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

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SSILA BUSINESS

Results of the 1985 Election

115 ballots were received by the Secretary-Treasurer by the stated deadline. Eric Hamp was unanimously elected Vice President for 1986 and President-Elect for 1987. Jane Hill was elected to the Executive Committee for a 3-year term, 1986–88. Victor Golla was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer for 1986.

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, Washington, DC, December 6, 1985

The meeting was called to order at 12:15 p.m. by the President, Margaret Langdon. 78 members were in attendance.

The results of the 1985 election were announced. The President congratulated the newly-elected officers, Eric Hamp and Jane Hill. She then presented Brent Galloway as the nominee of the Executive Committee for the position on the Nominations Committee being vacated by Bob Rankin. No further nominations being received from the floor, Galloway was elected by acclamation.

Victor Golla delivered the Secretary-Treasurer's report for 1985. The Society has continued to grow. As of Nov. 30, 1985, we have 374 individual members, an increase of 44 during the year, and we have 17 institutional subscribers to the Newsletter, an increase of 4. The Society's income during the 12 months ending Nov. 30 was $2,189.28. Expenses during the same period totalled $1,767.60, leaving a net income of $421.68 and a balance of $328.14 in the Society's treasury (we began the year with a deficit). Income was mainly from membership dues, plus the sale of a few back issues of the Newsletter. The breakdown of expenditures was as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Bank charges</td>
<td>84.39</td>
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<td>Xeroxing</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>1,767.60</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Despite higher postal rates, the Society's expenses grew at a much lower rate than income during 1985, due almost entirely to the greatly reduced cost of printing the Newsletter through facilities at the U of Michigan (thanks to the Associate Editor, Rich Rhodes). This new printing arrangement has, however, resulted in a considerable delay (up to 6 weeks) between the preparation of copy and the mailing of the Newsletter because of the necessity of word-processing the material and formatting it for typesetting.

In 1986 arrangements will be made to speed preparation of the Newsletter through the use of a word processor in the Editor's office in Washington.

Margaret Langdon then made some remarks, beginning with a brief eulogy for A. M. Halpern, who passed away in October (see Obituary, below). She then discussed the difficulties she experienced in organizing this year's program. The experiment of having independently organized sessions with the CAIL "package" has had both good and bad results. While the intellectual value of these organized sessions is manifest, they have to some extent made the non-organized sessions into "second-class events." At this point the President called for discussion from the floor. Among the suggestions were: (1) that one or more sessions should continue to be organized around thematic topics, but that the invited papers in such sessions should be restricted to 4 or fewer, the remainder of the session being made up of volunteered papers; and (2) that only one
organized session should be allowed in the program. The
sense of the meeting was that, whatever action next year’s
program chair takes on the matter of organized sessions,
the policy of accepting all (or nearly all) of the papers
submitted should not be significantly altered. The 1985
Membership Directory was distributed at this time to all
members present at the meeting. (Copies were sent out
within the week to all other members.)

David Rood conveyed to the meeting the news that our
Honorary President, Carl Voegelin, has been ill and was
recently hospitalized with a broken hip. The motion
was made and unanimously adopted that we send him a
telegram with our best wishes for a speedy recovery. (The
telegram was dispatched the following day.)

A number of announcements were then made, most of which
appear below in News and Announcements.

President Langdon then turned the gavel over to the
Society’s incoming President, Wallace Chafe, who spoke
briefly about some projects that SSILA might undertake.
An updated survey of American Indian languages still
spoken, and their prospects, could well be one of these.
More generally, he suggested, we need to consider what we,
as scholars, should be directing our energies to with regard
to these languages. (Bilingual education and language
preservation efforts? Further data collection? Encouraging
more students to take up American Indian linguistics?)

Chafe said he would welcome hearing from members on
these and other matters.

Sally McLendon suggested that SSILA might consider
organizing a special summer meeting in 1986 as part of the
LSA Summer Meeting at the Linguistics Institute in New
York. The theme of the Institute will be “Computational
and Contextual Approaches to language.”

It was also suggested that the Society formalize its ties
to the Native American Languages Issues Conference (see
News and Announcements) to be held in Oklahoma City
in May, 1986. Akira Yamamoto was nominated to be our
official delegate to the Conference, and this was affirmed by
the meeting.

Dues to Rise in 1986

The Executive Committee has authorized the setting of the
membership dues for 1986 at $7, an increase of $2 over the
1985 rate. As in previous years, there will be a single rate for
all members, regardless of their country of residence. Dues
will be payable in US dollars or the Canadian exchange
equivalent. The additional income that will be generated
by the rise in dues (approximately $700) will allow the
Newsletter Editor to pay for the services of an assistant
to help with word-processing and mailing.

OBITUARY

A. M. Halpern (1914-1985)

Abraham Meyer Halpern, whom his friends called Abe, died
of cancer on October 20, 1985, at his home in Santa Fe. He
received a BA in Anthropology from Harvard in 1933. He
did graduate work at the University of California, Berkeley,
under A. L. Kroeber, and began fieldwork on the Yuma
language, also known as Quechan [kʷacán], in 1935. The
circumstances were unusual and should be outlined. At
that time, during the Great Depression, the Emergency
Relief Administration of the State of California (a precursor
of the WPA), allocated funds for help to Indian groups.
A social worker in El Centro, California conceived of the
brilliant plan to support some elder speakers of Yuma in the
project designed to teach them to write their language and
record the traditional literature of their people. Halpern’s
first period of fieldwork (with additional support from UC
Berkeley) was devoted in great part to this task. Back
at Berkeley, Kroeber declared himself unable to help him
with the analysis of the language, and, as Abe himself
recalled, “sent me to Chicago to learn linguistic analysis
from Hoijer.” Another field trip to work on Yuma in 1938
was supported by the University of Chicago. His grammar
of Yuma earned him the Ph.D. from that institution in
1947. In 1939-40, he was also asked by Hoijer to make
a survey of the Pomo languages. He had met Sapir in 1936
and had the opportunity to discuss with him some difficult
problems in the analysis of Yuma. He attributed to Sapir
the basic insight that Yuma kinship terms are verbs, as
Halpern elegantly demonstrated in his 1942 article in the
American Anthropologist.

He taught linguistics in the Anthropology Department of
the University of Chicago from 1941 to 1946. During
the war years he also became Director of the Language
Program, Civil Affairs Training School, University of Chicago,
where, with his wife Mary Fujii, he taught
Japanese, a language which he came to speak fluently.
All this led to a new career in international relations to
which he devoted most of his energies until his retirement
in 1978, although he found time in 1950 to teach at the
Linguistic Institute at the University of Michigan, and in
1952 in the Department of Anthropology at the University
of California, Los Angeles.

After his retirement, he was able to return to his first
love, fieldwork on Yuma and the Pomo language, plans
for which he had been making for some time. In 1976,
he attended the Hakan-Yuman Languages Workshop at
the University of California, San Diego, at which time
I was privileged to get to know him and to enjoy his
friendship. With a vigor that put younger works to
shame he immersed himself in fieldwork, was appointed
Research Associate in the Department of Linguistics at the
University of California, San Diego and obtained grants
from the American Philosophical Society, the American
Council of Learned Societies, the National Endowment
for the Humanities, the Smithsonian Institution, and the
National Science Foundation. Several publications resulted
from this work, the last of which, a major paper on the historical position of Southern Pomo in the Pomo family, has just appeared in the *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology—Papers in Linguistics* (see elsewhere in this *Newsletter*), and he was able to see it in print a few days before his death. His colleagues dedicated to him the 1984 Hokin-Penutian Workshop and its proceedings on the occasion of his 70th birthday. He was considered an elder of the Yuma tribe whose members honored him on November 13, 1985 by performing for him their traditional service for the dead.

