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SSILA BUSINESS

Callaghan Elected Vice President/President-Elect

83 ballots for the special election of a Vice President (1989) and President-Elect (for 1990) were received by the stated deadline. The nomination of Catherine A. Callaghan (Ohio State Univ.) was unanimously approved. Callaghan (who replaces the late Florence M. Voegelin) will take office at the summer meeting of the Society in Tucson, July 1-2.

Mouton To Continue SSILA Book Discounts

Mouton-de Gruyter (Berlin) is once again renewing its offer to SSILA members of generous discounts on several recent publications. In addition to the books previously offered, Mouton is adding three just-published titles of interest to Americanists: In Honor of Mary Haas, edited by William F. Shipley; Athapaskan Linguistics, edited by E. D. Cook & Keren Rice; and A Grammar of Slave, by Keren Rice. Notices of the last two appear in the current Newsletter; a notice of the Shipley volume appeared in the April issue. To take advantage of this offer, which is extended only to individual members of the Society, orders must be submitted on the special Mouton/SSILA order form that is enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter and must be sent to the SSILA Secretary-Treasurer, not to the publisher. Non-members of the Society may place orders through SSILA only if they simultaneously apply for membership and pay 1989 dues. This discount offer will be valid until at least December 31, 1989.

OBITUARY

James M. Crawford (1925-1989)

James Crawford, Professor of Anthropology and Linguistics at the University of Georgia, died on May 5, 1989 after suffering a sudden, massive heart attack while walking with his daughter on the campus of Virginia Commonwealth University in Richmond, Virginia. He was 64 years old.

Although he was probably the best-known student of American Indian languages in the Southeast, Jim Crawford came to linguistics relatively late in life. Born in the small town of Commerce, in the pine tree country of northern Georgia, he studied forestry on the GI Bill after World War II and by the 1950s had seemingly settled on a career as a Georgia state forest ranger. Languages had always fascinated him, however, and after a decade in forestry he made the bold decision to return to school and study linguistics. He began graduate work at Berkeley in 1959, where he trained under such distinguished scholars as Murray Emeneau, Mary Haas, and Madison Beeler. Like many in his student generation at Berkeley he was attracted to the study of American Indian languages, and in 1962 began field work on Cocopa, a Yuman language of the Colorado River delta. He completed his dissertation, The Cocopa Language, in 1966, and soon afterward joined the faculty of Idaho State University, in Pocatello. He was happy at Idaho State, where he succeeded the legendary Sven Liljeblad, but when he was offered an Associate Professorship at Georgia in 1968, ties of sentiment and kinship drew him home. At Georgia, too, he saw the opportunity to make a lasting institutional mark through helping to build a distinguished program in anthropological linguistics.

While Jim's scholarly work focused on the Yuman languages (his Cocopa Texts were published in 1983 and a Cocopa diction-
CORRESPONDENCE

Ladybirds/bugs?

2 June 1989

Dear Sir:

The Hunt Institute for Botanical Documentation sent me the name of your organisation. It was too late to contact you for my recent publication "The History of the Ladybird" (1988), but this has nearly sold out and I am preparing a second edition.

I have the vernacular names for the Ladybird (Ladybug) in about 42 different languages but so far I have been unable to obtain any names for this much venerated beetle in any of the American Indian languages. If you could supply any of these for any of the Indian languages and also any legends or verses connected with the Ladybird, I should be very grateful and will publish them. Any names from Latin America would also be welcome.

The Maori name (New Zealand) is merely a direct translation of the English name and the same may well be the case in American Indian languages.

I should of course send you a copy or copies of the second edition which will contain much additional information sent me from different parts of the world.

Dr. A. W. Exell
(formerly of the British Museum, Natural History)
Church Gates, Bloxley,
Moreton-in-Marsh,
Glos., GL56 9ES
ENGLAND

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

NALI '89 in Montana

The 9th Native American Languages Issues Institute was held in Billings, Montana, June 8-10, 1989, concurrently with the annual workshop of the Montana Association for Bilingual Education. As in previous years, the 1989 NALI brought together educators, students, parents, elders, curriculum developers, and other American Indian language specialists to discuss matters of common interest in a setting congenial to Native Americans. The theme of this year's meeting was "Effective Language Education Practices and Native Language Survival."

Many of the presentations focused on specific American Indian languages or language programs. Among these were: Gary Bevinston,

Several participants addressed larger themes, including: Freda Ahenakew, "Languages 2000: What Can We Do? Revitalization and Preservation of Indian Languages"; James Crawford, "The English Only Movement and its Threat to Bilingual Education"; William L. Leap, "Written Indian English: Texture, Composition & Point of View"; and MaryAnn Willie, "The Role of Linguistics and the Native-speaking Student."

Other presentations focused on educational topics, including reading strategies, parental involvement in the schools, home learning, cooperative learning, cross-cultural learning theory, and the "Total Physical Response" approach to second language acquisition.

American Indian Literature Journal Revived

*Studies in American Indian Literature (SAIL)*, which last year was merged into *The Dispatch*, a journal published by Columbia University's Center for American Cultural Studies [see story in SSILA Newsletter VII:2, p. 3], has now been revived as an independent journal, with a new editorial board. *SAIL*, founded in 1976, is the only scholarly journal in the United States that focuses entirely on American Indian literatures. The journal publishes reviews, bibliographies, critical and theoretical essays, and interviews. The editorial board would like especially to encourage studies of oral texts, and hopes to be able to publish some short dual-language texts with commentary. Manuscripts should follow MLA format and should be submitted in triplicate with a self-addressed stamped envelope. It is planned to publish *SAIL* twice a year. 1989 subscriptions are $8. To subscribe, or submit material, write to: Helen Jaskoski, Editor, SAIL, Dept. of English, CSU-Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634.

