatives”; **Sharon Hargus** (U of Washington), “An Acoustic Study of Witsuwit’en Vowel Quality”; **Bruce Starlight** (Tsùt’îná Nation), **Jeff Leer** (ANLC) & **Gary Donovan** (U of Calgary), “The Tone System in Tsùt’îná with Special Emphasis on Verbs”; **Theodore Fernald** (Swarthmore College), **Lorene Legah** (Dine College), **Alyse Neundorf** (U of New Mexico), **Ellavina Perkins** (Little Singer School) & **Paul Platero** (Navajo Nation, Director of Research), “Conversational Implicature in Navajo Discourse”; and **Sally Rice** (U of Alberta), “Metaphors and Metonymies in Chipewyan Lexicalization.”

Raymond Yakeleya (Sahtu Dene), “An Athapaskan Film Documentary”; **Allan Adam** (Chipewyan Interpreter & Writer), “Language Specializa-

tion as a Business"; **George Holland, Lillian Naziel, & Sharon Hargus** (U of Washington), "Teaching an Athabaskan Language to Adults: The Witsuwit'en Experience"; **Violet Meguiness** (Tsuùt'ínà Nation), "A Tsuùt'ínà Language Teaching Program"; **Bill Poser** (UNBC), "First Year University Curriculum for Teaching the Carrier Language"; and **Rose Mantla** (Dogrib DBE), "Motherese in Dogrib."

Eung-Do Cook (U of Calgary), "Towards a Subclassification of Athabaskan Based on Morpho-Syntactic Comparisons"; **Leslie Saxon** (U of Victoria), "Observations on Perfective Verbal Paradigms in Dogrib"; **Cody Shepherd & Carrie Gillon** (UBC), "Intonational Pauses and Right-Dislocation in Navajo"; **Nicole Horseherder** (UBC), "Navajo 3rd Person Possessor Prefix yi-"; **Janne Underriner** (U of Oregon), "The Tolowa Passive"; and **Willem de Reuse** (U of North Texas), "The Historical Phonology of Western Apache Nouns."

Other highlights of the meeting included a session of Athapaskan Story Telling, and a banquet of traditional and contemporary foods at the Tsuùt'ínà High School, with entertainment by the Apache Crown Dancers and others.

Algonquian

• The appointment of **Arden C. Ogg** as Managing Editor of the *Papers of the Algonquian Conference* was announced recently. Ms. Ogg, who has acted as associate editor of the series since the *Papers* moved to Manitoba after the retirement of long-time editor William Cowan, has taken over all practical and technical issues associated with the production and distribution of the volumes. (The publication of vol. 27, with papers from the 1995 conference in Chapel Hill, has also been announced. See "Recent Publications" below.) David Pentland remains editor of the *Papers*, but all correspondence, orders, submissions, inquiries, and complaints should now be directed exclusively to: Arden C. Ogg, *Papers of the Algonquian Conference*, c/o Linguistics Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5V5, Canada (tel: 204/474-9300; fax: 204/474-7671; e-mail: arden_ogg@umanitoba.ca). E-mail users are invited to drop a line to arden_ogg@umanitoba.ca to arrange for future Algonquian Conference correspondence to reach them electronically.

In addition to the current issue, a few back issues of *Papers of the Algonquian Conference* are still available, including vols. 8, 21-23, and 25-26. Contact Arden Ogg for prices.

• The 30th *Conference on Algonquian Studies* will take place from 22-25 October, 1998, at the Boston Marriott Hotel in Burlington, some ten miles from the city, which has agreed to a special conference rate of \$95. Public transportation is available to Cambridge and Boston. The Conference will be dedicated to the memory of Dr. Frank T. Siebert, Jr. (1912-1998). Papers are welcome on topics from any discipline relating to the Algonquian speaking peoples, and may be delivered in either English or French. Registration fees are \$50 for non-students, \$40 for students. For early registration (before September 15) the fee will be \$40 for non-students and \$30 for students.

Early registration is encouraged. Those wishing to give papers should send a title and an abstract (one page maximum) before September 1, 1998, to: Karl V. Teeter, 14-1/2 Woodbridge St., Cambridge, MA 02140-1220 (tel: 617/495-8888; fax: 617-495-0403). Kindly indicate any audiovisual equipment you may need along with the proposal for your paper. Abstracts and titles may be sent by snail mail, or by e-mail to <kvt@fas.harvard.edu>.

Salishan

• The 33rd *International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages* will be held August 5-7, 1998 at the University of Washington, Seattle. Papers on all aspects of the study, preservation, and teaching of

Salish and neighboring languages are welcome. Bill Seaburg and Vi Hilbert are making local arrangements. The conference is being coordinated by Dawn Bates (Department of English, Arizona State University, Box 870302, Tempe, Arizona 85287-0302; tel: 602/965-3796; fax: 602/965-3451; e-mail: dawn.bates@asu.edu). Information on conference organizers, housing, submission, deadlines, and formats is also available at a conference website (<http://humanities.byu.edu/icsnl/icsnl.htm>).

• A new and growing internet discussion group/mailling list, SALISHAN, is devoted to Salishan languages and cultures, including current events. All are welcome to join — linguists, anthropologists, native speakers and tribal members, and anyone who has an interest in learning more about Salishan languages and peoples. To join the SALISHAN discussion group, send the message:

SUBSCRIBE SALISHAN your.email.address

to <majordomo@tincan.org>. If you have a signature file end your message with END (on the same line).

Hokan-Penutian

• The 1998 meeting of the *Hokan-Penutian Workshop*, scheduled for the Univ. of Oregon in late June, was cancelled due to the relatively small number of submissions. In place of a 1999 meeting, a workshop on "Problems in Comparative Penutian" is being planned for the 14th International Conference on Historical Linguistics (ICHL XIV), August 9-13, 1999, at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada. For further information on 1999 plans contact: Scott DeLancey, Dept. of Linguistics, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 (e-mail: delancey@darkwing.uoregon.edu).

Uto-Aztecan

• Kay Fowler (U of Nevada-Reno) writes: "Like the Hokan-Penutian group, the Uto-Aztecanists are also not holding their annual *Friends of Uto-Aztecan* (FUAC) gathering as scheduled Aug. 6-7. We had 9 submissions, but felt that was not sufficient to support the travel costs. We will try again next year."

Bolivian Languages

• A symposium on Bolivian languages was held at the University of Leiden in The Netherlands on June 5-6, 1998. Our correspondent, **Hein van der Voort**, reports that "it was a small but stimulating symposium with many talks of excellent quality on Bolivian indigenous languages. Many of the talks dealt with the lesser known languages of the area (which included Rondonia in Brazil, because of the connections across the Guapore river into Lowland Bolivia), and some touched on the possibility of historical contact or linguistic connections between Andean and Amazonian languages." The meeting was organized jointly by the Dept. of Comparative Linguistics at Leiden and the Dept. of General Linguistics at the University of Amsterdam, with the financial support of CNWS.

