
Volume 9, Number 3

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SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

The following letter was sent to all participants in the 1990 Conference on American Indian Languages.

September 20, 1990

As many of you have doubtless already noted, the schedule of CAIL sessions at the New Orleans AAA meeting that was printed in the September Anthropology Newsletter differs considerably from the tentative schedule published in the July SSILA Newsletter. The latter was what Catherine Callaghan and I submitted to the AAA in April, as modified (only slightly) by Jill Brody, the 1990 AAA linguistics program editor. Until the Anthropology Newsletter appeared in our mailboxes in early September we had no inkling that the AAA Program Co-Chairs, Antoinette Brown and William Partridge, would choose to alter this proposal in any substantial way. But alter it they did, and disastrously.

Catherine and I, together with Jill Brody, protested immediately. But we soon discovered that Brown and Partridge had not trashed our program by accident. SSILA’s request for 10 CAIL sessions was “extraor-
dinary”, we were told. This “demand” placed a great burden on the meeting, “reducing significantly the amount of time and space available to the other 25 units of the Association.” (In assessing this statement you should bear in mind that the 1990 meeting has over 400 sessions; our “extraordinary demand” is for about 2% of the program.) Furthermore, Brown and Partridge found “many of the CAIL abstracts so esoteric as to be of insufficient general interest to justify program space at all.” Since, however, “some believe CAIL has a traditional claim on a large chunk of the AAA scientific program”, they decided to honor our presumptuous demand for one final year, but relegated us to Ultima Thule: 8 of our 10 sessions were stuck on Sunday, all in conflict with other CAIL sessions.

At this point, Catherine, Jill and I, along with several others, appealed to the officers of the AAA, beginning with Judith Irvine, President of the Society for Linguistic Anthropology. In terms of intellectual comradeship, the response was gratifying. By last weekend both the current AAA President, Jane Buikstra, and the President-Elect, Annette Weiner, had protested to the Program Chairs on our behalf, and SSILA had received a formal apology from Dr. Buikstra for the tone and substance of Brown and Partridge’s remarks on CAIL. It must be said, however, that the practical effect of this Presidential intervention has been less than totally satisfactory. Four of the eight sessions formerly scheduled on Sunday have been rescheduled at other times—two on Wednesday evening, one on Thursday, one (the Flo Voegelin memorial) on Saturday morning—but one previously scheduled on Saturday (Meso-American Languages) has been relegated to late Sunday afternoon. [For the full Conference schedule see SSILA Business below.] This is what will be printed in the final meeting program, although other changes could conceivably be made and announced separately.

Some of you will probably decide, even with this partial amelioration of the CAIL schedule, to withdraw your papers. Some of you may try to persuade the Program Chairs to make further changes. I would hope that most of us will grudgingly alter our plans, make the best of an appalling meeting schedule, and enjoy New Orleans. But none of us should want to allow the AAA to put us in this situation again.

Discussions are now under way among members of the AAA Executive Board and the Board’s Committee on Scientific Communication (which oversees the meeting) regarding a fundamental restructuring of the process by which the meeting is organized. If you would like to communicate your views to the AAA on this matter, you should write (preferably with a copy to me and/or Catherine Callaghan): Prof. Jane Buikstra, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Chicago, 1126 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637. If, by some chance, you would like to communicate with Antoinette Brown and William Partridge, you can write them at 2894 Gieren Lane, Rockville, MD 20850, or call them at (301) 340-3190. (You should know that, as of now, Brown and Partridge intend to continue as AAA Program Chairs in 1991.)

—Victor Golla
SSILA BUSINESS

1990 Elections

The 1990 Nominating Committee—Margaret Langdon (Chair), Lucy T. Briggs, and Amy Dahlstrom—has submitted the following slate of nominees for the offices to be filled in the 1990 election: William H. Jacobsen, Jr. (Vice President, 1991, and President Elect for 1992); Ofelia Zepeda (Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee, 1991-93); and Victor Golla (Secretary-Treasurer, 1991). The committee also recommended to the Executive Committee the nomination of Eloise Jelinek and Karin Michelson as candidates for the position to be filled on the Nominating Committee. A ballot is being distributed to all voting members of the Society with this issue of the SSILA Newsletter. Completed ballots must be returned to the Secretary-Treasurer no later than November 16, 1990.

29th Conference on American Indian Languages

Following is the final schedule (as of the date of this Newsletter) for the 1990 CAIIL, to be held in New Orleans, Nov. 28 - Dec. 2, as part of the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association. [See the Special Announcement above.]

Wednesday, November 28


Thursday, November 29


Friday, November 30

Noon - 1:30 pm SSILA Business Meeting (Chair: Catherine A. Callaghan).

Saturday, December 1


Sunday, December 2


1991 Summer Meeting Set for Santa Cruz

The 1991 SSILA Summer Meeting will be held at UC-Santa Cruz, June 29-30, as part of a series of meetings on American Indian languages during the first 2 weeks of the 1991 Linguistic Institute. Other groups that will meet during this period include: the Friends of Uto-Aztecan (June 27-28), the Hokan-Penutian Workshop (July 1-2), and (tentatively) the Athabaskan Languages Conference. A call for papers for the SSILA meeting will be sent out in the Spring. Information on the 1991 Linguistic Institute can be found in the October LSA Bulletin, or can be obtained from: William Ladusaw, Board of Studies in Linguistics, UC-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.

SSILA Signs Agreement with Utah Press

President Callaghan recently signed, on behalf of the Society, a Memorandum of Agreement with the University of Utah Press regarding publication of an SSILA Award Series. While reserving the right to reject projects of dubious financial viability, the Press has in substance agreed to serve as the publisher of SSILA Award manuscripts. Further details will be presented at the Annual Business Meeting, at which time the recipient of the 1989-90 SSILA Award will also be announced.

Publishers Offer Discounts to SSILA Members

Two other publishers have joined Mouton de Gruyter in offering a selection of their titles to SSILA members at significant discounts:


- The University of Nebraska Press is offering us discounts, until December 31, 1990, on their series of Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians (Raymond J. DeMallie & Douglas R. Parks, general editors), including two forthcoming publications. Titles already published (and their discounted prices) are: A Grammar of Kiowa, by Laurel J. Watkins (1984; $22.50); The Canadian Sioux, by James H. Howard (1984; $20.65); From the Sand River to the Mountain: Change and Persistence in a Southern Paiute Community, by Pamela A. Bunte & Robert J. Franklin (1987; $20.65); Ceremonies of the Pawnee, by James R. Murie (1989; $17.95); The Medicine Men: Oglala Sioux Ceremony and Healing, by Thomas H. Lewis (1990; $17.95); and Wolverine Myths and Visions: Dene Traditions from Northern Alberta, by Patrick J. Moore & Angela Wheelock (1990; $18.00). Forthcoming titles (and discount prices) are: Traditional Narratives of the Arikara Indians, by Douglas R. Parks (2 volumes, $100.00); and Koasati Grammar, by Geoffrey D. Kimball ($60.00). [Notices of these two books can be found in the Recent Publications section below.] A brochure describing this offer was sent to all SSILA members in a special mailing last month. Send all orders to: Univ. of Nebraska Press, 901 N. 17th St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0520. Add S2 for shipping.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Linguistic Symposia for 1991 Americanist Congress

Barbara Edmonson (Tulane University) has sent us the final list of symposia on linguistic topics planned for next July’s International Congress of Americanists in New Orleans:

Otomanguean Languages. Organizer: Annette Veerman-Leichsenring, Dept. of Comparative Linguistics, P.O. Box 9515, Leiden 2300 RA NETHERLANDS.