Gleanings from the Conference Circuit

- The 8th West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics (WCCFL) met in Vancouver, BC, February 24-26. Two papers were concerned with American Indian language data: William Ladusaw (UC-Santa Cruz), "Verb Agreement in Southern Tiwa: A Monostratal Account"; and Joyce McDonough (U of Massachusetts), "Argument Structure and Morphology: the Athapaskan 'Classifier' Prefix."

- The 25th regional meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society took place on April 27-29 on the Univ. of Chicago campus. The papers specifically concerned with American Indian languages were: Monica Macaulay (Purdue U), "The Plural Word in Chalcatongo Mixtec"; M. H. Klaiman (CSU-Fullerton), "Inverse Voice and Head-Marking in Tanoan Languages"; Willem J. DeReuse (U of Iowa), "Internal Reconstruction in Eskimo Internal Syntax"; William F. Hanks (U of Chicago), "The Indexical Ground of Deictic Reference" [Mayan]; and Jill Brody (Louisiana State U), "Discourse Markers in Tojolabal Mayan."

- The centennial of the American Dialect Society was celebrated at a one-day conference at UC-Berkeley, May 6, focusing on the on-again/off-again relationship between American linguists and lexicographers and the International Phonetic Alphabet. Two papers specifically addressed the differences between the IPA and the orthographic practices of American Indians: Victor Golla (Humboldt State U), "The History of Americanist Orthographies"; and Kenneth W. Whistler (UC-Berkeley/Metaphor Inc), "Why Americanists Don't Use the IPA."

- The Pacific Linguistics Conference, an annual event at the Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, this year featured an "Amerindian Parasession" on the second day of the conference (May 20). The following papers were given: Dan Everett (U of Pittsburgh), "Underspecification and Node Linking in Pirahã Feature Geometry"; Peter Strouthes (U of Texas-Austin), "Vocalic Coronality in Navajo"; Terrence Kaufman (U of Pittsburgh), "Early OtoMangue Homelands and Cultures: Some Premature Hypotheses"; Spike Gildea (U of Oregon), "Structural Correlates to Functional Change: A Panare Nominalizer 'Surfaces as Main Clause Aspect'"; Rick Floyd (UC-San Diego), "A Cognitive Analysis of Evidentiality in Wanka" [Quechua]; Tom Larsen, "Word Order Phenomena in Kiche' and Some Comparisons with Spanish"; MaryAnn Willie (U of Arizona), "A Comparison of Indirect Speech Constructions in two Athapaskan Languages" [Navajo and Slave]; Chad Thompson (Hupa Education Assoc.), "Voice and Obviation in Navajo"; Fernando Escalante & Eloise Jelinek (U of Arizona), "Double Accusatives in Yaqui"; Robert Carlson & Doris Payne (U of Oregon), "Genitive Classifiers"; and Maura Velazquez (UC-San Diego), "Guarani Possessive Construction." The keynote address for the Parasession was delivered by Ken Hale (MIT), who spoke on "Syntactic Principles in Word Formation."

Immediately following this session, approximately 25 conference gathered for a buffet supper and an advisory meeting on the Oregon Center for Amerindian Linguistics and Ethnography (OCALE). The agenda included a discussion of the history of OCALE; its geographic and disciplinary scope; possible constituencies for such a center; and means by which these constituencies might be served. The discussion was lively and wide-ranging.
French Research on American Indian Languages

The C.N.R.S. research team “Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne,” established in the early 1970s by Prof. Bernard Potier, has revived a strong French tradition in American Indian linguistics. Research focuses mainly on linguistic description that takes into account both theory and typology, and on the interaction of linguistic subsystems. Most of the work sponsored by the team has taken place in Latin America, but significant research is also underway in the Pacific Northwest. Some members of the research team are working on educational programs in Mexico, Colombia, Guyana, and Brazil. The team publishes a review, Amérindia, through the A.E.A. (Association d’Ethnolinguistique amérindienne). A general catalogue of publications (1976-1988) has recently been prepared and is available from: A. E. A., BP 431, 75233 Paris, Cedex 05, FRANCE, or through the North American representative: Guy Buchholzter, 3755 W. 6th Ave #337, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6R 1T9.

The ALL Project

The Anthropological-Linguistic-Literary (ALL) Project was inaugurated in 1987, following a discussion at the 5th Symposium of the Latin American Indian Literatures Association at Cornell Univ. The aim of the project is to develop a standard format for the presentation of non-Indo-European (primarily American Indian) texts, and to publish such texts with linguistic, anthropological, literary and other analyses. Prof. Juan Adolfo Vázquez (U of Pittsburgh) reports on the success of the project to date in the first issue of The ALL Project Newsletter, which appeared in March. The contributions that have already been received will be published in the first issue of a new annual publication, Textos y Contextos, edited by Vázquez and Anatilde Idoaya Molina. Contributions received by November 1989, will be published in the second issue of Textos y Contextos in 1990. For a copy of the newsletter and other information about the project, write: Prof. Juan Adolfo Vázquez, Dept. of Hispanic Languages & Literatures, 1309 CL, Univ. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260.

Language Policy Symposium at Alaska Conference on Hunting and Gathering Societies

The 6th International Conference on Hunting and Gathering Societies will take place at the Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, May 28-June 1, 1990, and papers are still being solicited. One of the symposia will focus on “Education and Language Policy Toward Hunter and Gatherer Societies in the Context of Major Nation States,” and will be chaired by Phyllis Morrow and Jay Powell. Appropriate topics for this symposium would include: indigenous efforts to change or create local, regional, and/or national education and language policies; anthropological perspectives on language, education, and identity; ethnographies of education in hunter/gatherer societies; and issues relating to native language maintenance or revitalization. Abstracts should be submitted immediately to the symposium chairs: Phyllis Morrow (Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775; tel. 907-474-6606) or Jay Powell (Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of British Columbia, 6303 NW Marine Dr., Vancouver, BC V6T 2BC, Canada; tel. 604-228-2878). Eight papers will be chosen for presentation; an additional eight people will be offered the opportunity to participate in a poster session.