The program included: **Willem Adelaar**, "Introduction"; **Mily Crevels**, "Bolivian Indigenous Languages: an Overview"; **Utta von Gleich**, "Multilingualism in Bolivia"; **Hein van der Voort**, "An overview of Rondonian Languages"; **S. van de Kerke**, "Leko Morphology"; **J. Hullemann & S. van de Kerke**, "Case Marking in Moseten"; **L. Villafaña-Aquino**, "An Outline of Yuqui"; **Henry de Haan**, "Notes on Chiquitano"; **Rosaleen Howard-Malverde**, "Quechua-Aymara Relations in Potosi"; **A. Torero**, "Los pueblos Altiplanicos"; **R. van Gijn & J. Hullemann**, "'Transcripciones Quechuas': a Bolivian Quechua Corpus"; and **Peter Muysken**, "The Uru of Jehan Vellard's Texts: a First Analysis."

On the final afternoon of the meeting the participants went on a cycling tour of the Leiden area (in the rain).

South America

• An internet discussion group for South American indigenous languages, LING-AMERINDIA, has recently been established, following discussions in the Indigenous Languages Workgroup at the XIII National Congress of the Brazilian Association of Graduate Programs in Linguistics. It is intended for open discussion of problems in the description and analysis of syntax, morphology, phonology and lexicon of South American indigenous languages. Postings should preferably be in Spanish or Portuguese. All postings will be archived and will shortly be accessible through anonymous FTP and the WWW. To subscribe, send an e-mail message with SUBSCRIBE in the first line of the body to:

LING-AMERINDIA-request@unicamp.br.

Postings should be sent to <LING-AMERINDIA@unicamp.br>.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

✓ **The Importance of Native American Languages.** Wallace Chafe. The David Skomp Distinguished Lectures in Anthropology, Indiana University, 1998. 27 pp. Distributed without charge. [Text of an invited lecture, delivered September 17, 1997. C. argues that the extinction of local languages, especially in North America, represents a tragic loss in the potential for understanding the diverse ways in which human beings can interpret their environments and themselves. Encouragement needs to be given to efforts to keep languages alive wherever possible, but where it is too late there is an obligation to accumulate the maximum amount of information while it can still be done. — Requests for copies should be addressed to: Dept. of Anthropology, Indiana University, Student Building 130, Bloomington, IN 47405-6101.]

• **Wisdom Sits in Places: Landscape and Language among the Western Apache.** Keith H. Basso. Univ. of New Mexico Press, 1996. 171 pp. \$14.95 (paper)/\$40 (cloth). [A richly textured anthropological study (reminiscent in style of Clifford Geertz's work) of the body of "local knowledge" shared by the Cibecue Apaches and codified in their place names. The basic data come from an NSF-funded project (1979-84) to map and gather narratives about hundreds of named locations on the Ft. Apache Reservation of eastern Arizona. The chapters of the present book (originally written as separate essays) each focus on a different individual and his/her interpretation of parts of the Cibecue landscape. Readers familiar with B.'s previous work will expect (and not be disappointed) to find him wearing his considerable linguistic expertise lightly and marshalling closely-observed ethnographic detail to a strongly humanistic purpose. The result is difficult to characterize, but a joy to read. — Order from: University of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Blvd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1591 (tel: 1-800-249-7737; fax: 1-800-622-8667).]

✓ **Aleut Grammar/Unangam Tunuganaan Achixaasiġ.** Knut Bergsland. Alaska Native Language Center, Research Paper 10,

1997. 360 pp. \$33. [A descriptive reference grammar, the culmination of 50 years of research by the senior scholar of Aleut, destined to be the definitive grammar of the language.

An introductory section (1-15) provides a historical survey of Aleut settlements from the 18th through the 20th century; a summary of the existing linguistic documentation of Aleut; an outline of Aleut dialectology; and a brief consideration of the effects of European languages (primarily Russian) on Aleut. The major substantive chapters cover Phonology (16-46); Morphology (47-125); and Syntax (126-340). Of particular interest to the general linguist is a reference system with double (inner and outer) subjects used to link clauses, and the extensive chaining of clauses in complex sentences. B. devotes a short final chapter (341-56) to a comparison of Aleut and Eskimo structure. Although the two language groups have important structural features in common and share a large body of lexical and grammatical cognates, Aleut has a simplified morphology and a sentence structure that differs from Eskimo in fundamental respects.

— Order from: ANLC, UAF, P.O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (fyanlp@uaf.edu). Add \$6 for postage and handling.]

• **Yup'ik Dialect Atlas and Study.** Steven A. Jacobson. Alaska Native Language Center, 1998. 224 pp. \$35. [This marvelous piece of work is a classical dialect atlas in the style of Gilliéron's *Atlas linguistique de la France* or Kurath's *Linguistic Atlas of New England*, and as such is probably unique in Native American linguistics. It is based on a dialect survey of the 68 Central Yup'ik-speaking villages that J. undertook over a decade ago, using as his primary tool a questionnaire of 200 lexical and grammatical items.

The heart of the book is a series of 201 Isogloss Maps (159 full page, 32 half page), displaying the variants in 61 villages (adequate data could not be obtained from the remaining 7) for all questionnaire items from ARTEMESIA and (HE) ASKS HER TO ENTER TO WRITING and YOU, ANSWER ME! Each map is accompanied by an interpretive commentary. This is followed by three Composite Isogloss Maps—one for phonological and morphological features, one for traditional lexicon, and one for modern lexicon—compiled by overlaying approximately 150 of the isoglosses revealed by the individual Isogloss Maps. These clearly show the division of Yup'ik into six main dialect areas, four distinctly marked-off areas and a more complex core with two distinguishable subdivisions. Finally, J. provides a set of 18 Contour Maps, three for each of the dialects. On the basis of casual inspection J. has chosen one village to be representative of each dialect, and the Contour Maps show the percentage of agreement with this village in all other Yup'ik villages with respect to the surveyed phonological and morphological features, traditional lexicon, or modern lexicon. These maps provide a unique visual index of the degree of isolation of each dialect: some dialects are seen to be sharply bounded, while others shade off more gradually into other dialects.

— Order from: ANLC, UAF, P.O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (fyanlp@uaf.edu). Add \$6 for postage and handling.]

• **Studies in Native American Languages IX.** Edited by John Kyle, Hangyoo Khym, and Supath Kookiattikoon. Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 22, Number 2, 1997. 66 pp. \$12 (\$7 to students). [The latest number in the long-running KWPL series of special issues on Native American languages. Included here are:

Gregory D. S. Anderson, "Reduplicated Numerals in Salish"; David Beck, "Unitariness and Partial Identification in the Bella Coola Middle Voice"; ✓ Matthew S. Dryer, "Obviation across Clause Boundaries in Kutenai"; and

Marcus Maia, "Verb Agreement and the Structure of the Clause in Karaja" [Macro-Je, Brazil].