He leaves much unpublished textual material and linguistic data on the languages he worked with. Plans are underway to ensure publication of the texts, which contain invaluable linguistic and ethnographic information.

He is survived by his second wife, Katherine Spencer Halpern—a medical anthropologist who has worked extensively with the Navajo—and by two sons and three grandchildren.

Because of his absence from the field of linguistics for so many years, his work is probably not as well known among Americanists as it deserves. It seems appropriate therefore to include below a list of Halpern’s linguistic publications.

(Margaret Langdon)


**CORRESPONDENCE**

November 18, 1985

Dear Editor:

In 1981 I conducted a language background and attitude survey at Haskell Indian Junior College, Lawrence, Kansas. The main purpose was to contribute to determining the viability of North American Indian languages. The 477 survey respondents represented 64 Indian languages, including 40 of the 89 languages which, according to Chafe’s 1962–65 survey, had speakers of all ages in the early 1960’s. I am now completing an MA thesis discussing the results of my survey regarding fluency in and usage of Indian languages and English. In addition, I explore the students’ attitudes towards languages in relation to their linguistic backgrounds. The focus is on the Indian students’ feelings about studying English and about the meaning of their ancestral language to them. Hopefully a summary of the study will be published in IJAL. Meanwhile, for further information I can be contacted at the address below.

Yukihiro Yumitani
Linguistics Department, 427 Blake
University of Kansas
Lawrence, KS 66045

**NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Conference of American Indian Studies Suspended**

We are informed by Prof. James S. Thayer, Oklahoma State University, that the interdisciplinary Conference of American Indian Studies, which has met annually on the OSU campus in Stillwater since 1983, will not be continued next year. Low attendance at the May 1985 Conference, coupled with increasing costs, makes it impractical to plan a Conference for 1986, and no future meetings are anticipated. Members of SSILA, particularly in the Midwest, will regret the loss of this important forum. Professor Thayer is to be commended for his enormous efforts on behalf of American Indian Studies over the past 3 years.

**Native American Language Issues Institute**

The 6th International Conference of the Native American Language Issues Institute (NALII) will meet at the Holiday Inn West, Oklahoma City, on May 28–30, 1986. The Conference will take as its theme “Pre-Eminence of Native Language Pluralism: Transition of Survival, Support, and Self-Preservation.” Seven interrelated symposia will cover the following topics: Native Languages of the Americas; Oral and Written Literature; Visual and Performing Arts; Language Policy and Educational Policy; First and
Second Language; Indian English, Standard English, and Native Language; and Implications for the Future. Each symposium will feature a “state-of-the-art” keynote paper, followed by a series of papers further exploring the issues raised. The proceedings will be published by Central State University, Edmond, Oklahoma. Although the official deadline for submission of abstracts (Dec. 13) has passed, interested individuals can contact: Suzanne Weryackwe, Morningstar Enterprise, 1817 Beaumont Dr., Norman, OK 73071.

Kansas Series to Publish Another American Indian Languages Volume

The editors of the Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics will put out 2 numbers in 1986, one of them (vol. 11, no. 2) devoted to Studies in Native American Languages. This will be the fifth volume of American Indian linguistics published in the Kansas Working Papers series. Papers on any aspect of American Indian linguistics are welcome. Papers should be in good readable form (double or 1½ spaced), but not necessarily final copies. If you are working on a computer, let the editors know in advance, since they may be able to print the final copy from the disk. If you do not have a style sheet contact the editors and obtain one before typing. Since KWPL is a “working paper” series, publication here does not preclude publication elsewhere of revised versions. Send papers to: Editors, KWPL, Linguistics Dept., U of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. The deadline is January 20, but it may be extended in special cases.

American Indian Languages at LSA


The American Association for Applied Linguistics met concurrently with the LSA. Among its sessions was one devoted to “Native American Language Maintenance and Revival,” chaired by Dale Kinkade, including presentations on Lushootseed (Vi Hilbert), Makah, and Alaskan language programs.

Andean Studies in Scotland

A colloquium on “Andean Indigenous Cultures Today” will be held at the U of St. Andrews, Scotland, April 8–12, 1986. This is one in a series of occasional seminars sponsored by the Centre for Latin American Linguistic Studies at St. Andrews. The Centre (which has its own library, seminar rooms, and other facilities) was founded in 1968 to further field studies in Central and South America by providing a practical background in Amerindian languages and cultures. Training in Quechua forms an integral part of most higher degree courses. Instruction is also provided in Andean Civilisation, Indigenous Civilisations of Latin America, Hispanic Dialectology, and Hispanic Sociolinguistics. Additional seminars are arranged according to the interests of participating students. Recent topics include: Amerindian Mythology; Traditional Medicine in the Andes; Daily Life under the Incas; Reciprocity and Ritual Relationships; Indigenous Cultures of the Chaco; Guarani; and Nahua. For further details write to: The Director, Centre for Latin American Linguistic Studies, Castleciffe, The Scores, St. Andrews, Fife KY16 9AJ, Scotland.

Department of Linguistics Established at Manitoba

Prof. H. Christoph Wolfart writes us that Faculty Council approval has recently been obtained for the establishment of a Department of Linguistics at the U of Manitoba, Winnipeg. While the number of graduate students being supervised at this time is small (8 MA and 5 Ph.D) they are an active group, and several are specializing in American Indian linguistics. Connections with Native Language programs in Manitoba and elsewhere in Canada are strong. Full- and part-time faculty with specific interests in American Indian languages include Wolfart (Algonquian), Richard T. Carter, Jr. (Siouan), John D. Nichols (Algonquian), David H. Pentland (Algonquian), and P. H. Voorhis (Algonquian and Siouan).

Jacobs Research Fund Grants

The Melville and Elizabeth Jacobs Research Fund invites applications for small individual grants to support research on Native American cultures primarily of northwestern North America. The Fund is designed to facilitate field research rather than analysis of previously collected materials. Appropriate are field studies of any aspect of culture and society, with emphasis on expressive, conceptual, and purely linguistic systems. (Projects in archaeology, physical anthropology, urban anthropology, and applied anthropology or applied linguistics will not be funded.) Awards range from $200 to approximately $800; salary cannot be supplied, and only minimum living expenses can be considered.

For further information and application forms, contact the Melville and Elizabeth Jacobs Research Fund, Whatcom Museum of History and Art, 121 Prospect Street, Bellingham, WA 98225. Application deadline is February 15, 1986.

American Indian Languages Well Represented at Oregon Conference

The First Pacific Linguistics Conference, held at the U of Oregon, Eugene, Oct. 18–20, 1985, included a significant...