Recent Research in Mayan Linguistics. Organizers: Judith M. Maxwell & Barbara Edmonson, Dept. of Anthropology, Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70118 USA.

Escrituras Meso-Americanas: Descifra y Lecturas. Organizer: Joaquín Galarza, Hidalgo No. 7 (Esq. Matamoros), Tlalpan 22 DF 14000 MÉXICO.
SSILA members whose research plans may be affected by these cutbacks and who would like to protest should write: Dr. Robert McC. Adams, The Secretary, SI Bldg 205, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560; Dr. Robert S. Hoffmann, Assistant Secretary for Research, SI Bldg 120; or Dr. Frank H. Talbot, Director, National Museum of Natural History, NHB Rm 421, MRC 106.]

Guatemalan Journal Plans Special Issue

WINAK, a Guatemalan journal devoted to linguistic and anthropological work on the languages of that country, is now entering its sixth year of publication. Neville Stiles, who edits the journal from Mariano Gálvez University, is calling for papers for an anniversary volume:

The Editorial Board of WINAK has decided to produce a special anniversary edition for Volume 6 (including issues 1-4), to be published in June 1991. We invite specialists and other interested researchers to submit an original article (in Spanish, between 5 and 20 pages) on a subject related to Guatemala in any of the following areas of research: anthropology, archaeology, inter-cultural studies, bilingual education, descriptive linguistics, applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, comparative and contrastive linguistics, oral tradition, native texts in Mayan languages, discourse analysis, and ethnomedicine. If possible, articles should be submitted on a 5.25" diskette in Wordstar 4.0 Professional Release, Word Perfect 4.0, or ASCII Files, and should be accompanied by a brief description of the author, including institutional affiliation and significant publications. Submissions will be transferred to Ventura Publisher Version 1.1 in Guatemala. Each author will be given a copy of the volume, plus 10 additional offprints of the article. Articles must be received by March 1, 1991 and should be sent to: The Editor, WINAK, Universidad Mariano Gálvez, Apdo. Postal 1811, Guatemala 01901, GUATEMALA.

Stiles emphasizes that contributing to this volume is a way for scholars elsewhere to demonstrate their interest in Guatemala.

Japanese Symposium Focuses on Languages of the North Pacific Rim

A symposium on Languages of the North: Types and History was held on May 11-13, 1990, in Sapporo, Japan, under the auspices of the Department of Linguistics, Hokkaido University. Organized by Prof. Osahito Miyaoaka, the papers in the symposium focused on the extraordinary genetic and typological diversity of the aboriginal languages occupying the North Pacific Rim from Japan and Korea to Northwestern California.

Following an introductory lecture by Prof. Miyaoaka on “Languages of the North Pacific Rim,” twelve papers were presented (all in Japanese): Seiichi Kadokawa, “Modifying Structures of Nominal Phrases in Japanese, Korean, and the Surrounding Languages”; Fubito Endo, “Person Marking of Yukaghir Verbs, in Contrast with Northern Languages”; Go Hikita, “Imperial Russia’s Eastward Expansion and Russian Influences

Research is continuing, and plans are being made for an international meeting on North Pacific Rim linguistic diversity, probably to be held in North America. For further information, contact: Prof. Osahito Miyaoka, Dept. of Linguistics, Faculty of Letters, Hokkaido University, Kita 10, Nishi 7, Kita-ku, Sapporo 060, JAPAN.

Amazonian Linguists Need Books & Journals

Denny Moore writes us from the Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi in Belém, Brazil, an emerging center for research on Amazonian languages:

Things are humming along at the Museu Goeldi: the students coming out of our research and training program are doing excellently in various graduate schools, computerization has arrived, work on a number of languages is coming along, and we are planning a documentation tape archive and a collection of documents and publications about Amazonian languages.

However, we badly need linguistics books and journals. We have managed to buy some new books, but to develop a serious research institute we need many more, some of which are out of print, and we especially need back issues of journals.

With Brazilian government funding for such acquisitions being extremely low, Moore continues, the Museu Goeldi has decided to solicit donations of spare books or back issues of journals from scholars in North America and Europe. Any book or journal dealing with linguistic topics will be welcomed by our hard-pressed Amazonian colleagues, and the donor’s name and institution will be printed in each. Duplicates will be passed on to other Brazilian institutions working with indigenous languages. The most efficient way to send books internationally is in “M-bags” (packages between 15 and 66 lbs.), with a separate airmail note specifying the titles/authors (for books) or years (for journals) that are being sent. All donations and correspondence should be addressed to: Dr. Denny Moore, Museu Goeldi-DCH, CP 399, 66.000 Belém, Pará, BRAZIL.

Jacobs Funds Announce 1991 Small Grant Program

The Jacobs Research Funds (formerly The Melville & Elizabeth Jacobs Research Fund) invite applications for 1991 small grants (maximum $1200) for research in social and cultural anthropology among living American native peoples. Preference will be given to the Pacific Northwest as an area of study, but other regions of North America will be considered. Field studies which address cultural expressive systems, such as music, language, dance, mythology, world view, plastic and graphic arts, intellectual life, and religion, including ones which propose comparative psychological analysis, are appropriate. Funds will not be supplied for salaries, for ordinary living expenses, or for major items of equipment. Projects in archaeology, physical anthropology, applied anthropology, and applied linguistics are not eligible, nor is archival research. For information and application forms, contact The Jacobs Research Funds, Whatcom Museum of History & Art, 121 Prospect Street, Bellingham, WA 98225, USA. Telephone: (206) 676-6981. Applications must be postmarked on or before February 15, 1991.

APS-Phillips Fund Awards

During 1990 the American Philosophical Society awarded 18 Phillips Fund grants, totalling $28,310, for work in North American Indian linguistics and ethnohistory. The grantees and their project titles are as follows:

Stephanie Beninato, Collier and Cardenas: How Do Their Indian Policies Compare?
Regina Darrell, The Use of Texts in Boasian Anthropology: The Theoretical Foundations of Historical Particularism.
Calvin & Mary Fast Wolf, Translation from Lakota to English of the Autobiography and Other Untranslated Materials by George Sword.
Jill D. Hopkins, Chiwere Oral Traditions.
Judy A. Jones, Culture Change and the Musical Roles of Nez Perce Women.
Paul D. Kroeber, Thompson Salish Syntax.
Rita Laury, Nominaive and Oblique Case in Mono.
Ronald McCoy, Kiowa Heraldic: From the Notes of James Mooney, 1891-1906.
Monica Macaulay, Topics in Karok Grammar.
Peter A. Mancall, Alcohol and Empire: Indians, Colonists, and the Liquor Trade in British America.
David W. Murray, Grammatical Categories in Northern Athapascan.
Mary Catherine O’Connor, Continued Analysis of Northern Pomo Syntax, Semantics and Pragmatics.
Lori A. Stanley, Chiwewa Texts as Revealing of Self: The Life and Words of Truman Washington Daily.
The application deadline for 1991 Phillips Fund grants is March 15. The grants are intended for such extra costs as travel, tapes, film, informants' fees, etc., but not as a rule for general maintenance. Because funds are limited and applications numerous, grants are not made for projects in archaeology, ethnography, psycholinguistics, or for the preparation of pedagogical materials. The Committee prefers supporting the work of younger scholars, including graduate students. For further information and application forms, write: Dr. Edward C. Carter, Librarian, American Philosophical Society, 105 South Fifth St., Philadelphia, PA 19106-3386; or call David J. Rhee, Assistant Librarian for Research and Programs, at (215) 440-3403.