— Order from: LGSA, Linguistics Dept., 427 Blake Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045 (e-mail: jgsa@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu). Add \$2 for postage and handling (\$4 to Canada and Mexico, \$5.50 elsewhere). Make checks payable to "Linguistics Graduate Student Association, University of Kansas."

Papers of the Twenty-seventh Algonquian Conference. Edited by David H. Pentland. University of Manitoba, 1998. 425 pp., \$44. [Twenty-six of the papers presented at the 27th Algonquian Conference, held in Chapel Hill, North Carolina, in October 1995. Included are:

Daniel Arsenaault, "A unique pictograph site in the context of political and ideological conflicts"; George F. Aubin, "The French-Algonquin dictionary fragment in assm Manuscript 14 (Anonyme vi): some further comments"; Julie Brittain, "Two negative morphemes in Sheshâtshît Montagnais (innu-aimun): *apû* and *ekâ*"; Regna Darnell, "Cree kinship semantics as interaction"; Matthew S. Dryer, "Passive vs. indefinite actor construction in Plains Cree"; George Fulford, "A structural analysis of Cree children's drawings, iv"; David L. Ghere & Alvin H. Morrison, "Sanctions for slaughter: peacetime violence on the Maine frontier, 1749-1772"; Ives Goddard, "Writing and reading Mesquakic (Fox)"; Deborah James, Sandra Clarke & Marguerite MacKenzie, "Indirect evidentials in the Cree/Montagnais/Naskapi of Quebec and Labrador"; C. Bruce Lawrence & Marcia George Simon, "Comparing stories: the *London Free Press* vs. Stoney Point First Nation"; Joan A. Lovisek, Tim E. Holzkamm & Leo G. Waisberg, "'Cultural leprosy': the 'aboriginal ethnology' of Ruth Landes"; and Barbara Luka, "PC-Kimmo for Fox: a computational tool for the morphological parsing of Fox texts."

Lawrence T. Martin, "The Franciscan mission to the Wisconsin Chipewewa: the evidence of sermons"; Susanne Miskimmin, "The New Age Movement's appropriation of native spirituality: some political implications for the Algonquian nation"; Amoena B. Norcross, "A classification of color verbs in Shawnee"; David H. Pentland, "The southern Algonquians and their neighbours"; Nicholas N. Smith, "The Wabanaki trading dance"; Rodney Staab, "Ceremonialism of the Kansas Ottawa: Jotham Meeker's commentary"; Molly Turnbull, "Speaking of family: constructing relations in Algonquian English discourse"; J. Randolph Valentine, "Phonological parameters of Ojibwe dialect variation"; Lisa Philips Valentine, "Twenty-five analytic pitfalls in Algonquian research"; Leo G. Waisberg, Joan A. Lovisek & Tim E. Holzkamm, "Ojibwa reservations as 'an incubus upon the territory': the Indian removal policy of Ontario 1874-1982"; Willard Walker, "Wabanaki 'little people' and Passamaquoddy social control"; Gordon Whittaker, "The Sauk language: a first look"; Robert Wishart, "Southwestern Ontario hunting narratives"; and Arok Wolvengrey, "Evaluating a standard roman orthography for Saulteaux."

— Order from: Papers of the Algonquian Conference, c/o Linguistics Department University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 5V5, Canada (tel: 204/474-9300; fax: 204/474-7671; e-mail: arden_ogg@umanitoba.ca). Individual orders must be prepaid. All prices include postage and handling. For Canadian addresses, price is in Canadian dollars and includes GST; for US and all other addresses, price is in US dollars.]

Language Loss and Public Policy I. Edited by Garland D. Bills. 1998. 181 pp., \$15. [Special issue of *Southwest Journal of Linguistics* (Volume 14, 1995). The first of two volumes of

selected papers from the Symposium on Language Loss and Public Policy held in Albuquerque, New Mexico in 1995. The second volume will be available by the end of the year. Included here are:

David Harmon, "The Status of the World's Languages as Reported in *Ethnologue*"; Leanne Hinton, "Current Issues Affecting Language Loss and Language Survival in California"; Dorit Kaufman, "Where Have all the Verbs Gone? Autonomy and Interaction in Attrition"; Steven Lasswell, "North Frisian: Dialectalization and Demise?"; Maria Polinsky, "Cross-Linguistic Parallels in Language Loss"; Muriel Saville-Troike, Junlin Pan, & Ludmila Dutkova, "Differential Effects of L2 on Children's L1 Development/Attrition"; Harold F. Schiffman, "Language Shift in the Tamil Communities of Malaysia and Singapore: The Paradox of Egalitarian Language Policy"; Walt Wolfram & Natalie Schilling-Estes, "Endangered Dialects: A Neglected Situation in the Endangerment Canon."

— Order from: Jon G. Jonz, SJL, Dept. of Literature & Languages, P.O. Box 3011, Texas A&M, Commerce, TX 75429-3011 (e-mail: jon_jonz@tamu-commerce.edu). Postage included. Make checks (in US dollars) payable to "Southwest Journal of Linguistics".]

Ants and Orioles: Showing the Art of Pima Poetry. Donald Bahr, Lloyd Paul, & Vincent Joseph. Univ. of Utah Press, 1997. 205 pp. \$29.95. [An interpretive presentation of a corpus of tape-recorded Pima songs, including a "metered" transcription of the songs as sung in the Pima song register, renditions of these in the ordinary register of Pima, literal translations of these spoken renditions, and free translations that attempt to capture the poetic essence of the texts. The corpus includes 31 "Ant" songs and 47 "Oriole" songs. An appendix reprints an earlier paper of Bahr's on a third genre, "Airplane" songs, that are based on dreams. — Order from: Univ. of Utah Press, 1795 E, South Campus Drive, Suite 101, Salt Lake City, UT 84112-9402 (tel: 1-800-773-6672). Postage and handling \$4.95.]

Two California Bibliographies

The Chumash and Their Predecessors: An Annotated Bibliography. Compiled by Marie S. Holmes & John R. Johnson. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Contributions in Anthropology No. 1, 1998. \$32.50. [Bibliographic entries for more than 1,270 publications and reports on the native peoples of the south central coast of California, with an 11-page foreword ("A Bibliographic History of Chumash Studies"), a two-page preface, and author, subject, and site indexes. The bibliographic entries are divided into eight chapters: 1. Ethnology and Ethnohistory (331 entries), 2. Rock Art (102 entries), 3. Linguistics (62 entries), 4. Archaeology (595 entries), 5. Physical Anthropology (38 entries), 6. First Contacts (27 entries), 7. Educational and Juvenile (23 entries), and 8. Reviews (91 entries). — Order from: Museum Store, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, 2559 Puesta del Sol, Santa Barbara, CA 93105-2998. Add \$2.52 tax and \$2 shipping, for a total of \$37.02.]