Linguistic Curiosa Contest

John Benjamins, NA, publishers of a wide range of books on linguistics and related topics, have announced a contest to discover “the most bizarre linguistic fact yet known about any human language.” They suggest that “everybody who teaches Introduction to Linguistics has got more than one of these to be trotted out,” but Benjamins is seeking curiosities that “have panache.” As examples of odd but “not-good-enough” facts they cite: the hunting-fishing plural in English, the potential for 27 verbal causative forms in Rajasthani, and the consonant inventory of Bushman. Surely Americanists can rise to this challenge. Send entries before March 1, 1986 to: John Benjamins, NA, One Buttonwood Square, Philadelphia, PA 19130. The best entries will be printed in the Spring-Summer 1986 edition of Benjamins’ Book Gazette and will become public property. An appropriate prize of books “or something else modest” will be awarded.

American Indian Language Renewal Symposium


NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Inuit Studies Conference Slated for November

At the last Inuit Studies Conference, held in Montreal, Quebec, in November 1984, it was decided to hold the next Conference at McGill University in Montreal in the fall of 1986. The 5th Inuit Studies Conference has now been definitely scheduled to take place November 6–9, 1986, at McGill’s Centre for Northern Studies. The Inuksiutit Katimajit Association plans a conference useful to scholars, Inuit people, and the general public, and with an expanded participation by the Inuit. The general theme will be “Facing the Future—What Can We Learn From the Inuit?” A series of activities to complement the conference are in the planning stage. Suggested topics for papers and sessions include the following: Inuit power and aboriginal rights; Trance, dream, and shamanism; Northern resource management; Archeological work in Canada, Greenland, and Alaska; The role of computers in the Arctic; Kinship, identity and adoption; Inuit higher education (secondary and college); The role of Inuit in international affairs; Inuit language; Inuit and the mass media; The changing role of men and women in Inuit society. The planning committee would appreciate proposed papers or panels on these or other topics. Please address all correspondence to: Prof. Marianne Stenbaek, Co-Director, Centre for Northern Studies and Research, 550 Sherbrooke St. W, Suite 460, West Wing, Montreal, Quebec, Canada H3A 1B9. Telephone: (514) 392-8202.

Athabaskan Notes

The Athabaskan Languages Conference, originally scheduled to be held in Yellowknife, NWT, in July 1985, and postponed until May 1986, has now been cancelled entirely. Plans are now being made to make a session on Athabaskan linguistics part of the Haas Festival Conference at UC-Santa Cruz in June. Jeff Leir will act as organizer. Write him at: ANLC, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701. Meanwhile, the irregularly appearing newsletter, Athabaskan News (formerly Athabaskan Quarterly), has a new editor: Pat Sica, P.O. Box 273, Paradise, UT 84328 (telephone (801) 245-3540). Subscribers will be receiving a new issue of AN from Pat soon.

1985 Iroquois Conference

The 1985 Conference on Iroquois Research was held on the weekend of Oct. 11–13 at the usual location, the conference center at Rensselaerville, NY. Papers were given on a wide range of topics, but this year there were relatively few on linguistic subjects. These few included: Nancy Hagedorn, “Interpreters as Cultural Brokers among the Iroquois, 1740–1778;” Reg Henry, “Native Orthography;” and Janine Scancarelli, “We Say It Backwards in Cherokee.” Scancarelli’s paper showed that Cherokee has pragmatically based word order.

In the report of the 1984 Iroquois Conference printed in the October 1985 number of the SSILA Newsletter the paper by Reg Henry on “Paranetics” was inadvertently omitted from the list of papers of Linguistic interest. Henry, a speaker
of Cayuga and a Linguistic Consultant at the Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre in Brantford, Ontario, discussed Cayuga orthographies from a “para-professional” point of view. His paper is summarized in Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics 10:2 (1985).

California Meetings

The First Annual California Indian Conference, intended to establish a regular forum for people working in California Indian studies, was held at the Faculty Club at the U of California, Berkeley, October 18 and 19. Several papers were given on linguistic topics, including: Victor Golla, “Linguistic and Ethnographic Clues to the Prehistory of Northwestern California;” William Shipley, “Maidu Myths;” Sheldon Klein, “Ethno linguistic Salvage of Kawaiisu;” and Robin Wells, “A Possible Origin of the Word ‘Kuksu.’”

Plans are moving forward for the Haas Festival Conference, a 5-day conference on American Indian languages to be held at UC-Santa Cruz, June 23-27, 1986. The organizers (Bill Shipley and Wick Miller) are planning a meeting with an innovative format, and are especially interested in having the participation of various regional and language-family groups. The Hokan-Puentinean Workshop, the Friends of Uto-Aztecan, and the Athabaskan Conference are already making arrangements to meet in Santa Cruz, and it is hoped that others will follow suit. Papers from scholars not associated with specific regional/family groups are also solicited. Funds are available to support the participation of foreign scholars. Send abstracts (not more than 100 words) to Bill Shipley at the address below. Deadline for abstracts is March 1. Preregistration is $15 (students) $30 (faculty). Checks should be made payable to William Shipley. Campus accommodations are available. Indicate that you want to stay on campus when you write. For further information and mailings, write: Wick Miller, D of Anthropology, U of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112; or Bill Shipley, Stevenson College, UC-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

Mayanist News

The 8th Mayan Conference/Taller Maya was held in Antigua, Guatemala, last July, and was a great success, with strong representation from Mayans, Guatemalan students, members of SIL, PLFM, and CIRMA, and academic Mayanists from the US, Guatemala, and Mexico. CIRMA is considering publishing the papers from the Taller. Nora England is exploring the possibility of holding the 1986 Taller in San Cristóbal de las Casas, México. CIRMA has offered to be host again in Guatemala in 1987. A list of the papers and other events of the 1985 Taller can be found in the September 1985 issue of the Mayan Linguistics Newsletter (vol. 12, no. 1). Write: Judith Aissen, Cowell College, UC-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

Robert M. Laughlin sends a progress report on the Maya Writers Cooperative, Sna Jiz’ibajom, in San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas. Five bilingual booklets have been published so far, and three more are ready for the press (including a short Tzotzil grammar). A native-inspired puppet theater has been started, with skits dramatizing the contents of the booklets. It has recently been on a tour of the U.S., performing at Princeton, Harvard, Cornell, and the Smithsonian. Contributions are urgently needed to sustain these accomplishments and allow for more in the future. Checks payable to Cultural Survival should be sent to Sna Jiz’ibajom at Av. 20 de Noviembre, Casa No. 10, Apdo Postal No. 4, San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, México.

Four interrelated meetings dealing with Maya Hieroglyphic writing will be held at the U of Texas, Austin, from Thursday March 20 through Saturday March 29, 1986. These will include: (1) the 2nd Maya Symposium (March 20-21), a forum for reports on recent work on glyph decipherment and related topics; (2) a lecture by Dr. George E. Stuart (National Geographic Society), serving as the Introduction to the Workshop and reviewing the highlights of Maya archaeology and glyph studies; (3) the 10th Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing (March 22-23), an intensive introduction to recent glyph research, conducted by Dr. Linda Schele; and (4) the 4th Advanced Seminar on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing (March 24-29), also conducted by Dr. Schele, designed for researchers who have participated in previous Workshops and have acquired some competence in the field. The meetings will be co-sponsored by the Institute of Latin American Studies at the U of Texas, and Interculutra, Inc., a non-profit foundation. For a flier with detailed information on the meeting and registration forms, write: Dr. Nancy P. Troike, Institute of Latin American Studies, U of Texas, Austin, TX 78712. Telephone: (512) 471-6292.

