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ANNOUNCEMENT

Victor Golla, Secretary-Treasurer of SSILA and Editor of the SSILA Newsletter, has been appointed Professor of Native American Studies and Director of the Center for Community Development at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, effective Fall 1988. In the latter capacity he will assume responsibility for developing and maintaining language preservation programs for several Northwestern California languages, including Hupa, Karok, Tolowa, and Yurok. After September 1, 1988, correspondence with the Secretary-Treasurer/Editor should be addressed to: Victor Golla, SSILA, Department of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521. For the remainder of the summer please use the address on the masthead.

OBITUARIES

Michael Eric Bennett (1953-1987)

News has belatedly reached us of the death last fall of Michael Eric Bennett, a member of SSILA since 1983. David G. Lockwood, Professor of Linguistics at Michigan State U., has sent us a copy of the memorial he prepared for LACUS, from which the following is excerpted:

On August 7, 1987, Dr. Michael Eric Bennett presented his paper "Alienable and Inalienable Possession in Malagasy" to the LACUS Forum at York University. Slightly over a month later, Dr. Bennett was hospitalized with pneumonia, from which he died on October 15.

From the beginning, two characteristics were reflected in his work in linguistics: a commitment to the cognitive-stratificational approach with its use of relational networks, and his interest in the study of a broad variety of languages. He had begun with the study of French and German, combined with an interest in Swedish, which he had spoken since
childhood with his maternal grandparents. He later came to deal with languages as diverse as Amharic, Choctaw, Hopi, and Malagasy, and he had at various times undertaken the formal or semi-formal study of Arabic, Hungarian, Japanese, and Turkish. He brought to these studies a special facility for practical phonetics which enabled him to rapidly achieve a native-like pronunciation. His personal library included grammars or textbooks on approximately 90 different languages, from Arikara to Zulu.

Michael Bennett first came to Michigan State University in 1971 as a freshman, and at the end of 1974 he became one of the first two to receive a B.A. in linguistics from a program that had previously offered only graduate degrees. He completed an M.A. in 1978 with a thesis on the phonology of Amharic, and he finished the Ph.D. in 1986 with a dissertation entitled "Aspects of the Simple Clause in Malagasy: A Stratificational Approach". The need to work full-time to earn a living was the major factor prolonging his graduate studies. Unable to get a teaching position in the field, he was employed since 1979 as a clerk dealing with interlibrary loans in the Michigan State University Library.

Those of us who knew Dr. Bennett will miss the contributions he could have made. Even more, we will miss his friendship.

Published Work on American Indian Languages


Robert Bristow (1938-1988)

Robert Bristow, of Tulsa, Oklahoma, the author of a dictionary of Osage and long active in Osage language revitalization, passed away on January 10, 1988 at the early age of 49. Since 1982 he had been working closely with Carolyn Quintero, a linguist now at the University of Tulsa. As the heir of Mr. Bristow's Osage materials, Ms. Quintero plans to seek funding for the publication of his dictionary. She has sent us a copy of a short biographical résumé that Mr. Bristow prepared in 1986:

"In 1949, when I was ten years old, my family moved to Pawhuska, Oklahoma, the capital of the Osage Indian Reservation. At that time, the Osage language was still widely spoken by the older tribal members. I began to learn the language then and continued to study Osage as a hobby to the present time. In 1962 I married an Osage woman and in the course of our 20-year marriage we reared our two children in Osage traditions, participating in all tribal ceremonies and dances. I continued to collect examples of the language on tape and in written form. In 1972 I began a handwritten dictionary alphabetically arranged in English-Osage and Osage-English format which has grown to 2800 entries in the Osage-English volume. Much of the information was given to me by tribal members now deceased. From 1979 to 1982 I taught Osage language classes to adult Osages who wished to learn their ancestral tongue. In 1982-83 I assisted Carolyn Quintero in original field research, and in 1983 we co-authored a paper on "The Osage Verbal Complex", presented to the Native American Studies Conference at Oklahoma State University, Stillwater. In 1986 I made a series of Osage language tape recordings to accompany a teacher's manual prepared by Ms. Quintero. This work [not yet published -- Ed.] is to be used in the public schools to introduce Osage children to their language."