Bibliography of the Indians of San Diego County: The Kumeyaay, Diegueño, Luiseño, and Cupeño. Phillip M. White & Stephen D. Fitt. Native American Bibliography Series 21, Scarecrow Press, 1997. 288 pp. \$58. [A thorough and professional bibliography (as those familiar with previous volumes in this series will appreciate) covering all aspects of the history and culture of the indigenous peoples of San Diego County, California, including language. The authors cite books, theses and dissertations, journal articles, conference papers, museum publications, and select newspaper and government publications. Sources of manuscripts and unpublished material in special collections and archives are

also included. — Order from: Scarecrow Press, 15200 NBN Way, P.O. Box 191, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214-0191 (tel: 1-800-462-6420). Postage and handling \$3.]

New from SIL Colombia

Antología de Leyendas. Tomo II. Compiled by Nancy L. Morse. 1998. 79 pp., \$1.50. [12 traditional stories from 12 different indigenous groups in Colombia. Each story begins with a 20-line excerpt from the original text, followed by a complete Spanish translation. Included are: La historia de Kouyatalima (Wayuu); El conejo y el carraco (Achagua); El diablo y el hombre sáliba (Sáliba); El cuento de Xuexue el mico (Cuiba-wámonae); La historia de Utacayá (Tunebo); Cómo se quedó calvo el chulo (Emberá del norte); El xamán paez (Pacz); El viento de Aponte (Inga); La historia de Dfijoma (Uitoto); En el principio (Siona); La rana y el pez (Cuebo); Lo que le ocurrió al viejo halcón (Carapana).]

— Order from: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Bookroom, Apartado Aéreo 120308, Santafé de Bogotá, D.C., Colombia (e-mail: cob.pubco@sil.org). Shipping and handling extra.

BRIEF MENTION

Nostratic: Sifting the Evidence. Edited by Brian D. Joseph & Joseph Salmons. Current Issues in Linguistic Theory 142, John Benjamins Publishing Co., 1998. 325 pp. \$89. [Selected representatives from both sides of the fence discuss the evidence for a genetic relationship among Indo-European, Uralic, and Afro-Asiatic. — Order from: John Benjamins NA, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Erdenheim, PA 19038 (<http://www.benjamins.com>).]

The Structure and Status of Pidgins and Creoles. Edited by Arthur K. Spears & Donald Winford. Creole Language Library 19, John Benjamins Publishing Co., 1997. 461 pp. \$99. [Contains two papers of interest to Americanists: Sarah G. Thomason, "A Typology of Contact Languages" (71-88) [several Native American based contact languages are discussed]; and Hein van der Voort, "New Light on Eskimo Pidgins" (373-394). — Order from: John Benjamins NA, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Erdenheim, PA 19038 (<http://www.benjamins.com>).]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

✓ 39.4 (Winter 1997):

Mary R. Haas: A Memorial Issue — A Collection of Essays

Douglas R. Parks, "Editor's Introduction" (503-507)

Bibliography of Mary R. Haas (508-521)

Sally McLendon, "Mary R. Haas: A Life in Linguistics" (522-543)

Katherine Turner, "Mary R. Haas: Teacher" (544-549)

Victor Golla, "Formative Influences on Mary R. Haas's Career" (550-555)

Regna Darnell, "Mary R. Haas and the 'First Yale School of Linguistics'" (556-565)

Eric P. Hamp, "Differing Opportunity in Language: A Glimpse of Relativity" (566-568)

William H. Jacobsen, Jr., "Mary R. Haas's Contributions to Wakashan Linguistics" (569-578)

Pamela Munro, "The Contribution of Mary R. Haas to the Study of Southeastern Languages" (578-584)

Raymond D. Fogelson, "Mary R. Haas and Southeastern Ethnography" (585-589)

William C. Sturtevant, "Mary R. Haas and Ethnology" (590-593)

James A. Matisoff, "Remembering Mary R. Haas's Work on Thai" (594-602)

William Bright, "Mary R. Haas and Linguistic Anthropology" (603-605)

Karl van Duyn Teeter, "Mary Rosamond Haas (1910-1996)" (606-610)

R. M. W. Dixon, "Mary Haas: A Real Linguist of the Nth Degree" (611-616)

Murray B. Emeneau, "Mary R. Haas and 'Berkeley Linguistics'" (617-619)

Sydney M. Lamb, "Mary R. Haas: Lessons in and out of the Classroom" (620-622)

William Shipley, "The Teaching of Mary R. Haas" (623-625)

Allan R. Taylor, "Mary R. Haas as Anthropological Linguist" (626-629)

Mauricio J. Mixco, "Mary R. Haas at Berkeley in the Sixties" (630-635)

Brent Galloway, "Recollections of Mary R. Haas as Teacher, Supervisor, and Inspiration" (636-641)

Lyle Campbell, "Mary R. Haas and Historical Linguistics" (642-667)

Joseph H. Greenberg, "Mary Haas, Algic, and the Scientific Consensus" (668-672)

Catherine A. Callaghan, "Mary R. Haas's Legacy for Historical Linguistics" (673-679)

Mauricio J. Mixco, "Haas's Hokan: Dead End, or Gateway to the Future?" (680-694)

Stephen O. Murray, "A 1978 Interview with Mary R. Haas" (695-713)

40.1 (Spring 1998):

Jane H. Hill & Ofelia Zepeda, "Tohono O'odham (Papago) Plurals" (1-42)

[TO has two types of plural reduplication for nouns, an unmarked type with a short vowel, and a marked type—appearing with fewer than 100 nouns—with a long vowel. Membership in the marked type is primarily determined on semantic grounds, centering on a prototype of protruding or intruding body parts, but is extended by metaphor to various other domains.]

Jeffrey Anderson, "Ethnolinguistic Dimensions of Northern Arapaho Language Shift" (43-108) [A fuller and more useful understanding of NA language shift can be achieved by considering it from a diversity of local perspectives and in terms of multiple levels of social change in the community.]

Anthropos [Anthropos Institut, 5205 Sankt Augustin 1, GERMANY]

93.1/3 (1998):

Thomas Th. Büttner, "Natlaut und Sprachklang: Ein Beitrag zur diskursiven Praxis in einer amazonsichen Sprache" (215-219) [Review article, focusing on Janis Nuckolls, *Sounds Like Life: Sound-Symbolic Grammar, Performance, and Cognition in Pastaza Quechua* (1996). B. considers N.'s work to be a major contribution to ethnolinguistics and to the general theory of language.]