Query on Ideophones

Robert Hsu (our computer guru in Hawaii) is currently interested in collecting a world-wide sample of data on ideophones, also called expressives. The phenomena that fall into this class, he confesses, are hard to define, but “instances are easy to spot.” He continues:

They may exhibit one or more of the following properties:

1. Phonological aberrance (e.g., having segments, stress-patterns, or phonotactics not found in the general vocabulary).
2. Grammatical difference from other words in the language (e.g., uninflectable when other words are typically inflected, restricted to special constructions, or able to function as complete utterances).
3. Typically having a “meaning” that is hard to pin down, often described as characterizing an entire situation, or describing (usually sense-based) properties in several modalities at once (e.g., color, size, and speed).
4. Rhetorically providing additional color not available from the general vocabulary.

Some examples include: Japanese numenume (of a smooth glassy surface having a dappled feel, either sticky or slippery); Lao jojo (of a situation involving movement and something heavy and round, as in carrying a heavy beam on the shoulder); Zulu chaphasha (of crossing over), mikihi (of equality).

There exist dictionaries of Japanese ideophones, and a collection of Lao ideophones forms part of an unpublished Ph.D. dissertation. Ideophones traditionally have enjoyed great prominence in African linguistics, but tend to be slighted by linguists in other areas — so much so, in fact, that it is hard to form an idea of how widespread the phenomenon is, let alone how it varies across the world’s languages. The best survey still seems to be Samarin’s (in Word, August, 1970, revised for the A. A. Hill Festschrift, 1978), which is based mostly on published work. I suspect that a wealth of relevant information remains unpublished and inaccessible, or is tucked away in works focused on other subjects. Hence I have decided to canvass specialists directly, particularly non-Africanists.

I would appreciate receiving any information you care to provide on languages in which you have expertise, using the following 10 categories as a guide. I would also be interested in hearing about languages that you know definitely not to have ideophones.

1. Name of language.
2. Some properties of the ideophones.
3. Some examples of the ideophones.
4. Is there morphology in the ideophones?
5. Do they show sound symbolism (e.g., vowel height correlating with size)?
6. Relation with the rest of the vocabulary (e.g., can ordinary words be derived from ideophones, or vice-versa?).
7. Is usage correlated with age, sex, situation (story-telling, etc.) or some other sociolinguistic variable?
8. Comparative information (e.g., it has often been noted that ideophones do not exhibit regular sound correspondences).
9. Acquisition (any observations on how children learn and use them).

Thank you for your cooperation. I would be glad to send you a summary of the responses. Please indicate if you would like to receive it. Send all correspondence to: Robert Hsu, Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822 (USA). BITNET: T119920@UHCCMVS.

**Comparitivist Newsletter To Become Journal**

*Mother Tongue*, begun two years ago as the newsletter of the Long Range Comparison Club [see *SSILA Newsletter* VII.1, p.4], is now in transition to journal status. This reflects the formal incorporation of the group as the *Association for the Study of Language in Prehistory* (ASLIP). Membership, which has been informal and without charge, now entails dues: $10 (US, Canada, Mexico), $16 (S. America and Europe), $18 (elsewhere). Membership includes a subscription to the Association's newsletter/journal, 4 issues (each about 40 pages) per year. For further information, write: Hal Fleming/MOTHER TONGUE, 69 High St., Rockport, MA 01966.

**Names Anyone?**

The journal *Onomastica Canadiana* is interested in publishing papers on names and naming processes in Canadian Native languages. The editor is: Frank R. Hamlin, Dept. of French, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5, CANADA.

**American Indian Languages in the News**

*The New York Times* for April 4, 1989, carried a long and unusually accurate report in its “Science Times” section on the recent linguistic breakthroughs in Mayan glyph decipherment. Written by Sandra Blakeslee, the article (headlined “Linguists Solve Riddles of Ancient Mayan Language”) is largely based on interviews conducted during a meeting of Mayanist linguists, art historians, epigraphers, archaeologists, and other specialists at UC-Santa Barbara in February. The interviewees include Kathryn Josserand, Linda Schele, James Fox, Floyd Lounsbury, Jack DuBois, Judith Maxwell, and David Stuart (identified, with only a touch of hyperbole, as “the world’s leading decipherer of Mayan syllable sounds”). Quoting these scholars cogently and synthesizing their views with insight, Blakeslee manages to convey the essentials of such topics as phoneticism in complex scripts, the linkage of the hieroglyphs to Chol and Yucatec, and how discourse analysis is useful in decipherment. The reader of this superior job of linguistic journalism not only learns about the exciting discoveries being made, but gains some understanding of the linguistic and epigraphic tools being used. Three cheers for Sandra Blakeslee!

**Greenberg Take Note**

41-across in the *San Francisco Chronicle*’s daily commuter crossword puzzle for Monday, April 24, was a seven-letter for which the clue was “Eskimo.” Sympathetic readers of Greenberg’s *Language in the Americas* should have experienced some difficulty with this one, for what fit was “Amerind.”

**NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS**

**The North**

- The 7th *Inuit Studies Conference* will be held at the Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, August 19-23, 1990. The theme of the conference will be “Looking to the Future: Arctic 2000.” The conference will include four linguistics symposia organized by the Alaska Native Language Center. For information, contact: Prof. Lydia T. Black, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775 (tel: 907-474-6760, or -7288).