CORRESPONDENCE

A "Tape Corner" for the Newsletter

April 14, 1988

Dear Editor:

I wish that someone like SSILA would start a checklist of language lessons on cassettes. There seem to be a lot more available than the major catalogues show, but working from afar as I do I find it extremely difficult to find the names of small, local publishers or individuals who have such materials. Let me give an example. Some three years ago, when I was beginning to work with Amerindian languages, I encountered Sebeok's Native Languages of the Americas. In its bibliographies I found references to courses in both spoken Navajo and spoken Yucatec Maya (from Utah and Chicago respectively). Thinking that these surely must have been published by the respective university presses, I contacted them, but both answered that they knew nothing about such materials. It took me quite a long time, and many letters, before I finally discovered that the two courses had been mimeographed and were not available as book + tape sets. I am sure I am not the only one to experience such problems. The SSILA Newsletter, already a mine of contact possibilities, would be even more valuable with a "tape corner."

Piotr Klafkowski
Brøtter 18
3020 Drammen
NORWAY

[The Editor thinks this is a fine idea. Enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter is a request to SSILA members for information on tapes, language lessons, and similar materials that may be available for sale or distribution. A Language Learning Aids column, based largely on the information provided by readers, will begin in the September issue.]
NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Changes in American Indian Literatures Journal and Newsletter

*Studies in American Indian Literatures* (SAIL), the journal edited by Karl Kroeber, has recently been incorporated into *The Dispatch*, a bi-annual publication of the Center for American Cultural Studies at Columbia University. Kroeber assures his readership that the fusion of these publications will lead to no diminution of material focused on concerns of Native American literatures. The current issue of *The Dispatch* (vol. 6, no. 1) contains an extended interview with Kroeber, discussing the state of Native American Studies and the history and future of SAIL. The next issue will feature the transcription, translation, and analysis of a major new collection of Yaqui coyote songs by Larry Evers and Felipe S. Molina. Current subscribers to SAIL will be sent *The Dispatch* free. Address all inquiries to: *The Dispatch*, Center for American Culture Studies, 603 Lewisoyn Hall, Columbia University, New York, NY 10027.

Meanwhile, *SAIL Notes*, the newsletter of the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures, has a new editor, John Purdy (Dept. of Language and Literature, Central Oregon Community College, Bend, OR 97701). Purdy succeeds Andrew Wiget, who edited *Notes* for several years. The newsletter is distributed free to all interested scholars, although donations are welcome.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Alaskan Languages

- The 15th Annual Meeting of the *Alaska Anthropological Association*, held in Fairbanks on March 25-26, 1988, included a number of linguistic papers. Among these were: Michael Fortescue, "The Eskimo-Aleut-Yukagir Relationship"; Roy D. Iutzi-Mitchell, "Language Shift in Circumpolar Speech Communities"; Jim Kari, "Remarks on Position Class Analysis of the Athabaskan Verb Complex: Athina and Navajo"; Jeff Leer, "The Tlingit Gesture System"; James A. Fall, "Yukughn Tayqan: An Upper Inlet Tanaina Culture Hero Cycle"; Steven A. Jacobson, "The Place of Egegik in the Alutiq-Central Yup'ik Linguistic Continuum"; Eliza Jones, "Writing Koyukon Texts: Issues in Transcription and Translation"; and Chase Hensel, "English Influences on Yup'ik in the Schools." Dell Hymes was a Special Guest Speaker, delivering a luncheon address on "Ethnography and Ethnopoetics."