Cultural Anthropology [Society for Cultural Anthropology, AAA, 4350 N Fairfax Dr, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203]

13.2 (May 1998):

David W. Dinwoodie, "Authorizing Voices: Going Public in an Indigenous Language" (193-223) [D. examines a declaration issued by the Nemiah Band of Chilcotin (Tsilhqut'in) Indians in British Columbia in 1989, intended to influence the provincial government's decision regarding the use of the Band's traditional territory. He argues that the declaration derives its authority from the fact that the Nemiah Tsilhqut'in can discern in its texture the voice of their mythical culture hero.]

Ethos [Society for Psychological Anthropology, AAA, 4350 N Fairfax Dr, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203]

26.1 (March 1998):

[Special issue: *Language, Space, and Culture*]

Eve Danziger, "Introduction" (3-6) [A broad cross-cultural, cross-linguistic approach is the only way to discover genuine cognitive universals. The studies here — originally presented at the 1992 AAA meeting — explore the role of language differences in spatial cognition.]

Stephen C. Levinson, "Studying Spatial Conceptualization across Cultures: Anthropology and Cognitive Science" (7-24) [In an aboriginal community in N Queensland a system of cardinal directions informs not only language but also memory for arbitrary spatial arrays and directions, suggesting that fundamental cognitive parameters can vary cross-culturally along with language.]

John B. Haviland, "Guugu Yimithirr Cardinal Directions" (25-47) [Speakers of GY (an Australian language spoken near Cookstown, Queensland) make heavy use in discourse of terms for cardinal directions. The relational and situated nature of such cardinal term systems has been insufficiently appreciated.]

Eve Danziger, "Getting Here from There: the Acquisition of 'Point of View' in Mopan Maya" (48-72) [Child acquisition of the Mopan Maya verb *tal* (coming) proceeds by a process of extension from an ideal speaker's location. Around the age of 8, this linguistically expressed "point of view" is understood to be ideally restricted to the speaker, and only then can Mopan children use language to see themselves "through the eyes of the other."]

Gunter Senft, "Body and Mind in the Trobriand Islands" (73-104) [Although the vast majority of the body-part idioms used by speakers of Kilivila support the possibility of a "universal" organization in the conception of the human body and of inner states and feelings, a set of highly culture-specific idioms is used to represent the faculty of speech.]

John A. Lucy, "Space in Language and Thought: Commentary and Discussion" (105-111) [The preceding papers contribute to the anthropological project of advancing both a theoretical and a practical respect for human cultural diversity.]

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

64.1 (January 1998):

Colleen M. Fitzgerald, "The Meter of Tohono O'odham Songs" (1-36) [F. extends generative metrical analysis to a body of traditional Tohono O'odham songs. In addition to providing evidence for an intricately organized system of versification, she isolates certain problems in generative metrics.]

✓ Lee Bickmore & George Aaron Broadwell, "High Tone Docking in Sierra Juárez Zapotec" (37-67) [SJZ has tonal alternations of both typological and theoretical interest. B. & B. show how a complex system of "tonal perturbations" induced by the addition of the 1sg agreement marker can be insightfully treated in an autosegmental analysis.]

64.2 (April 1998):

✓ Jeffrey Heath, "Pragmatic Skewing in 1 <-> 2 Pronominal Combinations in Native American Languages" (83-104) [A survey of transitive agreement pronouns in a sample of North and South American languages reveals that 1 -> 2 and 2 -> 1 combinations "delight in messiness." H. argues that these agreement combinations tend to accumulate morphological complexity because their "socially delicate" pragmatics make structural transparency unwelcome.]

Bruce Ingham, "Demonstrative Stems in Lakota" (105-140) [Lakota "demonstrative" stems are used to derive complex sets of words, some static-verbal in function, others adverbial, pronominal and relational. I. proposes an analysis that focuses on syntactic function.]

Marc Picard, "The Case against Global Etymologies: Evidence from Algonquian" (141-147) [In a 1994 publication, Ruhlen and Bengtson proposed 27 global etymologies, nine of which included Algonquian comparisons. All nine contain errors, misrepresentations, and distortions, indicating "a general lack of concern for precision and rigor."]

Cecil H. Brown, "Spanish Loanwords in Languages of the Southeastern United States" (148-167) [B. examines a corpus of 20 unambiguous Spanish loanwords that are found in two or more languages of the SE United States. Most were not borrowed directly but diffused north and west from Timucua and Apalachee through the medium of American Indian-based lingua francas.]

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

54.2 (Summer 1998):

Nancy P. Hickerson, "How Cabeza de Vaca Lived With, Worked Among, and Finally Left the Indians of Texas" (199-218) [The narrative of Cabeza de Vaca's famous odyssey across Texas and the Southwest in 1528-36 is best viewed as the notes of a participant observer in a flourishing network of aboriginal band societies, very different from the decimated remnant groups of two centuries later. It is an ethnographic treasure, particularly in its documentation of a functioning regional exchange system in an area of remarkable linguistic diversity.]

Journal of Ethnobiology [Dept of Anthropology, Washington U, St. Louis, MO 63130]

17.2 (Winter 1997):

Felix G. Coe & Gregory J. Anderson, "Ethnobotany of the Miskitu of Eastern Nicaragua" (171-214) [Documentation of 353 species of plants, including medicinals, food plants, and species used for constructions and crafts, dyes, firewood, and forage. Native common names and scientific names are given for each.]

Language Problems & Language Planning [John Benjamins Publishing Co, PO Box 75577, 1070 AN Amsterdam, The Netherlands]

21.2 (Summer 1997):

Mercedes Niño-Murcia, "Linguistic Purism in Cuzco, Peru: A Historical Perspective" (134-161) [A debate over the standardization of Quechua has arisen, with Lima-based linguists and language planners pitted against an important group of intellectuals in Cuzco. The latter maintain that *Qhpaj'simi*, the sociolect of Quechua they claim to normalize, was the language used by the pre-conquest Inca nobility and is thus "purer" than the *runasimi* of the common people.]

Maine History [Maine Historical Society, 485 Congress St, Portland, ME 04101]

37.3 (Winter 1998):

[Special Issue in Honor of Dr. Frank T. Siebert, Jr.]

Willard Walker & Harald E. L. Prins, "Preface" (70) [It is time to pay homage to this stalwart scholar who has never sought personal glory.]

Richard B. Singer, "Frank Siebert—Then, and More Than 'Forty Years On'" (71-77) [Reminiscences of a fellow physician who went to school with Siebert in the late 1920s.]

Edmund S. Carpenter, "Frank Speck's Office" (78-79) [Memories of Siebert as a student at the U of Pennsylvania.]

Eunice Bauman-Nelson, "A Penobscot Assessment of Frank Siebert" (80-81) ["I am sure that Frank is the only living person who knows and can speak my ancestors' language."]

Dean R. Snow, "Some Memories of Frank Siebert" (82-85) [Personal and scholarly reminiscences.]

Ives Goddard, "Encounters with Frank Siebert" (86-89) [Vignettes of Siebert at work.]