- The Yukon Native Language Center, Whitehorse, is now offering a *Native Language Instructor Certificate Course* for individuals who are teaching Native languages in the schools. The curriculum is designed specifically for students with Athabaskan or Tlingit language background who are already employed as language instructors in a recognized school program, and is taught by YNLC staff. It requires 3 school years to complete. The training each year includes: (1) a 2-week training session at the YNLC in September; (2) a 1-week training session at the YNLC in March or April; (3) a 1-week literacy workshop at designated rural sites in the April-June period; and (4) a 2-day practicum in the student’s classroom, scheduled on an individual basis. The course is funded cooperatively by the Yukon Government and the Council for Yukon Indians. For further information, contact: John Ritter, Director, YNLC, Box 2799, Whitehorse, Yukon Y1A 5K4, CANADA (tel: 403-688-8820).

**Algonquian/Iroquoian**

- The 21st *Algonquian Conference*, sponsored by Memorial Univ., will be held in St. John’s, Newfoundland on Oct. 27-29, 1989. Abstracts of not more than 100 words are invited before Sept. 8, 1989, in either French or English, on any scholarly topic related to the Algonquian people. Registration is $25 (CDN or US; $15 for students with proof of status). For further information, contact: Algonquian Conference, Dept. of Linguistics, St. John’s, Newfoundland, CANADA A1B 3X9 (tel: 709-737-8134).
of the 30-hour set of tapes and index book is $375, shipping and handling included. (Checks/purchase orders should be made out to "Dept. of Anthropology, Oregon State Univ.")

Informants include Amelia Brown and Mr. & Mrs. Sam Lopez (Tolowa), and Ida Bensell and Carrie Streets (Tututini). The recording quality varies from good to very good. To order, or for further information, contact Grigsby at: Dept. of Anthropology, Oregon State Univ., Waldo Hall 238, Corvallis, OR 97331-6403 (tel: 503-754-4515).

Far Western Languages

• The May/June issue of News From Native California (PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709) contains a short semi-popular article by Pamela Munro (UCLA) entitled "Gabrielino: Language of the Indians of Los Angeles." Besides historical and ethnographic information the article introduces readers to the elements of Takic morphology and syntax.

Plains/Southeast

• The 9th Annual Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages was held in Morley, Alberta, June 2-3, 1989. The conference was housed at the Nakoda Lodge, a motel owned by the Stoney Band.

Mayan News

• The conference on The Language of the Maya Hieroglyphs, held in February at UC-Santa Barbara, was an outstanding success. Starting with an interdisciplinary core group of UCSB Mesoamericanists, the conference drew approximately 200 participants for 2 full days of presentations and discussions. Participants included Maricela Ayala, Victoria Bricker, Lyle Campbell, James A Fox, Kathryn Josserand, John Justeson, Terry Kaufman, Floyd Lounsbury, Martha Macri, Judie Maxwell, and Donna Reents-Budet. In addition, two evening public lectures at the Santa Barbara Natural History Museum brought together an audience of 400. An edited volume of the papers is planned. [See also the story under “American Indian Languages in the News” in the News and Announcements section above.]

Northwest Notes

• Thomas Grigsby, Coordinator of the Oregon Indian Language Project at Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, writes:

We have recently indexed a large number of reel-to-reel tapes recorded by some of the last fluent speakers of Pacific Coast Athapaskan in Oregon. The tapes were recorded in the early 1960's under the supervision of Dr. Joe E. Pierce of Portland State University and contain word lists, noun and verb paradigms, kinship terms, gambling and dance songs, myths, anecdotes, and stories. Languages represented include Smith River/Tolowa and Tututini. The original recordings have been transferred to 1-hour cassettes and are now available to students of American Indian languages and history. The price
RECENT PUBLICATIONS


Die Universalen Dimensionen der Sprache: Eine Vorläufige Bilanz. [Lectures by] Hansjakob Seiler, edited by Thomas Müller-Bardey and Michael Kurzdin. Arbeiten des Kölner Universalien-Projekts (akup) 75, 1988. 127 pp. No price indicated. [General lectures on the theoretical and substantive research of S.’s UNITYP (typological universals) project, delivered at the Univ. of Cologne in 1985-86. Distinctive of S.’s approach is the sophisticated use of data from American Indian languages, most notably Cahuilla (on which he has published extensively), but also including (in this volume): Assiniboine, Chumash, Dakota, Diegueño, Eskimo, Mandan, Ponca, Potawatomi, Tunica, Tzeltal, Yuchi, and Zuni. For this and other publications of the Cologne Universals Project, write: Institut für Sprachwissenschaft, Universität zu Köln, D-5000 Köln 41, WEST GERMANY.]


A Grammar of Slave. Keren Rice. Mouton de Gruyter (Mouton Grammar Library 5), 1989. 1370 pp., DM 320,-. [Perhaps the most thorough grammar of an Athabaskan language available to date. R.’s goal is a complete descriptive presentation, covering phonetics, phonology, morphology, and syntax and semantics. She also provides a number of texts with interlinear glosses, and a fairly complete lexicon. Individual members of SILA should order this volume at the special members’ discount price of $35 (US). For ordering instructions see the SILA/Mouton-1989 order form.]

Studies in the Interpretation of Canadian Native Languages and Cultures. TEXT+ Monograph Series, Centre for Research and Teaching of Canadian Native Languages, Univ. of Western Ontario.


Order from: Centre for Research and Teaching of Canadian Native Languages, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ontario N6A 5C2, Canada. Prices are in Canadian dollars. Add $3/volume for shipping.

Blackfoot Dictionary of Stems, Roots, and Affixes. Donald G. Frantz & Norma Jean Russell. Univ. of Toronto Press, 1989. 470 pp., $60 CDN. [The first scholarly dictionary of Blackfoot to appear since Uhlenbeck & van Gulik's *An English-Blackfoot Vocabulary* (1930), and the result of a quarter of a century of research. "Blackfoot" here includes the dialects of the Blood and Peigan as well as of the Blackfoot/Blackfeet of Alberta and Montana; dialect differences (not great) are noted where relevant. This is, as the title indicates, primarily a dictionary of stems, i.e., occurring forms minus inflectional affixes. As those familiar with Algonquian might expect, many stems, particularly of verbs, are morphologically quite complex, showing one or more layers of derivational affixation. However, since all derivational elements (adjectival, medials, suffixes) and verb roots are separately entered, most stems are potentially analyzable from the data given. This is not true, however, of the inflected forms that exemplify stem usage; all discussion of inflectional elements and their complex morphophonemics is reserved for Frantz's forthcoming grammar, *The Structure of Blackfoot*, which will be an indispensable companion to this volume. Order from: Univ. of Toronto Press, 10 St. Mary St., Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2W8, CANADA. (US orders to: 340 Nagel Drive, Buffalo, NY 14225.)