Lowland South America

Laurence Krute is planning to establish a newsletter for scholars interested in South American Lowland languages. For further information write him at: D of Anthropology, U of Virginia, Charlottesville, VA 22903.

Northwest Languages Notes

(edited by Jean Mulder)

- The following papers were presented at the 20th International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages, August 15-17, 1985 in Vancouver, B.C.:

Robert Belvin, “Nishga Syntax and the Ergativity Hypothesis: An Analysis Using the Government and Binding Model.” [Arguments are presented within the government-binding framework that Nishga is not syntactically ergative but is accusative with an ergative morphology and has a SVO deep structure which becomes VSO in surface structure via verb movement.]

Carol M. Eastman and Elizabeth A. Edwards, “Back grounding and Nominalization in Haida.” [A major word
formation process in Haida is illustrated which is deverbal
tive and productive in an ordered way. However, it is shown
that the process is ordered such that the function of word
formation may be seen on an implicational hierarchy that
is somewhat of a mirror image of the scheme proposed by
Mithun (1984) for the evolution of various forms of noun
incorporation in other languages.

Steven J. Gill and Ann M. Renker, “Makah Botanical
Nomenclature—An Analysis of Taxonomy and Meaning.”
This paper presents additional data concerning Makah
ethnophytotaxonomy and botanical nomenclature using an
approach which indicates not only what the Makah call
plants, but how the language represents plants within an
environmental and utilization context.

Thom Hess and Jan van Eijk, “Noun and Verb in
Salishan.” [It is argued that Lilloquet and Lushootseed make
a morphological distinction between nouns and verbs, in
that nouns, but not verbs, take possessive affixes, while
on the other hand, verbs, but not nouns, may undergo
aspectsual operations. However, it is shown that there is no
difference syntactically, and that the distinction is strictly
morphological. Arguments that have been raised against
the morphological noun-verb distinction are also addressed.]

Dell Hymes, “Secondary Significance of Gender in a
Wishram Text.” [A secondary significance of gender is
identified with regard to ‘canoe’ in the speech of Louis
Simpson, the source of most of Sapir’s Wishram Texts.]

Dell Hymes, “A Pattern of Verbal Irony in Chinookan.”
[A Chinookan pattern of humor is explored in six texts.
Through close attention to verbal detail it is shown that
the pattern which emerges sheds light both on the texts
and on a theory of verbal irony.]

Eloise Jelinek and Richard Demers, “Constraints on
Arguments in Lummi.” [In Lummi two-clause constructions
where the first is finite and the second is nominal, each
clause has a predicate argument structure, and construal
rules making the arguments of the two clauses coreferential
are formulated. These are developed in order to defend the
claim that neither PRO nor trace is necessary in the analysis
of Lummi syntax.]

M. Dale Kinkade, “Upper Chehalis Slow Reduplication.”
[This is a classification of Upper Chehalis reduplication
patterns that are characterized by the repetition of the
stressed vowel and following consonant and have, for
the most part, the common meaning that the action
indicated by the stem occurs slowly or gradually. But
other meanings also occur, and the inconsistency of vowel
deletion/reduction is shown to indicate that there is more
than one reduplication involved. The form and meaning of
the reduplication patterns are examined with the goal of
reducing them to the fewest types possible.]

Toby C. S. Langen, “Creativity With Tradition: Susan
Sampson Peter at Raven’s Feast.” [A careful consideration
is made of Susan Sampson Peter’s creativity and reasons for
transmitting traditional material. The narrator’s personal
relationship to the myth of Raven’s Feast is explored
through her concerns with blindness, female old age and
class distinctions as part of the matrix in which the
narration takes form.]

Jay Miller, “Salish Kinship: Why Decedence?” [This
paper presents the elaborate decedence systems found in
the kinship terminology of Puget (Lushootseed) Salish
and neighboring regions. These systems are shown to be
unique in that death introduces different terms, not just
modifications of previous ones.]

Henk F. Nater, “Towards a Genealogy of the Bella Coola
Language.” [It is argued that Bella Coola (and, as a
consequence, Salish in general) is related historically to
language stocks beyond the Salish speech area, including
at least one that is spoken in Eurasia. A number of
lexical correspondences and structural affinities between
Bella Coola and Indo-European are presented.]

Andie Diane Palmer, “Silence and Laconicism Among the
Puget Salish.” [This paper qualitatively explores how
silence and taciturn speech behavior have meaning as they
occur within given social contexts in Puget (Lushootseed)
Salish. The findings are compared with those for Cibecue
Apache, and it is concluded that silence and laconicism are
styles of language which are assigned different meanings in
different cultures.]

Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow, “Sprachhistorische Untersuchung
einiger Tiernamen im Haida (Fische, Stachelhäuter, Weichtiere,
Gliederfüßer u. a.).” [A defense of Sapir’s Na-Dene
hypothesis—in particular, the inclusion of Haida in the
stock—from Levine’s criticisms. The first of a series of
papers summarizing P’s work, this paper focuses on the
morphology of the noun in Haida and in Tlingit-Eyak-
Athapaskan.]

J.V. Powell, “Chinook Jargon Words the Lexicographers
Left Out.” [This is a compilation of five categories of
overlooked Chinook Jargon words: regionalisms that never
came into general use, English loanwords not considered to
be “Standard” Jargon, reference and sexual slang, jargon
argot used in particular activities but not in general use,
and words widely used among natives but overlooked by
lexicographers.]

John C. Rath, “Predictable and Unpredictable Tones in
Heiltsuk Wakashan.” [An account of Heiltsuk tones is
given in which it is demonstrated that most instances are
predictable in terms of phonotactic and morphophonemic
parameters.]

Ann M. Renker and Steven J. Gill, “Salient Features of
Makah Zoological Nomenclature.” [Makah zoological
nomenclature is presented and categorized according to the
salient features operating in the Makah naming of animals.
As in the botanical study, the approach used indicates not
only what the Makah call animals, but how the language
represents animals within an environmental and utilization context.

William R. Seaburg, “Stalking the Wild Pigeon: Diffusion of a Word for ‘Pigeon’ on the Northwest Coast.” [The phonetically similar words for ‘pigeon’ are given for most of the northwest coast languages. The resemblance is suggested to be due to diffusion from proto-Coast Salish or proto-Wakashan with the first considered to be more likely. The possibility of similar onomatopoeic invention is also considered but deemed improbable.]

Drafts of all of the preceding papers were distributed to Conference participants in the pre-Conference volume. Copies are still available for $10 (CDN) from: M. Dale Kinkade, D of Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1W5. In addition, 4 other papers were given at the Conference: Paul D. Kroeber, “Inchoatives in Mainland Comox”; Lawrence R. Morgan, “Northwest Languages in Search of a Universal Word Order Typology”; Ewa Czykowski-Higgins, “Predicting Stress in Columbian Salish”; and John A. Dunn, “Tsimshian Colourological Semiotics.”

The 1986 meeting will be held during the week of August 11, 1986 at the University of Washington and will be coordinated by Ellen Kaisee, D of Linguistics GN–40, U of Washington 98195. Anyone interested in a pre-conference meeting on computer use (especially computerized dictionaries) should contact Jay Powell, D of Anthropology, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5.