Karl van Duyn Teeter, "Siebert as Algonquianist" (90-93) [An assessment of Siebert's work as a student of the Algonquian languages.]

Blair A. Rudes, "Etymology of Tuscarora" (94-97) [R. gives an example of Siebert's meticulous scholarship, from a letter.]

Paul Proulx, "Siebert and his Correspondence" (98-101) [Siebert was "a scholar who trusted no scholar," which P. exemplifies with quotations from Siebert's letters.]

Richard Garrett, "My Relationship with Frank Siebert" (102-103) [Preparing Siebert's Penobscot Legends for publication.]

Martha Young, "Chronicles of Dr. Frank T. Siebert, Jr." (104-107) [A brief synopsis of Siebert's Penobscot work.]

Frank Siebert & Martha Young, "Frank Siebert Bibliography" (107-109)

Willard Walker, "The Wabanaki Confederacy" (110-139) [W. takes issue with Siebert's view that the Wabanaki Confederacy was not an authentic northeastern Algonquian institution.]

Harald E. L. Prins, "Chief Big Thunder (1827-1906): The Life History of a Penobscot Trickster" (140-158) [Although damned by Siebert and others as "a mendacious circus entertainer" who "spent a lifetime in ... exploitation of his pseudo-Indian knowledge," P. sees Chief Big Thunder (Frank Loring) as an effective guardian of Penobscot identity in the 19th century.]

Northeast Anthropology [Dept of Anthropology, Social Science 263, U at Albany, Albany, NY 12222]

54 (Fall 1997):

Kathleen Bragdon, "Massachusetts Kinship Terminology and Social Organization, 1620-1750" (1-14) [Massachusetts kin terms suggest a dynamic system of social relations structured by unilineal descent, as well as the importance of sibling relationships.]

John Steckley, "Wendat Dialects and the Development of the Huron Alliance" (23-36) [S. argues that the powerful Bear tribe of the Huron was made up of two ethnic groups. The dialect of the South Bear was closest to the Wendat dialects spoken by the Cord and Petun, the first to move north into the Georgian Bay area. The North Bear dialect was similar to that of the Rock, who moved north late in the 16th century.]

Phonology [Cambridge U Press, 40 W 20th St, New York, NY 10011]

14.2 (1997):

Sharon Hargus & Siri G. Tuttle, "Augmentation as Affixation in Athabaskan Languages" (177-220) [A family-wide survey indicates that the well-known verbal disyllabic minimality requirement in Athabaskan does not require a disyllabic template or other unusual features, but results from the straightforward affixation of a vocalic tense-marking prefix to verbs. Unaugmented stems in Ahtna and probably other languages are explained by a divergent syllable structure.]

Daniel Silverman, "Laryngeal Complexity in Otomanguean Vowels" (235-261) [Otomanguean languages have vowels that show both contrastive phonation (laryngealization) and contrastive tone. The sequencing of configurations in such "laryngeally complex" vowels allows all contrastive information to be recovered by the listener.]

Signótica [U Federal de Goiás, Goiânia, Brazil]

8 (1996):

Laércio Nora Bacelar & Cleiton dos Santos Pereira, "Aspectos Morfossintáticos de Língua Kanoê" (45-55) [Morphological and syntactic

aspects of Kanoê, an endangered language isolate of Rondônia, Brazil, based on fieldwork carried out in 1990.]

Maria S. de Aguiar, "Os Constituintes de SN do Katukina" (81-90) [The structure of the nominal phrase in Katukina, a Panoan language spoken in the state of Acre, Brazil.]

Southwest Journal of Linguistics [Linguistic Association of the Southwest, Dept of Linguistics, U of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131]

14 (1995; appeared April 1998):

[Special issue: *Language Loss and Public Policy I*. See "Recent Publications" above.]

16.1-2 (1997):

Julia S. Falk, "Territoriality, Relationships, and Reputation: The Case of Gladys A. Reichard" (17-38) [While Reichard's work on Cocur d'Alene was—and continues to be—highly regarded by Salishanists, her work on Navajo was severely criticized by Athabaskanists, particularly Hoijer, who "wrote Reichard out of the history of Native American linguistics." F. attributes this difference in treatment to an old antagonism between her (and her mentor, Boas) and Sapir.]

Studies in Language [John Benjamins Publishing Co, PO Box 75577, 1070 AN Amsterdam, The Netherlands]

21.1 (1997):

Matthew S. Dryer, "On the Six-Way Word Order Typology" (69-104) [D. argues for an alternative typology based on two more predictive parameters, OV vs. VO and SV vs. VS, collapsing VSO and VOS into a single type. D. draws heavily on data from various American Indian languages, many of which cannot easily be classified by the traditional typology.]

22.1 (1998):

Eung-Do Cook & Andrea Wilhelm, "Noun Incorporation: New Evidence from Athapaskan" (49-82) [NI in several Northern Athabaskan languages does not obey the syntactic rules posited by Baker (1988), and cannot be adequately explained by a theory based on grammatical relations. A functional approach, sensitive to the semantics and pragmatics of incorporation, is needed.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 58 (10) through 59 (1), April-July 1998, and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 36 (2-3), March-May, 1998.

Archibald, Jo-Ann M. Ph.D., Simon Fraser U., 1997. *Coyote Learns to Make a Storybasket: The Place of First Nations Stories in Education*. 253 pp. [A. worked intensively with three Coast Salish elders and ten Sto:lo elders who either were storytellers or were versed in oral tradition. The elders taught her about the principles of respect, responsibility, reciprocity, reverence, wholism, inter-relatedness, and synergy related to using stories and storytelling for educational purposes. She applied some of these "storywork" principles to a kindergarten-to-grade-seven provincial curriculum, "First Nations Journeys of Justice." DAI 58(12):4594-A.] [Order # NQ 24288]

Blankenship, Barbara. Ph.D., UCLA, 1997. *The Time Course of Breathiness and Laryngealization in Vowels*. 219 pp. [B. compares

breathiness and laryngealization in Tagalog, where they are accidents of consonant context, with the situation in Mazatec, which employs breathy and laryngealized vowels as separate phonemes that contrast with modal vowels. Several acoustic measures show that the difference between nonmodal and modal vowels is stronger and lasts longer in Mazatec than in Tagalog. Contrary to expectations, cross-speaker variation was not greater in Tagalog. DAI 58(10):3903-A] [Order # DA 9811508]

✓ **Doak, Ivy G.** Ph.D., U. of Texas at Austin, 1997. *Coeur d'Alene Grammatical Relations*. 325 pp. [Coeur d'Alene (Interior Salish) is a pronominal argument language that is morphologically absolutive-ergative in the 3rd person and shows a 3-way split in 1st and 2nd persons. Simple intransitive sentences are roots or stems; simple transitives are derived by suffixing -t and the pronominal object (either accusative or absolutive) and subject to a stem that has been modified with one of a limited set of directive, causative, or applicative suffixes which serve to alter the role of the object. Continuative and future predications use a unique intransitive construction; unique constructions for passive, anti-passive, and middle voices do not exist. In general, nominative, accusative, and absolutive arguments are specified in adjuncts introduced with a determiner; ergative arguments are introduced with a determiner followed by the oblique marker. Lexical affixes serve as classifiers; their presence does not affect transitivity, and specific reference to participants requires the use of adjuncts. DAI 59(1): 149-A.] [Order # DA 9822579]