The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of Santo Domingo Zipacnacan. Robert M. Laughlin, with John B. Haviland. Smithsonian Contributions to Anthropology 31, 1988. Three volumes, 1119 pp., free upon request. [Move over Johnson and Webster! These magnificent volumes, the product of nine years' work by Laughlin, follow on the heels of *The Great Tzotzil Dictionary of San Lorenzo Zipacnacan* (1975), itself the result of a decade of labor. The present work, however, is more than just a dictionary. It is
also, variably: philology (being the edited version of a lexicon compiled by an anonymous Dominican friar in the late 16th century and known only from a copy made around 1906); history (L. sets out, in 75 pages, to “recreate the times and the individuals who most likely contributed to the creation and preservation of the dictionary,” and achieves a cameo of Mexican colonial experience); grammar (Haviland contributes “A Comparative Grammatical Sketch of Colonial Tzotzil”); cultural analysis (the contents of the dictionary are regrouped in a thesaurus under 36 cultural categories, such as world, movement, life cycle, emotions, etc.); and a treasure of erudition and gentle wit. A small number of copies are available without charge from the author (Dept. of Anthropology, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560) or from Series Section, Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC 20560.)


Handbook of North American Indians: Volume 4, History of Indian-White Relations. Edited by Wilcomb E. Washburn. Smithsonian Institution Press, 1988. 838 pp., $47. [This is the first “thematic” volume of the Handbook to appear (the seven volumes previously published cover specific regions). It is also, unfortunately, the first to show serious signs of out-of-dateness. Most of the 56 articles that make up this splendidly comprehensive survey of North American Indian political, military, and cultural history were written between 1971 and 1974, and a fair number of the contributors are now deceased. In intellectual cold storage for over a decade, a valiant attempt was made to resuscitate the material in 1985-87 with extensive rewriting and updating (where possible, by the original authors), but this still remains essentially a document of the early 1970’s. It is an indispensable book, nonetheless, for all Americans. Sections include: “National Policies” (Colonial, US, Canadian, Mexican, Danish Greenland, Russo-Soviet); “Military Situation” (Colonial and US “Indian Wars”); “Political Relations” (treaties, legal status, governmental agencies, Indian education, Indian Rights); “Economic Relations” (trade, slavery and peonage); “Religious Relations” (missionization); and “Conceptual Relations” (stereotypes, representations of Indians in literature, films, and popular culture). The photographs, maps, drawings, and other illustrations that adorn every article are almost worth the price of the book. Especially useful for reference is an 80-page compilation of “Non-Indian Biographies” — one-paragraph potted lives of “294 individuals who were not Indians but had a significant impact on the history of Indian-White relations in North America.” Included among the missionaries, mountainmen, and politicians are a number of linguists and anthropologists. Order from: Smithsonian Institution Press, 13311 Monterey Ave., Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294-0900 (tel: 717-794-2148).]


And Just for Fun . . .

While it is hardly scholarship, the SSILA Newsletter unabashedly recommends Talking God, Tony Hillerman’s latest detective fiction (Harper & Row, 239 pp., $17.95). As in Hillerman’s previous books, the sleuths work for the Navajo Tribal Police and the plot is woven around a number of accurately observed details of Southwestern Indian society and culture. In Talking God, however, much of the action takes place in Washington, Smithsonian curators and conservators (both alive and dead) are central characters, and the reburial controversy rumbles in the background. The perfect summer read.

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Anthropological Linguistics [Anthropology D., Rawles Hall 108, Indiana U., Bloomington, IN 47405]

29.4 (Winter 1987) [appeared April 1989]:
[Special Issue: Mayan Languages and Their Speakers, edited by Brian Stross]
Brian Stross, “Mayan Languages and Their Speakers: An Introduction” (329-331)

Susan M. Knowles-Berry, “Linguistic Decay in Chontal Mayan: The Speech of Semi-Speakers” (332-341) [The Chontal of semi-speakers is marked by a reduced phonology, a diminished lexicon, a reduced and generalized morphology and syntax, and the loss of speech varieties.]
Barbara Edmonson, “Huastec Pronouns” (342-361) [A data-oriented survey, with emphasis on the clitic cross-reference pronouns.]

Cecil H. Brown, “The Linguistic History of Mayan year (*ha?ab*)” (362-388) [The common Mayan word for ‘year’, often reconstructed to Proto-Mayan, is in fact a widespread borrowing from Yucatecan, where it was originally a term for ‘rainy season’.]

John S. Robertson, “Diachronic Change in Tzeltalan Kinship Based on a Universal Kin Notational System” (389-408) [By viewing a kinship system as a set of rules, diachronic change in the system is seen to be motivated by otherwise obscure relationships.]


Victoria R. Bricker, “Abbreviation Conventions in the Maya Inscriptions and the Books of Chilam Balam” (425-438) [Spelling errors and “aberrant” abbreviations in Colonial documents contain clues to the nature of the Precolumbian Mayan writing system.]

Laura Lee Crumley, “ISIG Repetition on Some Early Copan Stelae” (439-451) [The “Initial Serial Introductory Glyph” is repeated several times on the same monument on some early stelae at Copan.]