Some back copies of previous Conference papers are also available:

12th (1977) 3 left at $3.50 CN (from M.D. Kinkade, UBC)
18th (1983) 14 left at $3.00 US (from Eugene Hunn, Anthropology, U Washington)

In other news:

—Judith Berman writes that she is working on Kwakw’ala and Haisla with ongoing research on the discourse features and narrative markers, as recorded in the Boas’ Kwak’ala texts, and on the narrative form in these texts. She spent the last summer doing fieldwork on Haisla and will be finishing an MA thesis this fall (U of Pennsylvania) titled: “The seals’ sleeping cave: method and theory in the interpretation of Boas’ Kwak’ala texts.”

—Ann M. Renker has resigned as Director of the Makah Language Program in Neah Bay, WA, and has returned to the Washington, DC, area to finish her doctoral dissertation on Makah syntax.

—The Division of Linguistics at the British Columbia Provincial Museum has been abolished in a complete reorganization of the administrative structure of the Museum. Whether the Division’s work will continue under a new structure is still uncertain at the present time.

—Stephen Wilson (D of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley) has been working on comparative Wakashan, and recently delivered a paper on Proto-Wakashan stress to the UCB Historical Linguistics Study Group.

—Guy Buchholtzer (337–3755 W 6th Ave, Vancouver, BC V6R 1T9) is preparing a special issue of the journal Amérindia on the subject of Northwest Coast linguistics and the use of computers. The issue will be dedicated to Larry and Terry Thompson in recognition of their pioneering contributions in this field. All contributions are welcome, and the deadline for papers is March 15. Buchholtzer is also looking for a publisher for a bibliography of Kwakiku linguistics and anthropology (approx. 1,300 entries).

**RECENT PUBLICATIONS**


Cantares Mexicanos: Songs of the Aztecs. Translated from the Nahuatl, with an Introduction and Commentary, by John Bierhorst. Stanford U Press, 1985. 559 pp. $49.50. A Nahuatl-English Dictionary and Concordance to the Cantares Mexicanos, with an Analytical Transcription and Grammatical Notes. John Bierhorst. Stanford U Press, 1985. 751 pp. $65. [Magnificent, painstaking scholarship. The Cantares are a famous late-16th century collection of Classical Nahuatl poetry. Previous attempts to edit and translate the Cantares (by Brinton, Schultz, and Garibay) have been flawed or incomplete; Bierhorst has done a complete (and elegant) job. In his long introductory essay, B argues that the 91 songs of the Cantares (probably collected by or for Sahagún ca. 1575-1600) belong to a genre of “ghost songs” (netoliztili) reflecting a post-Conquest revitalization cult. B presents the text of the Cantares in a paleographic transcription, with a line-by-line English translation on facing pages. There is an extensive scholarly apparatus, with synopses of each song and stanza-by-stanza paraphrases. The Dictionary is intended as a supplement to the text and translation, and contains a full analytic (i.e., reconstituted phonemic) transcription of the Cantares and a complete concordance. Extensive grammatical notes deal with the complexities of Nahuatl poetic diction. Order from: Stanford U Press, Stanford, CA 94305.]


Tzutujil Grammar. Jon P. Dayley. U of California Publications in Linguistics 107, 1985. 412 pp. $22. [A reference grammar of Tzutujil (Greater Quichean branch of E Mayan). Chapters include: Phonology; Introduction to the Morphology; Pronouns and Person Markers; Verbs; Nouns; Adjectives; Uninflected Words; Phrases and Simple Sentences; Principal Elaborations of Simple Sentences; and Complex Sentences. Formalism is kept to a minimum and examples abound. Order from: U of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.]


Typology, Relationship and Time. Edited and translated, with a critical foreword, by Vitaly V. Shevoroshkin and T. L. Markey. Karoma Publishers, 1985. 129 pp. $14.50. [A collection of recent papers by Soviet linguists on language change, relationship, and typology, focusing on the controversial “Nostratic” hypothesis—the assertion that numerous seemingly unrelated and widely distant languages (ranging from Indo-European to Semito-Hamitic, from finno-Ugric to Dravidian and Kartvelian) all stem from a single parent. Papers by A. B. Dolgopolsky, B. A. Serebrennikov, V. V. Ivanov, and T. V. Gamkrelidze, including the revolutionary paper by Gamkrelidze and Ivanov on the IE consonant system that proposes rejection of Grimm’s Law. Of interest to Amerindianists both for the methodology and because of recent work by Shevoroshkin on the IE consonant system that proposes rejection of Grimm’s Law. Of interest to Amerindianists both for the methodology and because of recent work by Shevoroshkin on the IE consonant system that proposes rejection of Grimm’s Law. Of interest to Amerindianists both for the methodology and because of recent work by Shevoroshkin on the IE consonant system that proposes rejection of Grimm’s Law. Of interest to Amerindianists both for the methodology and because of recent work by Shevoroshkin on the IE consonant system that proposes rejection of Grimm’s Law. Of interest to Amerindianists both for the methodology and because of recent work by Shevoroshkin on the IE consonant system that proposes rejection of Grimm’s Law. Of interest to Amerindianists both for the methodology and because of recent work by Shevoroshkin on the IE consonant system that proposes rejection of Grimm’s Law. Of interest to Amerindianists both for the methodology and because of recent work by Shevoroshkin on the IE consonant system that proposes rejection of Grimm’s Law. Of interest to Amerindianists both for the methodology and because of recent work by Shevoroshkin on the IE consonant system that proposes rejection of Grimm’s Law. Of interest to Amerindianists both for the methodology and because of recent work by Shevoroshkin on the IE consonant system that proposes rejection of Grimm’s Law. Order from: Karoma Publishers, Inc., 3400 Daleview Drive, Ann Arbor, MI 48103. No postage and handling with prepaid orders.]


Papers from the General Session. [Papers on Amerindian topics include: Donald G. Frantz, "Morphology in Relational Grammar" [data from S. Tiwa and Blackfoot]; and Carol C. Mock, "Relations Between Pitch Accent and Stress" [data from Isthmus Zapotec].]


[Order from: CLS, 1050 E 59th St., U of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637.]


Davis Working Papers in Linguistics. Number 1, 1985. $7 ($10 to institutions). [Contains one paper on an American Indian language: James K. Watters, "Notes on Tepehua (Totonacan, Mexico) Verbal Semantics." Order from: DWPL, Linguistics Program, UC-Davis, Davis, CA 95616. Add $1 for domestic postage ($2 foreign) and California residents add 6% tax.]


Indian Education in Canada: Volume 1, The Legacy. Edited by Jean Barman, Yvonne Hebert, and Don McCaskill. Nakoda Institute Occasional Papers, 2. U of British Columbia Press, 1986. 208 pp. $15.95 (CDN)/$12.75 (US). [8 essays surveying the history of Indian education in Canada, from the arrival of Europeans to the present day. Order from: UBC Press, 303-6344 Memorial Road, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1W5. Add $1.60 postage and handling.]