Athabaskan

- The 1988 *Athabaskan Languages Conference* will be held at the U of Alaska, Fairbanks, July 22-24, in conjunction with the first Canadian-Alaskan Institute for Northern Native Languages [see the March issue of the *SSILA Newsletter* for Institute information]. Invited speakers include: Louise Benally (St. Michaels, Arizona); Loren Bommelyn (Crescent City, California); Victor Golla (Humboldt State U, California); Alfred Joseph (Hagwilet, BC); William Morgan (Fort Defiance, Arizona); Shem Pete (Suisita Station, Alaska); and Robert Young (U of New Mexico). Abstracts have also been received from: Sharon Hargus, Eliza Jones, Jim Kari, Jeff Leer, Sally Midgette, Pat Moore, and Chad Thompson. For further information contact Helen Howard at 907-474-7874.

Far Western Languages


Siouan-Caddoan

- The 8th Annual *Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages* was held in Billings, Montana, June 17-18, 1988, under the leadership of Rose and Steven Chesarek and Randy Graczyk. The conference was very informal and provided an excellent opportunity for interaction among linguists, language teachers, tribal elders, and others working with the languages and their speakers. For further information about this and future Siouan-Caddoan conferences, contact: David Rood, Dept. of Linguistics, Box 295, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309-0295.

Mayan

- The *X Taller Maya* was held in San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, Mexico, June 20-24, hosted by the Tzotzil Writ-
ers' Cooperative (Sna'Itz'ibajom) and the Casa de Cultura de San Cristóbal. Various aspects of Mayan languages were discussed in workshop format, including current research in Mayan languages, Mayan hieroglyphic writing, ethno botany and ethnomedicine, and bilingual education and literacy programs. For further details contact: Judith M. Maxwell, Dept. of Anthropology, Tulane University, New Orleans, LA 70118.

A workshop on Maya hieroglyphic writing will be held July 4-8 at Na Bolom (Centro de Estudios Científicos), San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas. The course will be conducted by Kathryn Josserand and Nicholas A. Hopkins and will cover the nature of the writing system, the Mayan calendar and mathematics, and the historical content and literary style of the major inscriptions of the Classic Maya site of Palenque. Activities will include lectures, individual instruction, and hands-on experience in working with the Palenque texts. A registration fee of $100 will be charged for the 5-day workshop (Mon.-Fri. 9 am-1 pm, 3 pm-6 pm), and each participant will receive a workshop manual and copies of the inscriptions to be studied. While the workshop is designed primarily for persons having no prior acquaintance with Maya writing, intermediate and advanced students are also welcome and may arrange to do special projects. Further information on the workshop and information on hotels and travel arrangements are available from Kathryn Josserand, a/c Na Bolom, Avenida Vincente Guerrero #33, San Cristobal de las Casas, 29220 Chiapas, Mexico (tel. [967] 8-14-18). Registration will be limited to 30 participants. Persons interested in a guided tour to the ruins of Palenque following the workshop should also contact Josserand.

South America

The Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi and the Universidade Federal do Pará, Brazil, have organized an Intensive Course in Indigenous Linguistics this summer, part of the National Plan for the Study of Brazilian Indian Languages. Twenty-five selected, well-qualified students from various regions of Brazil will attend the course, to be held July 3 - 31 in Belém, Pará. Visiting linguists are welcome to give talks in the evenings on relevant topics. Room and board is about US $8 per day. There is a white sand beach nearby and lots of sapote, bacuri, and coco verde. For information contact: Denny Moore, Curso Intensivo, Museu Goeldhi - DCH, Av. Magalhães Barata 376, CP 399, 66000 Belém, Pará, Brazil.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS


The Takekma and their Athapascans Neighbors: A New Ethnographic Synthesis for the Upper Rogue River Area of Southwestern Oregon. Dennis J. Gray. U. of Oregon, Anthropological Papers 37, 1987. 106pp. $8. [A compilation of the published and unpublished documentation of the aboriginal cultures of the upper Rogue River valley in SW Oregon -- the Upper and Lower Takekma, and the Galice Creek and Applegate Athabaskans. Gray has made extensive use of J. P. Harrington's notes (Harrington ferreted out Sa-pir's Takekma informant in the 1930's, shortly before her death, and worked with her for several weeks). No discussion of Takekma or Galice linguistic data is essayed, and the numerous forms cited from Sapir, Harrington, etc. are mistranscribed in places; nevertheless, anyone interested in the languages and cultures of this area will find this a useful tool. Order from: Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403.]


songs, that have been preserved on master tapes at the Library of Congress. The largest collection cataloged in this volume was made by the redoubtable Frances Den smore (12 groups represented), but there are also a fair number of recordings from Leo Frachtenberg (Kalapuya, Quileute, Shasta, Tututini, Upper Umpqua), Melville Jacobs (Klickakams Chinoohn), John Swanton (Tlingit), and others, from the 1890's through the 1930's. Although the collections are primarily of music, here and there are a few linguistic tidbits, including recordings of Nez Perce (Spinden 1907), N. Ute (Densmore 1914-16), Tsimshian (Densmore 1926), and Nootka (Swadesh 1933) -- the last a short text recited by Alexander Thomas, Sapir and Swadesh's Nootka co-worker. Order from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Ethnohistory [American Society for Ethnohistory, Duke U Press, Box 6697 College Station, Durham, NC 27708]

35.2 (Spring 1988):
Michael Harkin, "History, Narrative, and Temporality: Examples from the Northwest Coast" (99-130) [A Heiltsuk narrative dealing with European contact is analyzed in the light of Heiltsuk cultural data. The text (in English) is presented in a verse-line format ]

Historiographia Linguistica [John Benjamins Publishing Co., One Buttonwood Square, Philadelphia, PA 19130]

14.3 (1987):

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

54.2 (April 1988)
Terrell Malone, "The Origin and Development of Tuyuka Evidentials" (119-140) [Evidentials in Tuyuka (E. Tucanoan of the Vaupés region of Colombia and Brazil) occur as obligatory verb suffixes, agreeing with the subject in person, number and gender. The system probably developed from a simpler one through morpheme fusion.]

Paul D. Kroeber, "Inceptive Reduplication in Comox and Interior Salishan" (141-167) [A pattern of root-final reduplication in Comox (C. Coast Salish) derives inceptive (or "assumption-of-state" verbs) from statives. K. believes this is related to a similar reduplicative pattern in Interior Salish that marks "noncontrol".]

Bruce Mannheim, "On the Sibilants of Colonial Southern Peruvian Quechua" (168-208) [The history of the sibilants in S. Peruvian Quechua (which includes the Inca koiné) is traced from the 16th to the 19th century using both philological and comparative evidence. M. argues that "it is in [such] fine detail that important clues to the history of the language...are locked."]

Heather K. Hardy and Philip W. Davis, "Comparatives in Alabama" (209-231) [Alabama (Muskogean) has four comparative constructions of differing degrees of syntactic complexity. This is "not at all unusual from the perspective of Alabama syntax as a whole."]

Una Canger, "Another Look at Nahuaat -a$k a possession" (232-235) [C. disputes J. and K. Hill's assessment that the distribution of variants of the Nahuaat "possesion" suffix is not a reliable index of dialect diversity.]

Rudolph C. Troike, "Amotomanco (Otomoaco) and Tanpachoa as Uto-Aztecan Languages, and the Jumano Problem Once More" (235-241) [T. reviews the classification of five N. Mexican languages as Uto-Aztecan, specifically Sonoran. The evidence for three (Concho, Amotomanco, and Tanpachoa) is "tenuous" but convincing. The affiliation of the other two (Suma and Jumano) cannot be determined from the surviving documents.]

Muriel Saville-Troike, "A Note on Men's and Women's Speech in Koasati" (241-242) [S.-T. suggests that G. Kimball's report of the use of Koasati "male" forms as status markers may be "an interesting case of sociolinguistic shift" rather than a contradiction of M. R. Haas's earlier findings.]