Barbara MacLeod, “Xibil Balam Ahau” (452-461) [A new reading is proposed for glyph T533, the front-facing Ahau, in non-day-sign contexts.]

Brian Stross, “Xibalba or Xibalbe” (462-477) [Three glyphs on Tikal Altar 8 are read as xibalba, the Mayan term for ‘underworld’, perhaps connected with words for ‘road’ and ‘Milky Way’.

Charles A. Hoffing, “Discourse Framing in Itzá Maya Narrative” (478-488) [Izá discourse chunks are framed by particles which mark context, relations to prior and succeeding discourse, and the speaker’s intent to highlight or background information.]

Judith M. Maxwell, “Some Aspects of Chuj Discourse” (489-506) [The Chuj discourse genres of “news” and “prayer” differ in their exploitation of syntactic possibilities.]

Jill Brody, “Particles Borrowed from Spanish as Discourse Markers in Mayan Languages” (507-521) [Mayan languages have borrowed a large number of Spanish conjunctions, connectives, interjections, hesitation forms, etc. This supposedly unlikely type of borrowing is best understood in discourse terms.]

Nora C. England, “Variation in Mayan Narrative” (522-532) [Analysis of versions of the same Spanish tale told in two Mayan languages, Mam and Teco, suggest that many of the differences can be attributed to Teco being a dying language.]
Laura Martin, "The Interdependence of Language and Culture in the Bear Story in Spanish and Mochó" (533-548) [Differences in the Spanish and Mochó tellings of the same story show how the choice of language affects the style, structure, content, and cultural meaning of a narrative.]

Lyle Campbell, "Tzeltal Dialects: New and Old" (549-570) [A previously unreported dialect of Tzeltal has been documented in Chiapas and Huehuetenango. This discovery requires a radical reinterpretation of Tzeltal dialectology.]

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

55.2 (April 1989):
Robert E. MacLaury, "Zapotec Body-Part Locatives: Prototypes and Metaphoric Extensions" (119-154) [In Zapotec, as in many other Mesoamerican languages, terms used to label parts of the human body frequently have wider semantic and grammatical uses. Comparison of Zapotec, Mixtec, and Trique brings out the degree to which this functional expansion of body-part terminology is culture-specific.]

John D. Nichols, "The Wishing Bone Cycle: A Cree 'Ossian'?" (155-178) [Howard Norman's purported "translations" of Cree trickster narratives are most likely "creative work" in English, although inspired by authentic sources. A text in Cree, offered by Norman as a sample of the "original", is a fabrication produced by back-translation from English.]

Robert Brightman, "Tricksters and Ethnopoetics" (179-203) [A "greater than chance resemblance" between a trickster narrative "translated" by Howard Norman and one of Leonard Bloomfield's Plains Cree Texts (1934) indicates that Norman's work is a "poetic rendering" of Bloomfield's literal translation.]

Barry F. Carlson, "Reduplication and Stress in Spokane" (204-213) [In Spokane (Interior Salish) stress is assigned on the basis of morphological information only. Spokane thus does not require the explanatory framework of Lexical Phonology.]

Mario Cortina-Borja & Leopoldo Valiñas C., "Some Remarks on Uto-Aztecan Classification" (214-239) [A computer-aided quantitative survey of Uto-Aztecan lexical data shows a clear grouping into Southern UA (Sonoran and Aztecan) and Northern UA (all other subgroups). NUA is best seen as a "mesh", with Numic, Takic and Tubatulab as distinct points and Hopi most closely linked to Tubatulabal.]

John E. McLaughlin, "A Note on the Change of Strident to Nonstrident in Gosiute Shoshoni" (240-247) [Gosiute provides a clear counterexample to Marc Picard's claim (1987) that while there is a universal tendency for nonstrident fricatives to become strident, the reverse is never the case.]

John S. Justeson & Laurence D. Stephens, "Cross-Linguistic Generalizations concerning the Frication of w" (247-254) [Refutation of Marc Picard's criticism (1987) of Justeson's demonstration (1985) that w-palatalization has different results in different dialects of Chontal Mayan.]

Marc Okrand, "More on Karkin and Costanoan" (254-258) [Comments on the position of Soledad within Costanoan, and on Karkin nominal morphology, supplementing Callaghan's recent discussion (1988) of Arroyo de la Cuesta's Karkin data.]

Peter Bakker, "Two Basque Words in Micmac" (258-261) [Micmac alait 'shirt' and elige 'king' are undoubtedly of Basque origin, reflecting contact between Basque fishermen and Indians in the Gulf of St. Lawrence as early as the 1520's.]
Yolanda Lastra, "The Classification of the Indigenous Languages of Colombia" (261-262) [Report of a 1988 workshop.]

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

65.1 (March 1989):
Joseph H. Greenberg, "Classification of American Indian Languages: A Reply to Campbell" (107-114) [Rebuttal to Lyle Campbell’s review of Language in the Americas, which appeared in Language 64.591-615. According to Greenberg, C. ignores the main arguments and contents of the book.]

Newsletter of the Edward Sapir Society of Japan [c/o Mikio Hirabayashi, Daito-Bunka U., 1-9-1, Takashimadaira, Itabashi-ku, Tokyo, JAPAN 175]

3 (March 1989):
Mikio Hirabayashi, "Linguistic Reconstruction of the History of Unluted Society" (11-15) [The primacy of linguistic evidence in Sapir’s explorations of American Indian prehistory.]
Tadao Shimomiya, "Sapir and Historical Linguistics" [Sapir’s historical methodology summarized in 10 concepts.]

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

4.3 (December 1988):
Neville Stiles, Jeff Burnham, & James Nauman, "Los consejos médicos del Dr. Bartolache sobre las pastillas de fierro: Un documento colonial en el náhuatl del Siglo XVIII" (105-133) [Colonial Nahua text, with interlinear glosses and extensive commentary.]
Pedro Daniel Cabrera, "Tres textos en idioma mam de Guatemala" (134-143) [Ethnographic texts, with free translations.]
Wesley M. Collins, "Un resumen sobre una encuesta dialectal en el área mam de Guatemala" (144-158) [Results of a dialect survey carried out by SIL.]