IN CURRENT PERIODICALS


14 (1983):

Lyle Campbell and Terrence Kaufman, “Mayan Linguistics: Where Are We Now?” (187-198) [Brief summary of recent developments in Mayan Linguistics, specifically covering: descriptive work, classification, Proto-Mayan reconstruction, proposed distant genetic connections, diffusion, linguistic prehistory, Mayan hieroglyphic writing, and literature.]
The Canadian Journal of Linguistics/La Revue Canadienne de Linguistique. [Canadian Linguistic Association, c/o Paul Pupier, Dépt de Linguistique, UQAM, C.P. 8888, Succursals A, Montréal, Québec H3C 3P8]

30.1 (Summer 1985):

Yuri A. Tambovtsev, “The Consonantal Coefficient in Selected Languages” (179–188) [The ratio of C’s to V’s in continuous spoken texts in 85 languages. The range is from 0.53 in Hawaiian to 1.99 in Itelman; the only American language represented is Inuktut, whose ratio is 1.26 (Alaska), 1.30 (Siberia).]

The Canadian Journal of Native Studies. [1229 Lorne Avenue, Brandon, Manitoba, Canada R7A 0V3]

4.1 (1984) [appeared summer 1985]:

Richard D. Heyman, “Language Use and School Performance in a Native Classroom” (11–28) [focus on student-teacher interaction]

Yvonne Hébert, “The Sociopolitical Context of Native Indian Language Education in British Columbia” (121–137) [H proposes that Indian communities should make their program goals more specific.]

John A. Price, “A Critical Analysis of Graduate Theses in Native Studies” (139–146) [Analysis of a sample of 274 theses from US programs (1979–83) and of a more inclusive sample of 479 theses from Canadian programs (1972–83)]

Indiana. [Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut Preussischer Kulturbesitz, Potsdamer Straße 37, D-1000 Berlin 30]

7 (1982):

Manfred Kudlek, “La estructura verbal del otomí clásico” (57–80) [based on 16th and 17th century sources]

Gordon Brotherston, “Tawaddud and Maya Wit” (131–141) [Versions of a story from the Arabian Nights recorded in the “community books” (chilam balames) of several Mayan communities during the 16th century.]

8 (1983):

Eike Hinz, “Eine aztekische Kriegsrede: Persuasio ad bellum modo antiquo” (103–119) [16th century Aztec document with translation and commentary]

Juan A. Hasler, “A Reciprocal Morpheme in Ancient Nahua” (121–125) [ti- reconstructed as a reciprocal pronoun]

John G. Schwede, “On Some Unique Features of Pronoun Structure in the Huastec (Mayan) Language” (169–185) [An attempt to account for “deviant” aspects of Huastec pronominal paradigms as “transitional” between the Common Mayan ergative model and a 3-way ergative or a split ergative-accusative system.]

International Journal of American Linguistics. [U of Chicago Press, 5801 S Ellis Ave., Chicago, IL 60637]

51.4 (October 1985):

(Entire issue dedicated to Eric P. Hamp on the occasion of his 65th birthday, and consisting of 121 short notes contributed by a wide range of American Indianists.)


70 (1984):

Stephen D. Houston, “A Quetzal Feather Dance at Bonampak, Chiapas, Mexico” (127–138) [Interpretation of some figures in the paintings at Bonampak, based on a reading of certain glyphs.]

Claude F. Baudez, “Le roi, la balle et le maïs: images de jeu de balle maya” (139–152) [Interpretation of the 3 carved markers of the ball court IIB at Copán.]

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology—Papers in Linguistics. [D of Anthropology, UC-Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521]

4 (1984):

A. M. Halpern, “Southern Pomo h and ? and their Reflexes” (3–43) [Some of the S Pomo divergences from general Pomo phonology, particularly in occurrences of the glottal phonemes, are interpreted by H as conservative retentions from Proto Pomo. This supports his view that S Pomo split from the other Russian River languages (and NE Pomo) at a relatively early period.]

Susan Britsch, “Conditionals and Hypotheticals in Tachi Yokuts” (45–63) [The function of 2 modal particles in signalling speakers’ beliefs about the truth or probability of a statement.]

André Malécot, “Supplementary Luiseno Texts” (65–89) [7 texts, collected during M’s fieldwork 25 years ago, and supplementing his published grammatical description.]

Kenneth C. Hill, “Hispanisms and Other Loanwords in Serrano” (91–106) [Hispanic loans and other Serrano vocabulary marked as possibly of external origin by the occurrence of “peculiar” sounds and some odd noun morphology.]

Paul V. Kroskrity and Gregory A. Reinhardt, “Spanish and English Loanwords in Western Mono” (107–138) [A methodologically sophisticated study of linguistic diffusion during the historic period.]

Margaret Langdon and Shirley Silver, “California t/t” (139–165) [The distribution of a contrast between fronted and backed t-sounds in California languages is explored in detail.]

Journal of Latin American Lore. [UCLA Latin American Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024]

10.2 (1984):

Catherine J. Allen, “Patterned Time: The Mythic History of a Peruvian Community” (151–173) [Oral
tradition in a Quechua-speaking community near Cuzco.]

R. John McGee, “The Influence of Pre-Hispanic Yucatecan Maya Religion in Contemporary Lacandon Maya Ritual” (175–187) [Rituals, deity names, and other evidence of the retention of pre-Hispanic beliefs by the Lacandon.]

Edgardo Jorge Cordeu, “Categorías básicas, principios lógicos y redes simbólicas de la cosmovisión de los indios ishíx” (189–275) [Symbolic-structural analysis of the worldview of a group from the Paraguayan Chaco.]


5.1 (1985):

John W. DuBois, “Mayan Morpheme Structure and the Final Vowel Question in Quichean” (1–71) [A small set of forms in the Quichean languages deviate from the “canonical” CVC structure of Mayan roots. DuBois argues that forms with open final syllables are a systematic “minority pattern.”]

Brian Stross, “Color Symbolism of a Maya Glyph: The Kan Cross” (73–112) [The “Kan cross” glyph (T281) may represent k’an “yellow” in some contexts, but “red,” “fire” and “sun” in others.]

Language. [LSA, 428 E Preston St., Baltimore, MD 21202]

61.4 (December 1985):

Masayoshi Shibatani, “Passives and Related Constructions: A Prototype Analysis” (821–848) [Current characterizations of the passive are unable to offer explanations for correlations between passive constructions and spontaneous, potential, honorific, and plural formations. Data from a wide range of languages is adduced, including several American Indian languages. A characterization of passives in terms of prototype semantics is essayed.]

**Lingua.** [North Holland Publishing Co, P.O. Box 211, Amsterdam, The Netherlands]

66.2/3 (1985):

Andres Romero-Figueroa, “OSV as the Basic Order in Warao” (115–134) [The syntactic order OSV is basic in Warao (E Venezuela), found in all major sentence types. A fronting, resulting in SOV order, is a marked device for questions and foregrounding. Warao data supports Derbyshire’s claim (based in Hixkaryana) that Greenberg’s “Universal I” (object-initial basic order not permitted) must be abandoned.]

Linguistics. [Mouton Publishers, Genthiner Straße 13, D-1000 Berlin 30, W Germany]

22.4 (1984):

John S. Justeson and Laurence D. Stephens, “On the Relationship Between the Numbers of Vowels and Consonants in Phonological Systems” (531–545) [The supposition that there is a balance or correlation between the number of C’s and the number of V’s in languages is tested, and no evidence for it found. The 50-language sample includes 16 Amerindian languages.]

11.5 (1984):

Jill Brody, “Some Problems with the Concept of Basic Word Order” (711–736) [While all 6 logically possible orders of S, V, and O occur in grammatical sentences in Tojolabal (Mayan), no single order meets all the criteria generally offered in the literature for “basic” word order. B concludes that the notion of basic word order is not uniform across all languages.]