Language [Linguistic Society of America, 1325 18th St. NW, Suite 211, Washington, DC 20036-6501]

64.2 (June 1988):
Colette Craig & Ken Hale, "Relational Preverbs in Some Languages of the Americas" (312-344) [3 basic types of relational preverbs are identified: proclitic, incorporated, and lexicalized. Although a particular language may "prefer" one type, languages with relational preverbs usually have 2 or 3 types. C. & H. claim that the different types represent different stages along a universal developmental path, from postpositions to clititization to incorporation. Data mainly from Rama (Chibchan, Nicaragua), Winnebago (Siouan, Wisconsin), and Nadèb (Maku, NW Brazil).]

Natural Language & Linguistic Theory [Kluwer Academic Publishers, P.O. Box 358, Accord Station, Hingham, MA 02018-0358]

6.2 (May 1988):
Daniel L. Everett, "On Metrical Constituent Structure in Pirahã Phonology" (207-246) [The first in-depth study of the prosody of an Amazonian language. Syllables, feet, and phrase-level constituents are shown to play a crucial role in stress placement.]
[Also in this issue, as in most issues of NL&LT, is an essay by Geoff Pullum ("Topic...Comment"). Anyone who has not yet discovered these irreverent commentaries on the linguistics scene has a treat in store. In this essay Pullum gives his readers some "free hors d'oeuvres" from a semi-spoof project, The Linguist's Book of Lists. Included are "10 Books
Called *Semantics*, "6 Books in English Whose Titles are Not Grammatical Phrases or Sentences", "5 Bookstores Where You Can Find a Really Serious Stock of Linguistics Books", "4 Extraordinarily Ignorant Claims About Languages in Books by Linguists" (3 of them concerning American Indian languages, and all perpetrated by David Lightfoot), and "6 Science Fiction Novels for Linguists." Great fun!

Winak: Boletín Intercultural [U Mariano Gálvez, Interior Finca El Zapote, 3a Avenida 9-00, zona 2, Guatemala, Guatemala]

3.4 (Marzo 1988):
Ricardo Choy Aiquejay, "La Estandarización del Idioma Cakchiquel Dentro del Programa Nacional de Educación Bilingüe" (197-226) [Discussion of the various orthographies in use for Cakchiquel and the desirability of using a single standard orthography for all dialects. The text of a recent decree establishing official orthographies for the Mayan languages of Guatemala is appended.]

**RECENT DISSERTATIONS**

Compiled from Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), volume 48(9) through 48(11), March-May, 1988.

Burkhart, Louise M. Ph.D., Yale U, 1986. *The Slippery Earth: Nahua-Christian Moral Dialogue in Sixteenth-Century Mexico*. 282 pp. [Study of the catechistic texts composed in Nahautl by the Mendicant friars who evangelized the immediate post-Conquest Aztecs. These texts "map the frontier between Nahua and Christian ideology, revealing how Christianity was accommodated to Nahua thought through the adoption of native terminology and rhetorical devices." DAI 48(10): 2664-A.] [Order # DA8728112]


O'Connor, Mary Catherine. Ph.D., UC-Berkeley, 1987. *Topics in Northern Pomo Grammar*. 355 pp. [Grammatical study of a N. California Hokan language, with emphasis on topics illuminating the mappings between morphology, syntax, semantics, and discourse pragmatics. Major sections are devoted to the internal structure of the verb; nominal case marking; marking of possession; and the system of non-clause bounded reflexives. DAI 48(9): 2327-A.] [Order # DA8726321]

Pryor, John H. Ph.D., SUNY-Binghamton, 1988. *Temporal and Spatial Stylistic Patterns of Northern California Indian Baskets*. 414 pp. [Study of well-documented Indian baskets from N. California combined with an ethnoarchaeological study of weavers. The spatial stylistic patterns of the baskets are used to distinguish the effects of shared culture history (as evidenced by language) from later interactions between neighboring groups. DAI 48(9): 2370-A.] [Order # DA8726775]