Conference on Early Native American Literacy

The American Antiquarian Society, a national research library, intends to sponsor a conference in 1992 on literacy among the native peoples of the Americas, and on the efforts of European colonizers to create or transmit written literacies. The focus of the conference will be on the period 1500-1850; papers that take a historical perspective are especially welcome. Proposals for papers or requests for further information should be addressed to: John B. Hench, Associate Director for Education, AAS, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, MA 01609; (508) 753-5813.

Columbian Quincentenary Fellowships for Work in Seville

The Center for the Advanced Study of the Americas (CASA) — coordinated in the United States by Ohio State University — seeks to encourage colonial Latin American studies by facilitating access to the many important historical archives of Seville, principally the Archivo General de Indias. With the assistance of NEH, CASA is offering two 4-to-6-month fellowships for its inaugural program in 1991. Applications are invited from U.S. scholars in all fields of colonial Latin American studies, including History, Art, Music, Literature, Philosophy, Linguistics, Historical Architecture, Ethnology, Anthropology, Economic History, Historical Geography, or any other area relevant to the history of Spain in the Americas. Interdisciplinary projects that transcend traditional specialties are especially welcome. Fellows will receive round-trip airfare to Seville and a stipend of $2291.00 per month, which may be augmented by other grants in keeping with NEH guidelines. Fellows must be able to reside in Seville between April and October, 1991. They will have full access to the facilities of the Escuela de Estudios Hispano Americanos, including a private office, duplication and secretarial services, and use of the 350,000-volume research library. Applicants must be U.S. citizens or have resided continuously in the U.S. for at least three years prior to application. They must hold the Ph.D. or its equivalent, and should have demonstrated competence in archival research and adequate proficiency in Spanish. Application deadline is January 1, 1991, and awards will be announced no later than March 1. For further information and application forms, contact: CASA, Columbian Quincentenary Committee, 322 Dulles Hall, 230 W. 17th Ave., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, OH 43210 (614 292-1992).

American Indian Literature Journal Now a Quarterly

Helen Jaskoski, editor of Studies in American Indian Literature (SAIL), reports that it is now being published quarterly. The journal focuses on North American Indian literature, both traditional and contemporary, and Dr. Jaskoski would like us to be aware that the editors "are always looking for good papers on translation, performance, and all aspects of oral literature." For further information, write: Helen Jaskoski, Dept of English, CSU-Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634.

American Indian Languages in the News

• The New York Times for Sept. 9, 1990 carried a story by Walter Sullivan headlined "Celebrating, and Unearthing, the Names of Indian Places." Sullivan reported on a proposed new policy of the U. S. Board on Geographic Names (approved earlier this year but still awaiting the signature of Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan) that would put more American Indian names on official U. S. maps. Calling such names "an important and integral part of American cultural heritage," the policy would: (1) consider changing non-Indian names into "more indigenous ones" within territory wholly or partly under tribal jurisdiction; and (2) consider proposals to give American Indian names to unnamed features outside tribal land "if linguistically appropriate to the area" and conforming to USBGN guidelines for writing American Indian names. [For a related story, see Review & Comment below.]

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan

• The 1990 Athabaskan Languages Conference was held at the Univ. of British Columbia, August 12-13. The papers presented were: Dell Hymes, "Na-Dene Ethnoetics: A Preliminary Report"; George-Ann Gregory, "'Have a Baby for him': Some Notes on Navajo English"; Terry Klokeid, "Teaching Native Language: What We have Learned at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College"; Phil Howard, "The South Slavey Dictionary"; Keren Rice, "The Ordering of Disjunct Prefixes"; Phil Brannigan, "Classifier Phonology and Redundancy Rules"; Siri Tuttle, "The Case for a Little Tone in Tokowa"; Joseph Mele, "Non-configurationality in the Navajo Verb"; and Andrej Kibrik, "Navajo Grammatical Terminology from a Typological Perspective." Chad Thompson and Victor Golla also gave a brief informal presentation on the Hupa Dictionary Project. The final afternoon of the meeting was devoted to a special session on Voice in Athabaskan Languages, with the following papers: Chad Thompson, "The Diachrony of Deictics in Athabaskan"; Leslie Saxton, "Dogrib Passives"; Eloise Jelinek, "Inverse Voicing and Coindexing in Navajo"; and Jeff Leer, "Tlingit Anaphora."
• The 1991 Athabaskan Languages Conference is tentatively scheduled for UC-Santa Cruz in late June or early July, as one of a series of American Indian language meetings during the first 2 weeks of the Linguistic Institute. For further information contact: Leslie Saxon, Dept. of Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5 CANADA, or Jane McKay, 33993 SE Doyle Rd, Eastcada, OR 97023.

• The Yinka Dene Language Institute of North-central British Columbia (see the April 1990 SSILA Newsletter, p.5) has sent us their 1989-90 Annual Activity Report. Originally a joint venture of the Carrier Sekani Tribal Council, the College of New Caledonia, and School District #56 (Nechako), the Institute has now expanded to include School Districts #28 (Quesnel) and #55 (Burns Lake). The BC Athabaskan languages now included in the Yinka Dene project are Central Carrier, Babine Carrier, Southern (Saik’uz) Carrier, and Sekani. A simple, illustrated dictionary of fundamental words in these languages is being prepared. Other new projects are an oral history of traditional Takla territory and the adaptation of video-disc technology to language instruction. For a copy of this report or other information on the Institute, contact: Linden A. Pinay, Executive Director, Yinka Dene Language Institute, R.R. #2, Hospital Road, Vanderhoof, BC V0J 3A0, CANADA (604 567-9236).

Algonquin/Iroquoian

• The 22nd Algonquian Conference will be held at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, on the weekend of Oct. 26-28, 1990. The Conference invites 20-minute papers on any scholarly topic related to the Algonquian peoples, and contributions are welcomed from art, archaeology, ethnology, history, linguistics, literature, religion, and other relevant fields. Contributors are urged to make their findings comprehensible to scholars in other disciplines. Anyone wishing to give a paper is asked to provide the organizers with a title and an abstract (not more than 100 words) before Sept. 7; the final program will be mailed to all registrants by October 1. The registration fee for the Conference is US $20 ($15 for students), or the equivalent in Canadian dollars. Send all pre-registrations, abstracts, and other queries to: Amy Dahlstrom, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Chicago, 1010 E. 59th St., Chicago, IL 60637 (telephone: 312 702-8330; e-mail: dahlstro@aspir.uchicago.edu). The Blackstone Hotel is offering a special Conference rate for reservations made by Oct. 4.