✓ **Nichols, Lynn.** Ph.D., Harvard U., 1998. *Topics in Zuni Syntax*. 280 pp. [N. investigates in detail three syntactic phenomena in Zuni that are of particular relevance to current linguistic theory: the syntax of pronominal elements, the structure of unaccusatives and passives, and the interaction of agreement and sublexical syntactic structure. An account of pronominal syntax is proposed based on the notion that pronouns consist of inflectional features that must be licensed by being situated in the minimal domain of some head containing functional features. Unaccusatives and passives in Zuni are assigned structural accusative case, behave like structural objects, and in addition lack any sort of structural subject, overt or null. Certain non-canonical patterns of agreement in Zuni provide evidence for the representation of lexical structure according to syntactic principles and that syntactic constraints apply to such structures. The discussion introduces extensive new data derived from N.'s fieldwork. DAI 59(1):152-A.] [Order # DA 9822915]

Russell, Susan M. M.A., Simon Fraser U., 1997. *Some Acoustic Characteristics of Word Initial Pulmonic and Glottalic Stops in Mam*. 145 pp. [R. documents some acoustic characteristics of word initial pulmonic and glottalic stops in Mam (Mayan). The data are 15 pairs of contrasting word initial stops, recorded in a sentence frame, from the speech of 14 native speakers from one community (7 women and 7 men). Analysis of VOT, abruptness of onset, and F₀ inflection of following vowels provide some useful first measures of the differences between pulmonic and glottalic stops. MAI 36(3):680.] [Order # MQ 24235]

Shahin, Kimary N. Ph.D., U. of British Columbia, 1997. *Postvelar Harmony: An Examination of its Bases and Crosslinguistic Variation*. 603 pp. [Examining postvelar harmony in two unrelated languages, Palestinian Arabic and St'at'imcets Salish, S. identifies two such harmonies for each language: pharyngealization (tongue root retraction) and uvularization (tongue back retraction). The properties of the two harmonies in each language are detailed, and acoustic data are provided. The feature of pharyngealization harmony in both Palestinian and St'at'imcets is identified as (RTR), and an Optimality Theory account of the two harmonies in each language is developed. S. argues that both languages have a more elaborate vocalic system than previously recognized, and that St'at'imcets, like Palestinian, has a set of underlying emphatic consonants. DAI 59(1):152-A.] [Order # NQ 25157]

Sterling, Shirley A. Ph.D., U. of British Columbia, 1997. *The Grandmother Stories: Oral Tradition and the Transmission of Culture*. 260 pp. [S. explores two Nlakapamux (Interior Salish) oral traditions, *speta'kl* (creation stories) and *spilaxem* (personal narratives) in terms of personal meaningfulness and contemporary educational theory and practice. She concludes that oral traditions are one of the most lasting methods of Nlakapamux education. They can inform educators and restore cultural relevance to what and how Nlakapamux children and other learners are taught. DAI 59(1):128-A.] [Order # NQ 25168]

Wharram, Douglas. M.A., Memorial U. of Newfoundland, 1997. *In the Event of an Event: A Minimalist Account of "Subjects"*. 138 pp. [W. investigates, within a minimalist framework, some of the properties of "subjects," and offers a preliminary analysis which derives "accusative" versus "ergative". He examines several recent analyses of certain non-finite clauses in the ergative Inuktitut/West Greenlandic languages and Lezgian. MAI 36(2):341.] [Order # MQ 23184]

[Copies of most of the dissertations and theses abstracted in DAI and MAI can be purchased, in either microform or xerox format, from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346. The UMI order number is given at the end of the entry. Microform copies are \$32.50 each, xeroxed (paper-bound) copies are \$36 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Note that these prices are revised frequently, and postage is extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: 1-800-521-3042 (US); 1-800-343-5299 (Canada). Orders can also be placed at UMI's website: www.umi.com/hp/Support/DServices/.]

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's hardcopy *Membership Directory* is printed only once a year, in January, the *Newsletter* lists new members and changes of address every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue. An electronic version of the *Membership Directory*, available at the SSILA website, is kept current.]

New Individual Members (April 1 to June 30, 1998)

- Bianco, Violet** — Dept. of Linguistics, UC Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106-3100 (6500vmb0@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu)
Conklin, Harold — Dept. of Anthropology, Yale University, 51 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven, CT 06520
de Fornel, Michel — École des Hautes Études en Sciences Sociales, Centre de Linguistique Théorique, 54 Blvd. Raspail, 75006 Paris, FRANCE (fornel@chess.fr)
Eschenberg, Ardis — Dept. of Linguistics, 685 Baldy Hall, SUNY Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260-1030 (are2@acsu.buffalo.edu)
Faarlund, Jan Terje — Universitetet i Oslo, Institutt for nordstikk og litteraturvitskap, Postboks 1013 Blindern, N-0315 Oslo, NORWAY (j.t.faarlund@inl.uio.no)
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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: Scott Stevens, Dept. of English, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), *see above*.

J. P. Harrington Conference. Conference and newsletter, focusing on the linguistic and ethnographic notes of John P. Harrington (1884-1961). For information on future meetings contact: Native American Language Center, D of Native American Studies, UC Davis, Davis, CA 95516 (mjmjacri@ucdavis.edu or vkgolla@ucdavis.edu).

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Symposium. Annual meeting for educators and activists interested in renewing and revitalizing American Indian and other indigenous languages. The 6th Symposium is scheduled for May 13-15, 1999 at the du Bois Conference Center at Northern Arizona U in Flagstaff, AZ. Contact Jon Reyhner, P.O. Box 5774, NAU, Flagstaff, AZ. 86011-5774 (e-mail: jon.reyhner@nau.edu; tel: 520/523-0580).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets annually at various locations. The 1998 meeting was held June 12-14 at the U of Calgary [see "News from Regional Groups", this issue.]

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, Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907/474-6586; e-mail: fyanlp@aurora.alaska.edu).

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 (djmc@aol.com).

Inuit Studies Conference. The next conference (the 11th) will be held at the Katuq Center for Performing Arts, Nuuk, Greenland, Sept. 23-27, 1998. Contact: ISC Organizing Committee, PO Box 1628, DK-3900 Nuuk, Greenland (tel: +299-24566; fax: +299-24711; e-mail: isc98@gs.gh.gl).