4.4 (Marzo 1989):
Kathy Langan, "Aspectos del discurso en un cuento folklórico de pocomam oriental" (162-176) [Discourse analysis of an E. Pocomam folktale. Two sections of the tale are presented with interlinear glosses.]
María Alicia Telón de Xulú & Jorge G. Mactzul, "Consideraciones sobre la funcionalidad de la Constitución de Guatemala en idioma cakchiquel: 'Ruc'ux xuk'atb'al katinimal'" (177-189) [A 1986 translation of the Guatemalan constitution into Cakchiquel leaves much to be desired.]
Rafael Vicente Menchú Chuc, "¿Es importante el uso del idioma quiché en el ramo penal, médico y docente?" (190-206) [Results of a sociolinguistic survey in the department of Totonicapán, Guatemala.]

José Obispo Rodríguez Guaján, "Investigación preliminar sobre la situación actual de la etnomedicina maya-kaqchikel de Tecpán, Guatemala" (207-223) [Survey of K'akchiquel disease & treatment terminology.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Compiled from Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), volume 49(9) through 49(11), March - May 1989.


Hardy, Donald E. Ph.D., Rice U., 1988. The Semantics of Creek Morphosyntax 421 pp. [Nominalization in Creek is formally marked by a loss of inflectional morphology and the occurrence of derivational morphology. The latter can signal the medio-passive, increased transitivity, and "middle" voice. Backgrounding and foregrounding are marked variously both within the verb and elsewhere in the proposition. DAI 49(10): 3013-A.] [Order # DA 8900242]

Kolstee, Anton F. Ph.D. (Music), U. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 1988. To Impersonate the Supernatural: Music and Ceremony of the Bella Bella/Heiltsuk Indians of British Columbia. 454 pp. [During the 19th century the Heiltsuk (Bella Bella) were at the center of the area within which the Winter Dancing Society complex evolved. This study, based on fieldwork 1978-1984, is the first description of the Heiltsuk musical style. It is "deeply enfolded" in other systems of relationships in Heiltsuk culture. DAI 49(10): 2858-A.] [Order # DA 8823174]

Macri, Martha J. Ph.D., UC-Berkeley, 1988. A Descriptive Grammar of Palenque Mayan. 281 pp. [A grammar of the language recorded in glyphs at Palenque ca. AD 6-700, differing from previous treatments "in that it is a linguistic description of a single dialect, rather than a generalized description of texts... over 1,500 years." The grammar "follows a traditional outline" of phonology, morphology, and syntax. New phonetic readings of several glyphs are proposed, along with various morphological interpretations. The importance of syntax is illustrated. DAI 49(11): 3351-A.] [Order # DA 8902196]

Martin, Barry J. Ph.D., U. of Toronto, 1988. Kinship and Culture: A Study of the Kanesatake Mohawk. [Kinship and socio-symbolic organization of the Mohawks of the Lake of Two Mountains in Quebec. Other cultural elements, such as mythology and the symbolism of arts and crafts, are integrated into the analysis. DAI 49(9): 2708-A.] [Not available from UMI]

[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). Postage extra. 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.

LEARNING AIDS

A list of published and “semi-published” teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages was published in the September 1988 SSILA Newsletter. Additions and updates are published as they are received.

Aymara

Lucy T. Briggs would like to amend the information about the Aymara reference grammar, Aymara: Compendio de estructura fonológica y gramatical, that we published in the “Learning Aids” column in April. There are no tapes for this book. Rather, tapes are in preparation to accompany course materials used at the Univ. of Florida, information about which can be obtained from the Center for Latin American Studies, 319 Grinner Hall, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Mayan (Quiché)

Learning materials for Quiché Maya (Central Highlands, Guatemala) are available from the U. of Chicago. These include: Spoken Quiché Maya, Book 1 (Lessons 1-6) (339 pp., $14.92 in microfilm format, $68.90 in hard copy); Spoken Quiché Maya, Book 2 (Lessons 7-12) (473 pp., $16.88 in microfilm, $82.66 in hard copy); Spoken Quiché Maya, Book 3 (Lessons 13-18) (792 pp., $23.12 in microfilm, $132.26 in hard copy); cassette tapes to accompany Spoken Quiché Maya (Book 1, 10 C-60 cassettes, $50; Book 2, 15 C-60 cassettes, $75; Book 3, 25 C-60 cassettes, $125). Cassette scripts and materials for an additional 12 lessons (19-30) are also available on request. Order books (microfilm or hard copy) from the Univ. of Chicago Library, Dept. of Photoduplication, 1100 East 57th St., Chicago, IL 60637. Order cassettes from the Univ. of Chicago Language Laboratory, 1126 East 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637. Make checks payable to “University of Chicago.” All prices include handling and air postage.

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Since distribution of the last Membership Directory (February 1988), the Society has gained over 70 new members, and many others have changed their addresses. Such rapid evolution of the composition of the Society clearly requires a more flexible mode of reporting than the biennial Membership Directory (the next edition of which will not be ready before the end of 1989). Beginning in the September issue, the Newsletter will list new members and changes of address every quarter. In this issue we publish the additions and changes from February 1988 to date.]