Northwest Notes


Far Western Languages

(UC-Santa Barbara), "Patterns of the Generic and Particular in Wintu Narrative Texts"; William Shipley (UC-Santa Cruz), "Dixon’s Maidu Text and Translation Reconstituted"; and Catherine Callaghan (Ohio State U), "The Riddle of Rumsen."


- The next Hokan-Penutian Workshop will be held at UC-Santa Cruz during the 1991 Linguistic Institute, tentatively on July 1-2. For further information contact: William Shipley, Stevenson College, UC-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064 (408 459-2367).

Mayan News

• The XII Taller Maya took place in Cobán, Guatemala, on June 25-28, and followed the preliminary schedule outlined in this column last April. Topics ranged from issues in standardization and education, to language death, semiotics, historical linguistics, descriptive studies, and theoretical analyses. Participation in the discussion was active and heated. Most of the papers were presented by Mayans. At the business meeting the fate of the Academia de los Lenguas Mayas de Guatemala was discussed. A resolution was passed urging the Guatemalan Congress to speed up the third (and final) reading of the act which would give legal recognition to the Academia. Next year’s Taller committee was elected and the site was tentatively set as Rabinal.

• A six-week Kaqchikel Language and Culture Summer School was held in Antigua, Guatemala, July 2 to August 10, under the joint sponsorship of the Latin American Studies Center of Tulane Univ. and the Institute of Latin American Studies of the Univ. of Texas at Austin. The program was hosted by CIRMA and co-sponsored by the PLFM. Judie Maxwell reports:

Twelve students participated on a full-time basis; seven additional scholars audited for shorter periods of time. Instruction alternated between group sessions and individual sessions in which each student was paired with an instructor. Each day was roughly divided into a morning segment for intensive language training, using a translationless context-sensitive method, and an afternoon segment for cultural activities. The latter included lectures by visiting scholars, both Guatemalan and "foreign", ethnographic and historic videos of Indian communities, visits to museums and archaeological sites, and field visits to Kaqchikel community projects. The most outstanding feature of the course, however, was the sense of community and sharing that developed among all the participants. The Kaqchikel instructors found in the students a ready and sympathetic audience for their expression of belief and aspiration; in return for this forum, they offered a closer, more personal view of self and ethnicity than seemed possible in such a short period. No student left the course unchanged, and most had learned to speak Kaqchikel during the metamorphosis.

There will be another introductory course on Kaqchikel next summer. Plans are still in the making for an intermediate-level course, oriented toward fieldwork, field stays, and producing a monograph useful for and available to Kaqchikel speakers and communities. For more details, contact: Judith Maxwell, Dept. of Anthropology, Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70118.

Andean Languages

• A course in Quechua Language and Culture is now offered to undergraduate and postgraduate students by the Dept. of Spanish and Spanish-American Studies at King’s College, University of London. The course lasts for two terms (one semester), from October to the end of March, each year.

The course is taught by Dr. Rosaleen Howard-Malverde and is open to students of Hispanic Studies, anthropology, and related disciplines in the humanities and social sciences, as well as to academic staff. It is intended for all who have an interest in the native languages and cultures of the Andean regions of South America, and will be of practical use to those preparing for or returning from fieldwork. At the end of the course, students wishing to do so may take an exam leading to the newly established Diploma in Quechua Studies.

The course provides a good practical command of oral, aural and reading skills in the language. It takes Bolivian Quechua as its point of departure, but is conducted within a wide cultural and linguistic framework designed to illustrate the diversity of the languages and peoples who fall into the category "Quechua." Language work is conducted in tandem with the study of literature and culture, the overall aim being to explore Amerindian social and cultural history and ways of thinking through examples of cultural creativity in the native language. Classwork combines discussion of native Andean culture based on literary, historical, and contemporary ethnographical materials, with study of the grammatical structure of the language, conversational patterns, text analysis, translation, transcription, and aspects of Quechua semantics. Language work is reinforced with exercises on the computer and in the language laboratory. The course will be held on Tuesday mornings during the 1990-91 session.

For further information, please contact: Dept. of Spanish & Spanish-American Studies, King’s College, University of London, London WC2R 2LS, UK.

REVIEW & COMMENT

Lake
Chargoggagoggmanchaugagoggchaubunagungamaug

[In a recent New York Times story concerning the US Board on Geographic Names’ new policy on American Indian place names — see News and Announcements above—reporter Walter Sullivan took note of one of America’s more (in)famous Indian toponyms:
A centennial exhibition that went on display at the Library of Congress today also noted the Indian name of a lake in Massachusetts, Lake Chargoggagoggmanchaugagoggchubunagungamaug. In native dialect, the exhibit says, it means: "You Fish on Your Side I Fish on My Side Nobody Fishes in the Middle." It is locally known as Lake Char.

This reappearance of a hoax that he thought he had exposed and debunked nearly 20 years ago prompted a response from Ives Goddard, published in the Times on Sept. 29. We print the letter in full below, with his permission.

September 14, 1990

To the Editor

The New York Times:

It is regrettable that Walter Sullivan’s report (Sept. 9, p.34) that the U.S. Board on Geographic Names “has decided to put more American Indian names on the map” was marred by the perpetuation of stereotypical views and folklore regarding Indian languages and cultures. The article takes from an exhibit at the Library of Congress the claim that the Indian name of the Massachusetts lake known to the USBGN as Lake Webster was “Chargoggagoggmanchaugagoggchubunagungamaug” and that “in native dialect” this means “You Fish on Your Side I Fish on My Side Nobody Fishes in the Middle.” In fact, this name and its supposed translation are a twentieth-century newspaper hoax.

The body of water in question has been known as Chabunungamaug Pond (with slight variations in spelling) from the earliest local records and appears as “L. Chabunungamaug” in The Times Atlas of the World (1983). In 1831 the name “Chargoggagoggmanchogagogg Pond” appeared for the first time on maps; this was apparently a cartographer’s creation based on a corruption of the actual name further confused with the name of Manchaug Pond, which is in the same area. The first published hypothesis of the meaning of Chabunungamaug was offered by J. Hammond Trumbull in his 1881 study Indian Names of Places etc., In and On the Borders of Connecticut: With Interpretations of Some of Them, which gives the translation “boundary fishing-place.” The compounding of the genuine and spurious variants of the name into the monstrosity now being perpetuated was popularized, and apparently originated, by Larry Daly, editor of The Webster [Mass.] Times, who also coined the putatively humorous paraphrase of Trumbull’s translation. These creations first appeared in a story carried in his newspaper “around 1921,” which he later characterized as “the work of a newspaperman who dashed off an imaginative story.” With accurate foresight he regretted the prospects “that the authentic name may be discarded in favor of the one that was culled out of the air.”