Renker, Ann M. Ph.D., American U, 1987. *Rethinking Noun and Verb: An Investigation of AUX in a Southern Wakashan Language*. 208 pp. [R. argues that the categories Noun and Verb are not present in the grammar of Makah (a Nootkan language of Washington) and that the use of these entities in a description of Makah obscures the nature of the language. Instead, she proposes the use of the category AUX to disambiguate form class assignments. DAI 48(9): 2327-A.] [Order # DA8726461]


[Copies of most dissertations abstracted in DAI are available in microform or xerox format from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are $18 each, xerox (paper-bound) copies are $28 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: (800)-521-3042 (most of US); (800)-343-5299 (Canada); from Michigan, Alaska, and Hawaii call collect: (313)-761-4700.]

**COMPUTER USERS' CORNER**

Keeping in Touch

- Computer users should know about a relatively new British journal, *Literary & Linguistic Computing*. Now in its 3rd year of publication, *L&LC* is edited by Gordon Dixon (Manchester Polytechnic) for the Association for Literary and Linguistic Computing, and is distributed by Oxford University Press. The journal ranges widely across the terrain of humanistic computer applications. Especially useful are in-depth reports on major projects (e.g. the Leiden Armenian Data Base) and reviews of scholar-friendly software (e.g. Nota Bene, or the Oxford Concordance Program). Oxford UP sells annual subscriptions for £28 (US $45), with individual issues available for £9 (US $15), but a better way to subscribe is to join the Association for L&LC. Write: Dr. Thomas Corans, Dept. of English, University College of North Wales, Bangor, Gwynedd LL57 2DG, U.K.

- Dialogue, a Bulletin Board Service (BBS) for Indian language educators and researchers has been set up at the U. of Regina, Canada, by Terry Klokeid (Dept. of Indian Lan-
languages, Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, U. of Regina, Saskatchewan, CANADA S4S 0A2). Intended primarily for teachers of the Indian languages of Saskatchewan, Dialogue offers a number of services to subscribers, including: Announcements and news items concerning Indian languages; private messages for other subscribers; round-table discussion of issues in teaching and research; sharing of information with other educators; question-and-answer sessions for Cree, Ojibway, Dene, Dakota, and other Indian languages; Indian language database; on-line interactive fiction (adventures) in Cree; information on new degree programs in Indian languages and linguistics; information on computer programs for use with Indian languages; optional viewing material in Cree/Ojibway/Dakota/Dene orthographies or syllabics. The service is available at no charge, although telephone costs are of course the responsibility of the caller. To subscribe, write Kloheheid at the address above, or call 1-800-667-8060 (toll free). The number for Dialogue BBS (2400/1200/300 baud) is (306)-775-3587. It is available 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Computer-Aided Lexicography

- James Kari (Alaska Native Language Center, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775) sends along the following "Notes on the Computerization of the Ahtna Dictionary":

My Ahtna Dictionary (Alaskan Athabaskan) is scheduled to go to press later in 1988. The dictionary will contain over 6000 lexical entries and over 9000 example derivations and sentences. In addition, the English-Ahtna finderlist will have over 10,500 entries. The dictionary has employed the Lexware conventions and programs available from Robert Hsu of the Linguistics Department of the U of Hawaii.