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. \$40 Can (in Canada) or \$40 US (elsewhere) for individuals; \$25 Can/US for students; \$65 Can/US for institutions. Address: Pavillon Jean-Durand, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4 (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023; e-mail: ant@ant.ulaval.ca).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1998 conference will meet at the Boston Marriott Hotel (in Burlington, MA, 10 miles from Boston), Oct. 22-25. Abstracts due September 1. Contact: Karl V. Tectter, 14 1/2 Woodbridge St., Cambridge, MA 02140 (kvt@fas.harvard.edu).

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. Current issue: vol 27 (Winnipeg, 1995), \$44 [see "Recent Publications", this issue]. Some back issues are also available (vol. 8, 21-23, 25-26); write for pricing to Arden Ogg, Managing Editor, Papers of the Algonquian Conference, c/o Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 5V5, Canada (arden_ogg@umanitoba.ca).

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, Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 5V5, Canada (jnichol@ccm.umanitoba.ca).

EASTERN CANADA

Atlantic Provinces Linguistics Association (APLA)/Association de linguistique des provinces atlantiques (ALPA). General linguistics conference, annually in early November. Papers (in English or French) on local languages and dialects (e.g. Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, Gaelic, Acadian French) especially welcome. Annual conference proceedings and journal *Linguistica Atlantica*. The 1998 meeting will be held in Sydney, NS, Nov. 6-7, at U College of Cape Breton (UCCB). Contact: William Davey, Dept. of Languages, UCCB, Sydney, NS, B1P 6L2, Canada (davey@sparc.uccb.ca).

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 1998 Conference will be held August 5-7 at the U of Washington, Seattle. Coordinator: Dawn Bates, D of English, Arizona State U, Box 870302, Tempe, AZ 85287-0302 (dawn.bates@asu.edu). Information is also available at a conference website (<http://humanities.byu.edu/icsnl/icsnl.htm>).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Most recent meeting: Feb. 27-March 1, 1998, San Francisco State University. Contact: Lee Davis, Anthropology, SFSU, San Francisco, CA 94132 (e-mail: califia@sfsu.edu).

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in June or early July. The 1998 meeting has been cancelled, but a workshop on "Problems in Comparative Penutian" is being planned for the International Conference on Historical Linguistics, Vancouver, BC, August 9-13, 1999. Contact: Scott DeLancey, D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 (e-mail: delancey@darkwing.uoregon.edu).

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Five volumes in print: 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), 1993 (\$16), 1994-95 (\$14), and 1996 (\$15). Order 1988 and 1989 volumes from: Dept of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Order other volumes from: SCOIL, Dept of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley, CA 94720. Prices postpaid.

News From Native California. News magazine for and about California Indians. Carries articles and other features on anthropological and linguistic topics, among others. Four issues/year. \$19. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival (AICLS). Sponsor of "Master/Apprentice" program for preserving Native California languages. P.O. Box 664, Visalia, CA 93279.

Native California Network. Clearinghouse for private and public funding of various activities in support of the preservation of Native California languages and cultures. 1670 Bloomfield Rd, Sebastopol, CA 95472 (tel: 707/823-7553; e-mail: ncn@ap.net).

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. The 1998 meeting was held at Indiana U, Bloomington, IN, May 29-30. For information: Douglas R. Parks or Raymond J. DeMallie, American Indian Studies Research Institute, 422 N Indiana Ave, Bloomington, IN 47408 (e-mail: parksd@indiana.edu or demallie@indiana.edu).

Mid-America Linguistics Conference. General linguistics conference, held annually in the Plains states, usually with sessions devoted to American Indian languages. Last meeting: U of Missouri-Columbia, Oct. 1997. Contact: Louanna Furbee, Linguistics, U of Missouri, Columbia, MO 65211 (anthnlf@showme.missouri.edu).

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste. General linguistics conference, with strong emphasis on studies of the indigenous languages of N Mexico and the adjacent US. Next meeting, Nov. 18-20, 1998, U of Sonora, Hermosillo. Contact: Zarina Estrada Fernández, D de Letras y Lingüística, U de Sonora, A.P. 793, C.P. 83000, Hermosillo, Sonora, México (5encuen@capomo.uson.mx).

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. The 1998 meeting, scheduled to be held in August at the U of Nevada, Reno, has been cancelled. Contact Catherine S. Fowler, D of Anthropology, U of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557 (csfowler@scs.unr.edu).

Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl. Journal. Nahuatl archaeology, anthropology, literature, history, and poems and essays in Nahuatl by contemporary writers. Editor: Miguel León-Portilla. Contact: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, 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. Contact: Laurel Watkins, Dept of Anthropology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80903 (lwatkins@cc.colorado.edu).

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

MAYAN

Congreso de Estudios Mayas. Annual meeting in Guatemala. The 1997 meeting took place at the U Rafael Landívar, Guatemala City, August 6-8.

Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. \$5/year to US (\$8 foreign air mail). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 12618 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685 (gberry1155@aol.com). Make checks payable to the editor.

Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing/Maya Meetings at Texas. Annual meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels (also on Mixtec writing), usually mid-March. Contact: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (tel: 512/471-6292; e-mail: mayameet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu).

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

Linguists for Nicaragua. Supports documentation and education efforts for Nicaraguan indigenous languages. Write: Wayne O'Neil, LFN, 20D-213, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139.

SOUTH AMERICA

Journal of Amazonian Languages. 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).

GT Línguas Indígenas. Working group on indigenous languages of Brazil. Meets with ANPOLL (the Brazilian MLA); circulates newsletter. Contact: Leopoldina Araújo, Rua Avertano Rocha 401, 66023-120 Belém-PA, Brazil (leomaria@supridad.com.br).

Correo de Lingüística Andina. Newsletter for Andeanist linguists. \$4/year. Editor: Clodoaldo Soto, Center for Latin American Studies, U of Illinois, 910 S 5th St #201, Champaign, IL 61820 (s-soto3@uiuc.edu).

The Aymara Foundation. Assists literacy programs in Peru and Bolivia. Membership \$20/year (students \$10). Address: P. O. Box 101703, Fort Worth, TX 76109.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/ALILA). Newsletter; Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. For information: Mary H. Preuss, President, LAILA/ALILA, Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport, PA 15132-7698.

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 next (50th) ICA will be held in Warsaw, Poland, in July, 2000. Contact: Andrzej Dembicz, Center for Latin American Studies, U of Warsaw, Poland (50ica@ccsla.ci.uw.edu.pl).

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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- Sally McLendon (Hunter College, CUNY), President
- Robert L. Rankin (U of Kansas), Immediate Past President
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- M. Jill Brody (Louisiana State U)
- Michael K. Foster (Canadian Museum of Civilization)

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 1998 are \$12.50 (US) or \$17.50 (Canadian). Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to: SSILA, P.O. Box 555, Arcata, California 95518 USA. For further information, visit the SSILA website at <http://trc2.ucdavis.edu/ssila/>.