The name Chabunungamaug is from the Nipmuck language, which is no longer spoken and very poorly known but must have been similar to Narragansett and Massachusetts, also extinct languages of southeastern New England but ones for which there is documentation. Using such indirect evidence, Trumbull believed that the elements in the name were Chabunung “boundary” and -amaug “fishing-place,” but from better knowledge it is clear that the initial element is simply Chab- “divided” and the final element is -ungamaug “(where there is) a body of water”; the medial -un- is less certain but can be compared with an identical element in northern New England languages meaning “island.” This gives a meaning something like “lake divided by islands,” which fits the geographical facts exactly.

It is high time that other journalists recognized that Larry Daly’s hoax belongs in an exhibit case beside H. L. Mencken’s fraudulent but persistent history of the bathtub (“A Neglected Anniversary,” New York Evening Mail, Dec. 28, 1917) rather than in a serious discussion of Indian place-names. It is also time to stop referring to Indian languages as “dialects,” which is inaccurate if the technical meaning “subvariety of a language” is intended and derogatory in the popular meaning “inferior variety of a language used by illiterate or uneducated people.” Similarly inaccurate or derogatory is the use of supposed literal translations that encourage the stereotype that unwritten languages can only use simple-minded logic and elaborate explanations to communicate even fairly simple ideas.

What is at risk as more and more of the numerous and distinct American Indian languages continue to join those of southern New England in the oblivion of extinction is knowledge and understanding of a major segment of the accumulated intellectual and cultural achievements of mankind. This patrimony of the Indian people and the whole human race will not be adequately perpetuated by exotic snippets of simplified or incorrect information.

Ives Goddard
Curator, Department of Anthropology
Smithsonian Institution

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Handbook of North American Indians. Vol. 7: Northwest Coast. Edited by Wayne Suttles. Smithsonian Institution Press, 1990. 777 pp. $38. [This is the 9th volume to appear in the Smithsonian’s “encyclopedic summary of what is known about the prehistory, history, and cultures of the aboriginal peoples of North America.” Perhaps reflecting the ethnographic province, the Northwest Coast volume is noticeably richer and more integrated than earlier areal volumes, and the data seem fresher. Following an introductory essay by Suttles, four thematic articles set the stage: “Environment” (Suttles), “Languages” (Laurence C. Thompson & M. Dale Kinkade), “Human Biology” (Jerome S. Cybulski), and “Cultural Antecedents” (Roy L. Carlson). These are followed by six articles on the History of Research (including an article by Kinkade on “History of Research in Linguistics”), and another six on the History of Contact. The bulk of the book is given over to 30 ethnographic articles, with eight archaeological overviews interspersed. The coverage is from the Eyak to the Southwest Oregon Athabaskans (the ethnographically related Northwest California tribes were
treated in the California volume of the Handbook). It may be
worth noting that several of the ethnographic articles were con-
tributed (or co-authored) by scholars more generally known for
their linguistic work: William Elmondorf, Daythal Kendall, Mi-
ichael Krauss, Jay Powell, Ann Renker, Bruce Rigsby, and
Michael Silverstein. Three articles on Special Topics conclude
the volume: "Mythology" (Dell Hymes), "Art" (Bill Holm), and
"The Indian Shaker Church" (Pamela T. Amoss). This is a
volume full of delights, but linguists will be especially interested
in Thompson and Kinkade's very thorough survey of Northwest
Coast languages, covering genetic relationships, descriptive
work, areal features, prehistory, and (briefly) recent renewal
efforts.—Order from: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1331
Monterey Ave., Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17294-0900 (717 794-
2148).

Traditional Narratives of the Arikara Indians. Volume 1:
Stories of Alfred Morsette. Volume 2: Stories of Other
Narrators. Douglas R. Parks. Studies in the Anthropology of
& 368 pp. $125 (2-volume set). [The first collection of Arikara
(Caddoan) texts ever to be published; these volumes include 156
stories recorded by Parks between 1970 and 1987. The first
volume contains the repertoire of Alfred Morsette, a particularly
accomplished raconteur; ten other narrators are represented in
the second volume. One text in each volume is morphologically
analyzed, otherwise the texts are presented with interlinear
translations. Two further volumes of free translations are planned.
A cassette recording of selected narratives is available for $10.—
Available to SSILA members at a special prepublication price of
$100 until Dec. 31, 1990. Order from Univ. of Nebraska Press,
901 N. 17th St., Lincoln, NE 68588-0520. Add $2 for shipping.]

Koasati Grammar. Geoffrey D. Kimball. Studies in the
Anthropology of North American Indians, Univ. of Nebraska Press,
1990. 650 pp. $70. [After giving a brief history of the Koasatis
(who now live in SW Louisiana and on the Alabama-Coushatta
Reservation in Texas), K. describes their language in traditional
descriptive format, eschewing theory in favor of breadth of
coverage. Chapters cover phonology, verb conjugation classes
and inflectional morphology, verb derivation, the inflectional
and derivational morphology of nouns, grammatical particles,
and syntax and semantics. A discussion of Koasati speech styles
(including "men's and women's speech") illustrated with texts
closes the book.—Available to SSILA members at a special
prepublication price of $60 until Dec. 31, 1990. Order from
Univ. of Nebraska Press, 901 N. 17th St., Lincoln, NE 68588-
0520. Add $2 for shipping.]

Texts and Ethnography. Edited by William Bright. Mouton de
Gruyter, 1990. 518 pp. $95. [Wishram (Upper Chinook) was
the first American Indian language that Edward Sapir studied in
the field, in 1905 at the age of 21. In this volume, the second to
appear in the Mouton edition of Sapir's scientific and intellectual
writings, are brought together the two monographs that resulted
from his Wishram work: a collection of texts, originally pub-
lished in 1909, and an ethnography. The latter is largely the work
of Leslie Spier, who did his own Wishram fieldwork in the
1920s, but it incorporates all of Sapir's ethnographic data and
contains many cross-references to the texts. Unfortunately,
Sapir did not write a Chinookan grammar, most likely because
this was his teacher Boas's territory, although he did contribute
a few pages specifically on Wishram to Boas's sketch of Chinoo-
kan in the Handbook of American Indian Languages. (These are
not included in this volume, but will appear in Volume VI of the
Collected Works together with Sapir's other shorter works on
Penutian languages.) In addition to the texts and ethnography,
the present volume includes an essay by Dell Hymes on "The
Discourse Patterning of a Wishram Text" (including a reformat-
ted version of the first text in Sapir's collection). Bright's intro-
duction and excellent index contribute to the usefulness of this
edition.—Order from: Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River
Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532 (or Genthiner Strasse 13, D-1000
Berlin 30, GERMANY). Add $2.50 for postage and handling.]
animal resources, but he also weaves in history, sociology, religion, and consideration of modern social problems. Of special interest to the linguist is Chapter 3, “Language,” which includes a phonological and grammatical sketch of Columbia River Sahaptin (largely derived from Rigby’s unpublished work) and sections on toponymy, historical relationships, the “Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis,” and the prospects for linguistic survival. Among the several substantial appendices are detailed lists of Sahaptin plant and animal terms, a list of medicinal plants, and a list of kin terms.—Order from Univ. of Washington Press, P.O. Box C-50096, Seattle, WA 98105

Indians of the Rio Grande Delta: Their Role in the History of Southern Texas and Northeastern Mexico. Martín Salinas. Univ. of Texas Press, 1990. 207 pp. $11.95 (paper). [Working from primary archival sources, S. compiles data on more than a dozen groups that inhabited the Rio Grande valley from the 16th through 18th centuries. Depending on available information, he discusses history, geographical range and migrations, demography, language, and culture. He also discusses relations between these groups and the colonial Spanish missions of the area.—Order from: Univ. of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819. Add $1.50 for shipping. Orders from individuals must be prepaid.]