Language research for the dictionary has taken place continuously since 1973, under the sponsorship of the Alaska Native Language Center (ANLC). Between 1978 and 1984 funding for the project came from NSF and NEH through the Alaska Native Dictionary Project. The original data files allowed conventional slip-file procedures. Preliminary entries were recorded on 4x6 slips and alphabetized by root. In 1978-79 I did a 2000-page handwritten draft of the dictionary. Although this was helpful in conceptualizing the verb entries, in retrospect it was a waste of time. Shortly afterwards, in 1980, Larry and Terry Thompson visited ANLC to report on their work in computerizing several Salish dictionaries. They referred us to Bob Hsu, who made two trips to Fairbanks in 1980-81 and gave us an overview of Lexware. On Bob’s recommendation, ANLC purchased a Terak 8910 computer -- the very first computer we acquired. From 1981 through 1985 I spent a great deal of time converting my handwritten slip files into band label files on the Terak. The Terak took 8 disks, and I used a UCSD Pascal word processor. I could only do short files on the Terak, but Bob later showed me how the files could be transferred to the U of Alaska mainframe, at that time a Honeywell. However, I kept having problems changing switches on the Terak and using a modem, and for several years I kept setting band label files without ever running the basic Lexware programs such as Listgen, Invert, and Bandsort. At the same time I was still collecting data, editing and reediting entries, developing strategies for new issues such as the merging of affixes with roots, and was doing all of my typing on the Terak. In March 1983 ANLC acquired a Mergenthaler Omnitex 2100 typesetter. In 1983-84, after considerable effort on the part of Eileen Head, a conversion program was written that took my Ahtna data files, transferred them to the Omnitex, and produced formatted, typeset entries. In 1984 a set of proofs of the main entries was run off -- 460 pages -- which several of us diligently proofread. All this, however, was a waste of time and money. It turned out that revisions made on the Omnitex could not be sent back to the Terak. And anyway, in 1985, the Omnitex broke down.

In 1985-86 I took a break from the dictionary. While on leave in Chicago I purchased an Epson Equity I with a hard disk, MS-DOS, and a WordPerfect word processing package. In late 1986 I transferred all the data files from the Terak onto my new computer and obtained two Spibel compilers. On three occasions in 1987 Bob Hsu helped me to load up all the files and to learn, at last, to do such basic Lexware tasks as concatenating the files, running a trial finderlist, and bandsorts. He also wrote a conversion program to bring the data files into WordPerfect and to print them out on my FX-185 dot-matrix printer. I also learned how to use the DVED editor, which saves a great deal of time when entering data. I was finally working with the full set of tools! In 1988 I have worked mainly on the finderlist and an introduction and set of appendices. The one remaining equipment issue is to settle on a final printing device. It looks like I will use an Apple LaserWriter for final copy. Also WordPerfect 5.0 is due out any time now, so some adjustments in the conversion program will need to be made to make the most of WP 5.0 and the LaserWriter.

To summarize: I see now that the last few years have been a transitional period, during which the technology for computerized lexicography has been evolving rapidly. Working in relative isolation in Alaska, I did not fully appreciate the options available with Lexware. Some of my data file conventions were changed by Bob once I understood the implications for the formatted entries. In some cases, Bob's conversion program rescued me from poor planning; in other cases, I made significant innovations for treating special problems in Athabaskan grammar and lexicon. At several stages of the project I made major changes in sets of entries, discovering new lexical categories or changing abbreviations for other categories. When I finally had all the tools working in concert in 1987, I became extremely enthusiastic about the potential of this approach. For a new project in another Athabaskan language an enormous amount of time can be saved.

Upcoming ...

In the next CUC (September 1988) we will be reviewing three of the best concordance and/or interlinear text-processing software systems currently available for microcomputers: 1T, the interlinear text-processing system devel-
op by Gary Simons at SIL; Ken Whistler's Kwic-Magic, an interlinear text-processor and concordance builder; and the Brigham Young Word Cruncher concordance/indexing system. CUC welcomes short user reports from any of you who have used one or more of these systems, as well as information about other software of this sort that you've found useful. Anything we receive before September 10 will be incorporated into the review. (Send stuff to: Computer Users' Corner, 1476 Greenwood Terrace, Berkeley, CA 94708.)

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 (Can)/year, checks made out to "TESL Canada". Write: Editor, Networks, Language Development in Native Education, TESL Canada, 408-118 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 0T3.