**NAOS: Notes and Materials for the Linguistic Study of the Sacred.** [D of Hispanic Lgs and Lits, 1309 CL, U of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260]

1.3 (Fall 1985):

Mario Califano, “Ayoreo Words and Ideas of Supernatural Powers” (6–7) [Gran Chaco region of Bolivia and Paraguay]

Federico Aguiló, “The Sacred in Aymara: wag’a” (8)

**RECENT DISSERTATIONS**

Compiled from Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), volume 46(3) through 46(5), September-November, 1985.


Hargus, Sharon L. PhD UCLA, 1985. *The Lexical Phonology of Sekani.* 505 pp. [A study of Sekani phonology in a Lexical Phonology framework, including a level-ordered analysis of verb prefixes, nominals, and postpositions. Several chapters are oriented toward issues in Lexical Phonology. DAI 46(4):965-A.] [Order # DA 8513118]

Lundquist, M. Suzanne Evertsen. AD U of Michigan, 1985. *The Trickster: A Transformation Archetype.* 126 pp. [Discussion of “how a team of teachers at Brigham Young U challenged the existing mindset by introducing students to non-Western texts such as the Winnebago Trickster Myth cycle.” DAI 46(4):983-A] [Order # DA 8512343]

Robertson, Rosalie M. PhD SUNY-Albany, 1985. *Oneida Indian Educational Planning in Wisconsin.* 185 pp. [Analysis of results of an educational planning survey designed to determine if community needs are served by tribal education programs. DAI 46(5):1333-A] [Order # DA 8514082]
Copies of most dissertations abstracted in DAI are available in microform or xerox format from: University Microfilms International, P.O. Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are $16 each, xerox (paper-bound) copies are $25.50 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). [Note that these are new prices.—Ed.] Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI’s toll-free numbers: (800) 521-3042 (most of US); (800) 343-5299 (most of Canada); (112-800) 343-5299 British Columbia; from Michigan, Alaska, and Hawaii call collect: (313) 761-4700.

**COMPUTER USER’S CORNER**

—BYTE Magazine’s February 1986 issue (Vol. 11, No. 2, $3.50 US, $4.25 CDN) has as its theme text processing. While BYTE is fairly meaty, the theme articles are quite accessible and some are of pinpoint relevance to linguists. There is an interview with Donald Knuth (of *Fundamental Algorithm* fame and the author of *TeX*—the system we use to set the *Newsletter*), an article on SNOBOL4, a pattern-matching language (which has some good implementations under MS-DOS), an article on the interpretation of natural language, an article on computer typesetting non-roman scripts (using *TeX*), an article on using the computer to scan poetry, an article on using computational methods to establish authorship (with an indication of where you can get the programs to do it yourself), and an article on the Dvorak keyboard. If you are not yet computer literate, a thorough and patient perusal of BYTE will help you enormously to move in that direction. (Read the ads, too; you’ll learn more of the lingo there than in the articles.)

—Network Mail. Laura Martin (D of Modern Languages, Cleveland State U, Cleveland, OH 44115. R0958 @CSUOHIO.BITNET) suggests that those of us who are on mainframes send in our .BITNET or .ARPA addresses. She continues “I’m starting to use it to send early drafts back and forth . . . Having a list of numbers gathered together in the *Newsletter* sure seems easier than calling up everyone I might want to communicate with and getting hold of their numbers that way . . . My number is R0958@CSUOHIO.BITNET.” [Ed. Good idea. For those of you who supply us with your network address, we will include it in your address header (as above), and in next year’s directory. If you want to send your news and correspondence in this way, I can be reached at Richard.Alan.Rhodes%MB-UMTS%UMich-UMTS @MIT-MULTICS.ARPA. Of course all is not as rosy as it seems. There is a 1000 line/240K byte limit on the size of messages, so longer stuff will have to be broken up and reassembled as it is received. Still you can’t beat the speed and cost of network mail. —RAR]

—Sharon Harjes (9715 Woodlawn Ave N, Seattle, WA 98103) writes that she is about to begin compiling a Sekani noun dictionary using dBASEII.

—Armenian Font News (from the *Association Internationale des Études Arménienes* Newsletter #5, August 1985. Geoff Jenkins (49 Empress Road, Surrey Hills 3127 Vic., Australia) writes: “Of the many and varied systems currently available for word processing and document preparation involving non-Roman scripts, the writer’s aid known as OK-EDITOR prepared specifically for the NEC APC and APC-III is among the most flexible and capable . . . A screen-interactive character set generator called GENALT has been written to supplement OK . . . .

“The OK-EDITOR is in effect a word processor, though with special capability so far as non-Roman alphabets are concerned. As a word processor, it is capable of the standard functions expected. In addition, a supplementary program called OK-WORD performs formatting functions such as footnoting and paragraphing, in accordance with commands embedded in the original document. This system of document preparation is extremely fast and relatively simple to use . . . .

“So far as non-Roman fonts are concerned, OK-EDITOR is able to display combinations of size fonts, each of 256 characters of the user’s definition, at any one time on the screen . . . .

“All this means that the average user with high-level font demand and low-level computer literacy can generate excellent output without learning how to use anything else than OK—itself an easy task . . . .”

—The Armenian Reporter of May 9, 1985 states: “Wayne State University has developed the first of a series of typefaces for the Apple Macintosh computer for foreign languages, including Armenian, which do not use the Roman alphabet or use it with special diacritical marks. Fonts have been developed for Classical Greek, Polish, Armenian, Ukrainian, and Russian. Among other languages for which typefaces are being developed are Arabic, modern Greek, Hebrew, and Serbo-Croatian . . . .” Distribution of the fonts will be handled by the WSU Computing Services Center for a $5 handling charge to cover the cost of the disk. Additional information may be obtained by writing to Documentation Library, Computer Services Center, Wayne State U, Detroit, MI 48202, or by calling (313) 577-2144.

—Nota Bene, an IBM-PC word-processor from Dragonfly Software has received an endorsement from the MLA. “Nota Bene was developed,” the endorsement reads, “by academics in the humanities and is designed for teachers and scholars creating their own works. Single keystroke commands move the cursor or move, delete, transpose, or highlight text by character, word, phrase, sentence, and paragraph. Text is reformatted automatically—and instantly—when you insert and delete. Nota Bene is amazingly speedy, logically and consistently structured, and, for a powerful program, surprisingly easy to learn.” Among the nicer features advertised are: “Nota Bene
allows you to select one of five style manuals...; the program will automatically format the text according to the prescriptions of the selected manual." "Nota Bene allows you to combine the facts needed for a list of [references] cited... By assigning them to a phrase library,... it automatically compiles the bibliography of citations in the text." It has automatic footnote numbering and formatting, does indexing and table of contents, as well as allowing bibliographies of complex structure (e.g. primary vs. secondary sources) to be automatically alphabetized. "Nota Bene requires IBM or IBM-compatible hardware, two double-sided floppy disk drives or a hard disk, 256K of memory, and DOS 2.0 or higher." Nota Bene compatible printers include most popular daisywheel and dotmatrix printers. Now the bad news. It is a pricy $495. For more information write to: Nota Bene, Member and Customer Services, Modern Language Association, P.O. Box 788, Cooper Station, New York, NY 10276.