War Dance: Plains Indian Musical Performance. William K. Powers. Univ. of Arizona Press, 1990. 199 pp. $24.95. [Essays on Plains music and dance, emphasizing the distinctiveness of tribal styles and their symbolic function in the maintenance of ethnic identity. P. also provides an extensive discography, deals with historical, cultural, and linguistic matters, and offers some translations of Lakota songs.—Order from: Univ. of Arizona Press, 1230 N. Park Ave. #102, Tucson, AZ 85719. Include $1.50 for postage & handling ($2.50 for overseas airmail).]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

American Antiquity [Society for American Archaeology, 808 17th St NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20006]

55.1 (January 1990):
Dave D. Davis & Christopher Goodwin, “Island Carib Origins: Evidence and Nonevidence” (37-48) [“Island Caribs” were basically Arawakan speakers, but the special variety used by Island Carib men was probably a Carib-based pidgin. Prehistoric migration or protohistoric invasion by Caribs from the mainland are less likely explanations for this diglossia than is a long-term trade/exchange relationship.]

Canadian Journal of Linguistics/La revue canadienne de linguistique [Canadian Linguistic Association, D of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6 CANADA]

35.2 (June 1990):
Eung-Do Cook, “Consonant Classes and Vowel Qualities in Babine” (123-143) [The ‘Babine Vowel Shift’—involving both flattening and sharpening—distinguishes Babine (N. Carrier, or Wetso Wet’en) from Carrier. C. takes issue with various aspects of the analysis proposed by G. Story (1984) and suggests a somewhat different phonemic inventory.]

HistorioGraphia Linguistica [John Benjamins NA, Inc., 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118]

XVI.1/2 (1989):
H. Christoph Wolfart, “Lahontan’s Bestseller (1703)” (1-24) [The Petit Dictionnaire of the baron de Lahontan was the first published vocabulary of Algonquin (Ojibwa). It proved to be as influential in its domain as Lahontan’s philosophical writings were in 18th Century literary-intellectual circles.]

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

56.3 (July 1990):
Papers on Third-Person Reference in Discourse:
Wallace Chafe, “Introduction” (313-316) [The papers that follow (from a session at the 1989 SSILA Summer Meeting) illustrate that referential choices are fundamentally determined by text and context, not by factors within the sentence.]

Ives Goddard, “Aspects of the Topic Structure of Fox Narratives: Proximate Shifts and the Use of Overt and Inflectional NPs” (317-340) [An analysis of the function of the proximate-obviative distinction in Alfred Kiyana’s Fox narratives, with particular attention to what happens when a new proximate referent is introduced in discourse.]

M. Dale Kinkade, “Sorting Out Third Persons in Salishan Discourse” (341-360) [At least 6 Salishan languages distin-
guish a “topical” object from a plain object. The former—marked by distinctive affixes—is used when the topic (usually the subject or agent) is shifted onto the patient role.

Marianne Mithun, “Third-Person Reference and the Function of Pronouns in Central Pomo Natural Speech” (361-376) [C. Pomo has a 3-way contrast in 3rd person forms: full noun phrases for new referents; zero marking for referents already “within focal consciousness”; and demonstratives to draw old referents back into focal consciousness. In addition, “emphathetic” (logophoric) pronouns “present ideas from the point of view of a third-person referent.”]

Mary Catherine O’Connor, “Third-Person Reference in Northern Pomo Conversation: The Indexing of Discourse Genre and Social Relations” (377-409) [The N. Pomo “demonstrative of derogation” connotes “derision and disgust.” Avoidance of kinterms can also be seen as a referential choice in some discourses, indicating a negative affect between speaker and referent.]

Laurel J. Watkins, “Noun Phrase versus Zero in Kiowa Discourse” (410-426) [Kiowa evidence indicates that the notion that “singing out one NP as central to the narrative is a universal of discourse” may need to be enriched with considerations of stylistic and thematic structure.]

Other Contributions:
Karl V. Teeter, “Peter Lewis Paul (1902-1989)” (427) [Obituary of an Eastern Algonquian informant.]

Thom Hess, “A Note on Nitinaht Numerals” (427-431) [The Nitinaht decimal system is probably an innovation (the older system having been vigesimal), reflecting a period of close contact with Salishan groups.]

Howard Berman, “New Algonquian-Ritwan Cognate Sets” (431-434) [Twelve cognate sets for Algonquian-Yukon-Wiyot that have not appeared in print before now.]

Journal of Biogeography [Blackwell Scientific Publications Ltd, Osney Mead, Oxford OX2 OX2, UK]

17.2 (March 1990):
Richard A. Rogers, Larry D. Martin & T. Dale Nicklas, “Ice-Age Geography and the Distribution of Native North American Languages” (131-143) [A number of modern native North American language families have distributions remarkably similar to those of the biogeographic zones that existed during the last (Wisconsinan) glaciation. Glacial ice appears to have been an important isolating agent, leading to linguistic divergence.]


LXXIV (1988):
Susan Golla, “A Tale of Two Chiefs: Nootkan Narrative and the Ideology of Chieflship” (107-123) [A critique of Swadesh’s attempts to extract ethnographic information from Sapir’s Nootka texts. G provides a new translation of one of these texts along with a more culturally sensitive exegesis.]

LXXV (1989):
Colin Scott, “Knowledge Construction Among Cree Hunters: Metaphors and Literal Understanding” (193-208) [An examination of Cree hunting knowledge, with attention to the interrelationship of practical experience and semiotic models.]

Natural Language & Linguistic Theory [Kluwer Academic Publishers, PO Box 322, 3300 AH Dordrecht, NETHERLANDS, or PO Box 358, Accord Station, Hingham, MA 02018]

8.2 (May 1990):
Morris Halle, “Respecting Metrical Structure” (149-176) [In some languages—e.g. Winnebago—foot boundaries may occur inside syllables that have more than one stress-bearing element, whereas in other languages—e.g. Yupik Eskimo among others—syllable-internal foot boundaries are not allowed. A theoretical framework is developed to account for this type of variability, illustrated by an examination of stress assignment in Yupik dialects.]

Northwest Anthropological Research Notes [Laboratory of Anthropology, U of Idaho, Moscow, ID 83841]

22.2 (1988):
William J. Samarin, “Jargonization before Chinook Jargon” (219-238) [Before and during the time when Chinook Jargon was created in the lower Columbia River area there was contact with native Americans all along the coast on the part of whites and their non-white workers. Jargonization must have characterized attempts to communicate with the coastal people, and a Nooka jargon probably arose at Friendly Cove. (For offprints, write the author at: Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ont. M4P 157, CANADA.)