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets irregularly at various locations. Next meeting: June 22-24, 1988, at the U of Alaska, Fairbanks. Contact: Helen Howard, ANLC, Box 900111, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775 (907-474-7874). A 1989 meeting will be held on July 3, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute, U of Arizona, Tucson.

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. $4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, c/o General Delivery, Ross River, Yukon, Canada Y0B 1S0.

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tingit, and Haida. Write for list: Alaska Native Language Center, Box 900111, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775.


Études/Inuit/Studies. Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Eskimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Sibe-

rium to Greenland. Linguistic papers are published. Two issues/year, sometimes supplements. Editor: E. Therien, Dept d'anthropologie, U Laval, Quebec, Canada G1K 7P4.

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN


Papers of the Algonquian Conference. The papers of the 6th Algonquian Conference (1974) were published by the National Mu-

seum of Man, Ottawa; papers of the 7th and all subsequent conferences have been published by Carleton U, Ottawa. Volumes 7-17 are available at $15 each or $100 for the complete set; volume 18 (1986) is $20. Write: William Cowan, D of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6.


NORTHWEST


CALIFORNIA/OREGON


Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in June. 1988 meetings: U of Oregon, Eugene, June 16-18. Contact: Scott De Lanney, D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. (See News From Regional Groups, this issue.) The 1989 meeting will be held on July 4-5, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute, U of Arizona, Tucson.


PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Linguistics. Next meeting: June 17-18, 1988, Billings, MT. Contact: David Rood, D of Linguistics, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309. [See News from Regional Groups, this issue.]


Muskie/Southeastern Newsletter. $3/year (individuals), $5/year (institutions). Editor: George A. Broadwell, D of Linguistics, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.
SOUTHWEST/MEXICO


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

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in late June or early July in alternate years, sometimes annually. Last meeting (X Taller): San Cristóbal de las Casas, Chiapas, June 20-24, 1988. Contact: Judith M. Maxwell, D of Anthropology, Tulane U, New Orleans, LA 70118. [See News from Regional Groups, this issue.]


Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing. Meets annually, in February or March, at the U of Texas, Austin. Contact: Nancy P. Troike, Maya Meetings, PO Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763 (tel. 512-471-6292).


Winak: Boletín Intercultural. Journal of Guatemalaan linguistics and anthropology. $6 (US)/year ($15 to institutions). Editor: Neville Stiles, U Mariano Gálvez, Finca El Zapote, #4 Avenida 9-00, zona 2, Guatemala, Guatemala.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Linguists For Nicaragua. Ad-hoc organization providing technical and material aid to language-related programs in Nicaragua. For information: LFN, Wayne O'Neil, Room 20D-210, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139.


SOUTH AMERICA


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.

Boletín de Lingüística. Venezuelan journal, publishing papers on indigenous languages and on Spanish. $5 (US)/year (2 issues). Contact: Jorge C. Mosonyi or Victor Rogo A., Apdo Postal 47.631, Caracas 1041-A, Caracas, Venezuela.


GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Indian Literature Association (LAILA/ALILA). Newsletter, annual symposium. Contact: Dr Mary H. Preuss, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010.

Latin American Indian Literatures Journal. Texts and commentaries, other papers, on indigenous literatures. $15/volume (2 issues) ($25 to institutions). Editor: Mary H. Preuss, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010.

NEH Summer Institute: Indigenous Languages and Literatures of Latin America. 6 weeks, summer of 1989, U of Texas, Austin. Open to college and university teachers. Courses in Nahualt language; Nahualt, Mayan, and Quechua literature; and in translation. Contact: Frances Karttunen, 700 7th Street SW, #823, Washington, DC 20024.

International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. Next meeting: Amsterdam, July 4-8, 1988.


SIL Publications in Linguistics. Grammars, dictionaries, and other materials on numerous American Indian languages, particularly C and S American languages, prepared by members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. For a catalogue, write: SIL Bookstore, 7500 W Camp Wisdom Rd, Dallas, TX 75236.

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