The Research in Word Processing Newsletter from the South Dakota School of Mines and Technology, Rapid City, SD 57701. Telephone: (605) 394-2481 has been published for almost three years. Infoworld commentator, John C. Dvorak, opines: "It's a steal at $12 a year. It specializes in elaborate reviews of word processing software and database managers, with articles for educators who teach people to write. It's great for anyone who is interested in software. A must for anyone who writes anything. Top five-star recommendation."

REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

CANADA

Networks Newsletter of the Special Interest Group on Language Development, TESL Canada. Articles and reviews of interest to teachers in Canadian Native language programs. $10 CDN per year, checks made out to "TESL Canada." Write: Editor, Networks, Language Development in Native Education, TESL Canada, 408-1181 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 0T3.

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference Meets irregularly, at various locations within Athabaskan territory. Contact Jeff Leer, ANLC, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701.

Athabaskan News Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. $4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Sica, P.O. Box 273. Paradise, UT 84328.


—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. Editor: E. Therien. Two regular issues/year, sometimes supplements. Write: Département d’Anthropologie, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4.

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

—Algonquian Conference (Interdisciplinary). Meets annually, the last weekend in October. Last meeting: October 24-27, 1985 at McGill University, Montréal, Québec. Next meeting: October 24-26, 1986, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Contact: Arden C. Ogge, Dept of Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 2N2.

—Papers of the Algonquian Conference The papers of the 6th Algonquian Conference (1974) were published by the National Museum of Man, Ottawa; papers of the 7th and subsequent Conferences have been published by Carleton University Press. For prices and availability: William Cowan, Department of Linguistics, Carleton University, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6.

—Conference on Iroquoian Research Interdisciplinary conference, meets annually, 2nd weekend in October, usually in Rensselaerville, NY (near Albany). Contact: Marianne Mithun, Department of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720.

—Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics Newsletter. Four issues per calendar year. $4.00/year (US dollars to US addresses). Write: John Nichols, Native Studies, Argue 546, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada R3T 2N2.

NORTHWEST

—International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages Linguistic conference, meets annually in August. Last meeting: August 15-17, 1985, University of British Columbia, Vancouver. For further information, write: M. Dale Kinkade, Department of Linguistics, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6T 1W5. Inquire about the availability of conference papers. The next meeting will be held during the week of August 11, 1986 at the U of Washington. Write: Ellen Kaisse, D of Linguistics GN-40, U of Washington 98195.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

—California Indian Conference The First Annual California Indian Conference was held in Berkeley October 18-20,
1985. The second conference will be held in the fall of 1986. Contact William S. Simmons, Department of Anthropology, Kroeber Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720 (telephone: (415) 642-2912 or 642-3391).

—Hokan/Penutian Workshop Linguistics conference, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. The 1985 meeting was held at UC-San Diego, June 19–21. The 1986 Workshop will be held at UC-Santa Cruz, as part of the Haas Festival Conference, June 23–27. Write: Bill Shipley, Stevenson College, UCSC, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.


—Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology—Papers in Linguistics Editor: Margaret Langdon, Department of Linguistics, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093. One issue annually (1977-1981); subsequent issues at irregular intervals. For back issues write: JCGBA, Department of Anthropology, UC-Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521.

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

—Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages Linguistics conference, held annually. Most recent meeting: May 24–25, 1985 at the University of Tulsa. Next meeting: Spring 1986 in Wisconsin. Details to be announced.

—Siouan and Caddoan Linguistics Newsletter, free on request. Editors: David S. Rood or Allan R. Taylor, Department of Linguistics, Campus Box 295, University of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

—Muskoge/Southeastern Newsletter (See “News and Announcements,” this issue of SSILA Newsletter.) $8/year (individuals), $5/year (institutions). Write: George A. Broadwell, Department of Linguistics, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

SOUTHWEST/NORTHERN MEXICO

—Uto-Aztecan Working Conference (Friends of Uto-Aztecan) Meets annually. The 1986 meeting will be held at UC-Santa Cruz as part of the Haas Festival. Write: Wick Miller, Dept of Anthropology, U of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.

—Uto-Aztecan Ethnomusicology Conference Next meeting: April/May 1986, Hermosillo, Sonora. Write: Ofelia Zepeda, Department of Linguistics, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

—Tanoan Conference Meets annually in the summer, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. For information on the 1986 meeting, write: Paul V. Kroskrity, Department of Anthropology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

—Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology—Papers in Linguistics (See above under “CALIFORNIA/OREGON.”)

—Tlalocan Journal, specializing in texts in Mexican indigenous languages. Contact: Karen Dakin, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, 04510 México, D. F.

MAYAN


—Journal of Mayan Linguistics Editors: Jill Brody and William F. Hanks. Published at irregular intervals, two issues per volume. $8 per volume ($11 foreign airmail). All correspondence to: Jill Brody, Department of Geography and Anthropology, LSU, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

—Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing Meets annually, in February or March, at the University of Texas, Austin. Write: Dr. Nancy P. Troike, Institute of Latin American Studies, University of Texas, Austin, TX 78712.

—Recent Contributions to Maya Hieroglyphic Decipherment Each volume contains 15–20 papers on recent research. Order from: HRAF, P.O. Box 2015, Yale Station, New Haven, CT 06520. Editorial correspondence to: Stephen Houston, Department of Anthropology, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520.

CENTRAL AMERICA


ANDEAN SOUTH AMERICA

—Reunión Internacional sobre la Lingüística Andina (RILA) Linguistics conference for Andeanists, held at irregular intervals. RILA-6 met as part of the 1985 International Congress of Americanists, in Bogotá, Colombia, July 1–7. For information, contact: Garland Bills, Department of Linguistics, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, or Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino, Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada, Avenida Arequipa No. 2960, Lima 27, Peru.

—Andean Linguistics Newsletter/Correo de Lingüística Andina Appears at irregular intervals. Free to interested scholars and institutions. Write: Garland Bills, Department of Linguistics, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.
—Andean Perspective Newsletter Interdisciplinary, mainly ethnoology; short articles on recent research. Two issues per year. Order from: 108 West Florida, Urbana, IL 61801.

—Boletín Indigenista Chile Articles and reports on recent research on native groups in Chile; some linguistics. $12 (US) per year (three issues). Write: Manuel Romo Sanchez, Clasificador 182, Santiago, Chile.

—The Aymara Foundation President: Lucy T. Briggs. Assists literacy programs in Peru and Bolivia. Membership $20/year (students $10). Address: Box 12127, University Station, Gainesville, FL 32604.

—Cornell Quechua Program Intensive summer program, offering 6 credits of language training in Cuzco Quechua. Eight weeks, late June to early August. Write: Donald F. Solá, Latin American Studies Program, 190 Uris Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

—Latin American Indian Literature Association (LAILA/ALILA) Annual symposium; newsletter. Next meeting: Mérida, Yucatán, January 4–12, 1986. For information write: Dr. Mary H. Preuss, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010.

—International Congress of Americanists Meets every three years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic or ethnolinguistic topics, usually focusing on Central and South American languages. Last meeting: Bogotá, Colombia, July 1–7, 1985.


—SIL Publications in Linguistics Grammars, dictionaries, and other materials on many American Indian languages, particularly Central and South American languages, prepared by members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. For a catalogue, write: SIL Bookstore, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236.

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