Winak: Boletín Intercultural [U Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala, Apdo Postal 1911, 01901 Guatemala, GUATEMALA]

5.2 [Sept. 1989]:
Héctor Elíu Cifuentes, “Formación de Recursos Humanos en el Programa Nacional de Educación Bilingüe” (70-79) [Organization of the Guatemalan national bilingual education program.]

Fernando Peñalosa, “El Aspecto y el Tiempo en las Lenguas Q’anjob’alanas” (80-92) [A text-based study of tense/aspect markers in the Kanjobal languages.]

Julia B. Richards, “La Persistencia de la Identidad Étnica: Reflexiones sobre Procesos Históricos y Lingüísticos” (93-107) [Language and power.]

M. Paul Lewis, Peliz Pacajo & Reginald Willems, “El Uso de K’iche’ en las Radiodifusiones” (108-128) [Differential use of Spanish and K’iche’ in radio programming.]
Word  [International Linguistic Association, c/o Dr. T. S. Beardsley, Jr., Hispanic Society of America, 613 W. 155 St., New York, NY 10032]

41.1 (April 1990):
Carol A. Klee, “Spanish-Quechua Language Contact: The Clitic Pronoun System in Andean Spanish” (35-46)  [Andean Spanish, a contact dialect between Quechua and Spanish, has several interlanguage features, including simplification of the 3rd person clitic system.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Compiled from Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), volume 50(12) through 51(3), June - September 1990.

Broyles, Julie Anne, Ph.D., U. of Washington, 1989. The Politics of Heritage: Native American Museums and the Maintenance of Ethnic Boundaries on the Contemporary Northwest Coast. 272 pp. [A comparative examination of the exhibit and interpretive content of the Makah Cultural & Research Center (Neah Bay, WA) and the Suquamish Museum (Suquamish, WA). Each expresses an “identity configuration” which collectively characterizes the people of the community. Symbols of a “perceived past” are projected as the essence of the group’s distinctiveness and help to secure its survival within a pluralistic North American society. DAI 50(12): 3997-A.] [Order # DA 9013788]

Cummings, Elizabeth A., Ph.D., Rice U., 1989. Dissolving Classifications: Rethinking Linguistic Typology. 211 pp. [A probing of the “epistemological interface” between the three traditional approaches to linguistic classification—denominal, typological, and genealogical—with special reference to two American Indian languages with (rare) OS word order: Hixkaryana (Carib) and Tzotzil (Mayan). Using a “psychological-functional” approach to discourse, C. argues that the syntactic order is less important in these languages than is their functional “rhem-the” and psychological “diffuse-focused” structures. C. concludes that traditional classificatory procedures “principally give insight into the self of Western culture and into its dominant mode of thought.” DAI 50(12): 3933-A.] [Order # DA 9012793]

Downer, Alan S., Ph.D., U. of Missouri-Columbia, 1989. Anthropology, Historic Preservation and the Navajo: A Case Study in Cultural Resource Management. 273 pp. [Navajos, asked to identify places worthy of preservation, named 161 specific sites, many of them of religious significance or connected with mythical origins and oral tradition. D. develops a concept of “traditional history”—i.e., explanation of the origins of a society in its own terms. DAI 51(2): 542-A.] [Order # DA 9019630]

LEARNING AIDS

A list of published and “semi-published” teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages was printed in the September 1988 SSILA Newsletter, and additions and updates have appeared in subsequent issues. Further contributions are most welcome. A printout of all Learning Aids information to date is available from the Editor for $2.

Iroquoian languages

Catalogues of publications of Iroquoian interest, including books and teaching materials, are available from: Woodland Cultural Centre, P.O. Box 1506, 184 Mohawk St., Brantford, Ontario N3T 5V6, CANADA; Kanien’kehaka Raotitiokwa Cultural Center, Postal Box 1988, Kahnawake, Quebec J0L 1B0, CANADA; and Cherokee National Historical Society, P.O. Box 5-15, Tahlequah, OK 74465.

Lakota

The bookstore of Sinte Gleska College (on the Rosebud Sioux Reservation) sells a wide range of books, tapes, and other materials on Lakota culture and language. Their 1990 catalogue lists, among other items, an Everyday Lakota Dictionary ($5) and accompanying tape ($4.25); Lakota Language Cassette Tapes (15 lessons, $50) and accompanying books ($11.47); and a Lakota Ceremonial Song Tape Set ($15). Classics like the Boas/Deloria Dakota Texts are also available. For an order form, write: Sinte Gleska College Bookstore, P.O. Box 8, Hwy 18, Mission, SD 57555.
Micmac

The Micmac Language Program of the Native Council of Nova Scotia has published a series of workbooks with accompanying “audio components” on cassette tapes. Published to date are: 1. Wliessuk Níkmaq Aqq Nítapk (workbook, 125 pp.; 3 cassette tapes, 90 min. each.); 2. Nenajik Níkmaq Aqq Nítapk Metabulotijik (workbook, 129 pp.; 2 cassette tapes, 90 min. each); 3. Teliwit Aqq Elulut Wen (workbook, 163 pp.; 2 cassette tapes, 90 min. each); 4. Ta'n Tel-Mil-Lukutijíj Kikmanaq Aqq Kitapeknag (workbook, 179 pp.; 3 cassette tapes, 90 min. each); Ta’n Tel-Mil-Lukutijíj Kikmanaq Aqq Kitapeknag - 2 (workbook, 179 pp.; 3 cassette tapes, 90 min. each); Ta’n Tel-Mil-Lukutijíj Kikmanaq Aqq Kitapeknag - 3 (workbook, 179 pp.; 3 cassette tapes, 90 min. each). Each workbook is $15 and each audio component $10 (Canadian dollars). A Micmac Map of Nova Scotia is also available for $8, and T-shirts promoting the program for $10 ($7.50 for children). A video project is under way. Order from: N. C. N. S. Micmac Language Program, P.O. Box 1320, Truro, Nova Scotia B2N 5N2, CANADA (902 895-1523). Checks should be in Canadian dollars or the exchange equivalent and made payable to “Micmac Language Program.”

Miwok

Title VII support for the Northern Sierra Miwok Language Program [Learning Aids, Sept. 1988] has been terminated, but teaching and curriculum development efforts continue (see Brian Bibby, “Preserving the Miwok Language: A Grassroots Effort,” News From Native California 4(3), Spring 1990, p. 46). Work has recently focused on self-teaching methods, including use of the Language Master machine. To inquire about currently available materials, write: Northern Sierra Miwok Language Program, 782 Woodside East #12, Sacramento, CA 95825.

Navajo

The most widely used textbook for Navajo is Irvy Goosenn, Navajo Made Easier: A Course in Conversational Navajo (revised edition, 1977). It is available for $12.95 from Northland Press, P.O. Box N, 2900 N. Fort Valley Road, Flagstaff, AZ 86002. A set of three audio tapes to accompany Goosenn’s textbook can be purchased for $12.95 plus postage and handling from: Jean & Trox Supply Co., Inc., 1922 N. 4th St., Flagstaff, AZ 86004 (602 526-3806). The Navajo Language Institute’s Diné Bizaad Bee Na’adoz: A Navajo Language Literacy and Grammar Text (1986), principally written by Paul R. Platero, is intended to teach young Navajos to read and write their language and to acquaint them with Navajo grammar. Copies can be obtained from the Navajo Academy, 1200 West Apache, Farmington, NM 87401 (505 326-6571); the list price is $20. Tapes may also be available; inquire.