New Members (2/1/88 to 6/15/89)

Aberle, David 4518 Marine Dr., West Vancouver, BC CANADA V7W 2N9
Adorno, Rolena Dept. of Romance Languages, Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1275
Alvarez, José Calle 83, no. 9-38, Edificio Táchira 1-B, Maracaibo 4001 VENEZUELA
Bagley, Edward F. 73 Gladstone St., East Boston, MA 02128
Berdan, Frances F. Chair, Dept. of Anthropology, CSU-San Bernardino, 5500 University Parkway, San Bernardino, CA 92407-2397
Bilvin, William E. PAC 0197 Box 37301, Washington, DC 20013
Branstetter, Katherine 351 Melrose Ave., Mill Valley, CA 94941
Buckingham, Andrew ILV, Casilla 2492, Lima 100, PERU
Comrie, Bernard Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Southern California, Los Angeles, CA 90089-1693
Crook, Donald E. 1222 Via Montoya, Camarillo, CA 93010
Cuculo, Bob 288 Castle Ct., Reynoldsburg, OH 43068
Cummings, Elisabeth Dept. of Anthropology, Rice Univ., Houston, TX 77251
Cyr, Wilfred Ogibe Specialist Program, Arrowhead Community College, Rainy River Campus, International Falls, MN 56649
de Léon, Louise Reed College, Portland, OR 97202-8199
Dietrich, Prof. Dr. Wolf Romanisches Seminar, Universität Münster, Bisping-Dill, Norbert Reuchlinstrasse 2a, 1000 Berlin 21, WEST GERMANY
Dürr, Michael Ringstrasse 27, D-750 Karlruhe 41, WEST GERMANY
Engel, Rafael A. Biblioteca, ILV, Apartado 1949, 01901 Guatemala, GUATEMALA
Escalante, Fernando Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721
Estrada Fernandez, Zarina 521 E. Delano #A, Tucson, AZ 85705

COMPUTER USERS’ CORNER

Bibliographies and Citations

• The preparation of scholarly papers requires a good deal of data management, not the least troublesome being bibliographies and references. Users of IBM-PC's and AT's have some excellent software available to take care of these chores, the most impressive being the Nota Bene scholarly word processing system lauded by Ives Goddard in our December, 1988 column. Macintosh users (such as your Editor) must rely on less comprehensive software packages. The best to date, we think, is EndNote (Niles & Associates, 2200 Powell #765, Emeryville, CA 94608; tel. 415-655-6666). EndNote is a database manager that searches and formats references from bibliographies of your own creation. Installed as a desk accessory, you can call it up as you are composing a paper to plug in references from a stored bibliography or to add new references pertinent to the matter at hand. On completion of the paper, EndNote functions as a formatter, allowing in-text citations and end-of-paper lists of references to be cast in a variety of standard formats (MLA, Science, etc.) or in a format customized by the user. The bibliography can be stored as is, or integrated with other "libraries" as a general reference database (many users will want to compile a general set of all the works normally cited in their writing). EndNote has a list price of $129.
REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA


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. $15 (can) /year, checks made out to "TESL Canada". Write: Jim Frey, Editor, Networks, Native Education Branch-TESL Canada, 408-1181 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 0T3.

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets irregularly at various locations. Last meeting: July 22-24, 1988, at the U of Alaska, Fairbanks. The 1989 meeting will be held on July 3, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute in Tucson. Contact: MaryAnn Willie, D of Linguistics, U of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

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

ALGONQUIN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1989 meeting will be held in St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 27-29. Contact: D of Linguistics, Memorial U, St. John's, Newfoundland, Canada A1B 3X9.

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 all subsequent conferences have been published by Carleton U, Ottawa. Volumes 7-17 are available at $15 each or $100 for the complete set; volumes 18 (1986) and 19 (1987) are $20 each. Write: William Cowan, D of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6.


NORTHWEST


CALIFORNIA/OREGON


Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistoric and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in June. The 1989 meeting will be held on July 4-5, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute, U of Arizona, Tucson. Contact: Leanne Hinton, D of Linguistics, UC Berkeley, CA 94720.


PLAINS/SOUTHEAST


SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Uto-Aztec Working Conference (Friends of Uto-Aztecan). Meets annually in the summer. Last meeting: U of Nevada-Reno, June 13-14, 1988. The 1989 meeting will be held on June 29-30 in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute, U of Arizona, Tucson. [See News From Regional Groups, this issue.] Contact: Jane H. Hill, D of Anthropology, U of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.


Tholcan. 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 Linguística Maya). Meets in late June or early July in alternate years, sometimes annually. Next meeting (XI Taller): Guatemala, June 19-23, 1989. Contact: Narciso Cojfi (CIRMA, Apartado 336, 03901 Antigua, Guatemala), Laura Martín (Anthropology, Cleveland State U, Cleveland, OH 44115), or Nora England (Anthropology, U of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242; after January 1: PLFM, Apartado 237, 03901 Antigua, Guatemala).

Journal of Mayan Linguistics. Editor: Jill Brody. Published at irregular intervals. $6/issue ($5 for students, $10 for institutions). Contact: Jill Brody, D of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing. Meets annually at the U of Texas, Austin. 1989 meeting (last in this format), March 9-18. Contact: Nancy P. Troike, Maya Meetings, PO Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763 (tel. 512-471-6292).

Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. $3/year ($3.50 foreign, $5.50 foreign airmail). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 9125-164th St. E., Puyallup, WA 98373. Make checks payable to the editor.

Wnak: Boletín Intercultural. Journal of Guatemalan linguistics and anthropology. $6 (US) /year ($15 to institutions). Editor: Neville Stiles, U Mariano Gálvez, Finca El Zapote, #a 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’Neill, Room 202-210, 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 Literatures Association (LAILA/ALILA). Annual symposium, newsletter, journal [see below]. 1989 symposium: June 10-18, U of New Mexico, Albuquerque. For membership information contact: David Fleming, 333 Rector Place #10-J, New York, NY 10280.

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


Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. German research institute concerned with the indigenous languages and cultures of Latin America; publishes a journal, Indiana. Contact: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut PK, Potsdamer Strasse 37, Postfach 1247, D-1000 Berlin 30, W GERMANY.

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, Academic Book Center, 7500 W Camp Wisdom Rd, Dallas, TX 75236.

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