NEW MEMBERS/New Addresses

[The Society’s Membership Directory appears every two years, the most recent edition being February, 1990. The Newsletter lists new members and changes of address every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue.]

New Members (July 1 to Sept. 30, 1990)

Anderton, Alice 1106 S. Orchard, Stillwater, OK 74074
Aronoff, Mark Dept. of Linguistics, SUNY-Stony Brook, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4376 (maronoff@stb.csoe-mail.bitnet)
Brightman, Robert Anthropology, Reed College, Portland, OR 97202
Brodslow, Ellen Dept. of Linguistics, SUNY-Stony Brook, Stony Brook,
NY 11794-4376 (brodslow@stb.csoe-mail.bitnet)
Brown, Penelope Projekgruppe Kognitive Anthropologie, Max-Planck-Gesellschaft, Fraunstr. 6, 1000 Berlin 45, GERMANY
Carter, Colin General Delivery, Telegraph Creek, BC V0J 2W0 CANADA
Czankowska-Higgins, Ewa Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5 CANADA
Dube, Greg 968 Page St. #6, San Francisco, CA 94117
Golluscio, Lucia A. C.I.C.E., Instituto Torcuato Di Tella, Corrientes 2835,
Cuerpo "A" 1º B, 1193 Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA
Lincoln, Neville J. Linguistics Dept., Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, BC
V5A 1S6 CANADA
Moore, John H. Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK
73019
Nuckolls, Janis B. Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies, Indiana
Univ., 313 N. Jordan Ave., Bloomington, IN 47405
Pullum, Geoffrey K. Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences,
202 Juniper Serra Blvd., Stanford, CA 94305
Scherzer, Joel Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Texas-Austin, Austin, TX
78712-1086
Wilkins, David P. Dept. of Linguistics, 685 Baldy Hall, SUNY-Buffalo,
Buffalo, NY 14260

New Addresses (since July 1, 1990)

Armagoit, James L. 2426 Carpenter St., Mt. Vernon, WA 98273
Barnes, Monica 377 Rector Pl. #11-J, New York, NY 10280
Bell, Amelia Rector 35 Thayer St., Rochester, NY 14607
Canadian Museums of Civilization, Library P.O. Box 3100, Station B,
Hull, Quebec J8X 4H2 CANADA
Darnell, Regna Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Western Ontario, London,
ONT N6A 2C5 CANADA
Fehnerau, H. W. Canadian Bible Society, 150 Edna St., Kitchener, ONT
N2H 2S1 CANADA
Gerlts, Donna B. Linguistics Dept., Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby, BC V5A
1S6 CANADA
Gordon, Lynn M. Dept. of English, Washington State Univ., Pullman, WA
99164-5020
Graczyk, Rev. St. Louis Mission, Pryor, MT 59066
Gulle, Timothy c/o Div. of English & Applied Linguistics, Univ. of Guam,
UOG Station, Mangilao, Guam, USA 96923
Iuziti-Mitchell, Roy D. P.O. Box 87, Quinagak, AK 99655-0087
Jones, Constance 35 Gray St., Amherst, MA 01002-2103
Knowles-Berry, Susan M. 12618 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685
Kroeker, Paul Linguistics, Reed College, 3203 SE Woodstock Blvd.,
Portland, OR 97202
Martin, Jack Program in Linguistics, 1076 Frieze Bldg., Univ. of Michigan,
Ann Arbor, MI 48109
McLaughlin, Daniel 374 J St., Salt Lake City, UT 84103
Nemer, Julie F. 9555 SW Hall Blvd. #17, Tigard, OR 97222
O’Connor, M. Catherine SED, Boston Univ., 605 Commonwealth Ave.,
Boston, MA 02215

COMPUTER USERS’ CORNER

[There were no submissions to the Corner this quarter. The Editor would like to renew his call for a ComputerSpeak-literate volunteer to assist him in keeping the Corner going.]
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. Next meeting (tentative): UC-Santa Cruz, late June or early July, 1991. Contact: Leslie Saxon, Dept of Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5 CANADA.

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. $4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, PO Box 600, 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 90011, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120.

Journal of Navajo Education. Interdisciplinary journal published three times annually devoted to the understanding of social, political, historical, linguistic, and cultural dimensions of Navajo schooling. $15/year for individuals, $25/year for institutions. Editor: Daniel McLaughlin, Dept of Educational Studies, U of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112.


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. Therrien, Dept d’anthropologie, U Laval, Quebec, Canada G1K 7P4.

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1990 meeting will be held at the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, IL, Oct. 26-28. For information contact: Amy Dahlstrom, Dept of Linguistics, U of Chicago, 1010 E. 59th St, Chicago, IL 60637.

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 18-20 (1986-88) are $20 each. Write: William Cowan, Dept 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. The 1991 meeting will be held in early July at UC-Santa Cruz. Contact: William Shipley, Stevenson College, UC-Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz, CA 95064.


News From Native California. Newsletter for and about California Indians. Carries articles and other features on anthropological and linguistic topics, among others. Four issues/year. $15.95/year. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST


SOUTHWEST/MEXICO


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

Foundation for Mixtec Studies, Inc. Non-profit educational foundation sponsoring publications, symposia, etc. Contact: Nancy P. Troike, FMS, 5800 Lookout Mt., Austin, TX 78731.

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in late June or early July, usually annually. The XII Taller met in Cobán, Guatemala, June 25-28, 1990 [see News from Regional Groups, this issue]. A 1991 Taller is tentatively scheduled to be held in Rabinal. Contact: Susan Knowles-Berry, 12615 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685.

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

Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing/Texas Maya Meetings. An annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. 1990 meetings: March 8-17. For further information, and copies of this year's Workbook, write: Peter Keeler, Dept of Art, U of Texas, Austin, TX 78712; or call and leave a message at: 512-471-6292.

Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. $3.50/year to US, Canada and Mexico ($6 elsewhere). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 12615 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685. Make checks payable to the editor.


CENTRAL AMERICA


SOUTH AMERICA


The Aymara Foundation. Assists literacy programs in Peru and Bolivia. Membership $20/year (students $10). Address: c/o Dr. Andrew Miracle, 2440 Winton Terrace East, Fort Worth, TX 76109.

Boletín de Lingüística. Venezuelan journal, publishing papers on indigenous languages and on Spanish. $5 (US)year (2 issues). Contact: Jorge C. Mostony or Victor Goila, Apdo Postal 47-631, Caracas 1041-A, Caracas, Venezuela.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Indian Literatures Association (LAILA/ALILA). Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. The 1991 Symposium will be held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, June 4-11. For information, contact: Prof. Richard N. Lurton, School of Arts & Sciences, Western New England College, 1215 Whitney Rd, Springfield, MA 01119 (213 535-1524).