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

NEWSLETTER X:4

January 1992

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SSILA BUSINESS

Results of 1991 Elections ....................................... 15
The Secretary-Treasurer received 145 ballots by the announced deadline. Elected were: Marianne Mithun, Vice President (1992) and President-Elect for 1993; Yolanda Lassma, Member at Large of the Regional Associate Committee (1992-94); Victor Golla, Secretary-Treasurer (1992); and Leanne Hinton, Member of the Nominating Committee (1992-94).

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting, Chicago, November 22, 1991

The meeting was called to order at 5:37 pm by President Michael E. Esteves. Approximately 80 members were in attendance.

The Secretary called upon several persons to make announcements:

• Catherine Callaghan (Immediate Past President) announced that the SSILA 1991 had been won by Rev. Randolph Graczyk for his dissertation manuscript, Incorporation andCLASSIFICATION in Cree Morphology. Prof. Callaghan noted that “very high marks” were to Amy Miller for her dissertation, A Grammar of Jawi Diquage. [See SSILA Book Awards below.]
• Odette Craig (Chair of the 1991 Travel Award) introduced Dr. Alexander Y. Alkonvald-Angstam, recipient of this year’s Travel Award. The award enabled Dr. Alkonvald-Angstam to attend the Chicago meeting and present a paper entitled “Neon Classification Systems in Maripan Arawakan.”
• Victor Golla (Secretary-Treasurer) read the results of the 1991 ballot. The newly-elected officers were Marianne Mithun (Vice-President and President-Elect) and Yolanda Lassma (Member at Large of the Executive Committee). Victor Golla was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Leanne Hinton was elected to the Nominating Committee.

The Secretary-Treasurer then presented his annual financial report (summarized below).

Financial Summary: 11/15/90 - 11/15/91

Treasury Balance as of Nov. 15, 1990 .................. $1,261.63

Income for 1990-91:
Membership dues: .......................... $3,650.36
Institutional subscriptions to Newsletter: .......... 361.50
Contributions, interest, and other income: .......... 1,942.72
Total Income: ........................................ 8,654.58

Expenses for 1990-91:
Printing and mailing of Newsletter: .............. $5,735.72
Printing & mailing of CALL: .................. 403.97
Fees for annual business meeting: .............. 100.00
SSILA Travel Award: ............................ 1,200.00
Reimbursement of postage, phone expenses of Book Award Committee, etc.: .......... 385.13
Miscellaneous expenses: .......................... 480.84
Total Expenses: .................................... 8,305.66
Surplus/Deficit ........................................ 348.92

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The Secretary-Treasurer noted that the Society had 644 members on Nov. 15, 1991, an increase of 47 during the past year. Of these, 448 resided in the USA, 84 in Canada, and 112 in other countries. A total of 709 issues of the latest SSILA Newsletter (X:3, Oct. 1991) were mailed. In addition Languages. As SSILA moves into 1992, CALL shows healthy diversity and intellectual depth, and the Society grapples with such important issues as language death and the need for salvage linguistics, the ethics of fieldwork in Third World countries, and the need to empower native speakers.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:10 pm.

SSILA Book Awards

The 1991 SSILA Award Committee (chaired by past President Catherine A. Callaghan) announced at the Annual Business Meeting that this year’s award for “the unpublished work of a junior scholar that most significantly contributes to our knowledge of the indigenous languages of the Americas” was won by Rev. Randolph Graczyk of St. Charles Seminary, Pryor, Montana, for his UCSF dissertation, Incorporation and Classification in Crean Morphology. Following the policy established last year, SSILA will forward Father Graczyk’s manuscript to the University of Utah Press with the Society’s recommendation that it be published in the “Indigenous Languages of the Americas” series. The Committee also awarded Honorable Mention to Amy Miller for her dissertation, A Grammar of Jawi Diquage. Dr. Miller’s manuscript will also be forwarded to the University of Utah Press.

The 1990 SSILA Award-winning manuscript, Studies in Siberian Tup & Estako, by Willem De Reuse, has been formally accepted by the University of Utah Press and is scheduled for publication early in 1993.

SSILA solicits submissions from junior scholars for the 1992 SSILA Award. Submissions should be monographs (dissertations are especially welcome) or other works reflecting substantial effort (such as dictionaries or collections of texts). Scholars with or without academic affiliation are encouraged to submit their work, but holders of tenure-track positions are ineligible. A clean copy of the manuscript should be submitted, together with a short letter describing the circumstances of the work. The award will be selected by a subcommittee of the 1992 Executive Committee under the chairmanship of the immediate Past President. Although the award series no stipend, the winning manuscript will be submitted to SSILA by the University of Utah Press for publication in the SSILA-sponsored series, Indigenous Languages of the Americas. Address all submissions or inquiries to: Prof. Michael E. Krauss, SSILA Book Award, ANLC, Box 900111, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99707-0120. To be eligible for the 1992 award, manuscripts must be received by April 1, 1992.

SSILA Travel Award for 1992 is given to Jill Brody, Chair (Louisiana State Univ.), Collete C. Craig (Leroy, of Oregon), and Robert D. Van Valin (SUNY-Buffalo).

1992 Membership Directory Ready

The 1992 edition of the SSILA Membership Directory will be ready for distribution later this month (January 1992) and will be mailed to all members of the Society together with information on the 1992 Conference on American Indian Languages.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Little More on El Quétel

Oct. 20, 1991

Here is a postscript to my earlier correspondence on the name of this bird ["In Quest of El Quetel", SSILA Newsletter X:3, Oct. 1991, p.3]. The word is also attested in the Chichua language of Sonora; the Yaqat is used in the form quetel (Eustaquio Buitla, Arte de la lengua nahua, Mexico, 1890), and the Mayo in the form quetel (Howard & Elizabeth Collett, Vocabulary map, Mexico, 1891). Since Sonora is almost certainly the Spanish word as being used in Central Mexico, it seems likely that the Chichua form is borrowed from Spanish, rather than the reverse.

William Bright
1625 Mariposa Ave, Boulder, CO 80303

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to those sent to members, 26 went to libraries or other institutions and 39 were distributed on a complimentary or exchange basis.

The President then asked the Secretary-Treasurer to report on the reorganization of the Travel Committee.

This committee was created by resolution at the November 1988 Annual Meeting, with John Brody (Chair, Jill Brody, Terry Kasnoff, Patricia Kwaschka, and Tom Smith-Stark. However, the mechanism for carrying out the annual meeting was provided at that time. In November 1989, the Executive Committee chose to renew the Travel Committee without change. In November 1990, it is intended to leave the group, and resolved to devise a formal procedure for rotating members off the committee and adding new ones.

In its meeting Thursday night, the Executive Committee decided to propose that the Travel Committee be reduced in size to three members, one member to be replaced each year. The members of the committees would include two holdovers from the 1991 committee, with a new third member, all to be appointed by the incoming President. One of the holdovers would be approved for reappointment provided that the new 1992 committee would serve two years (1992-93) and be in charge in 1993; the new member would serve three years (1992-94) and be in charge in 1994.

Following the presentation, a motion was called for to approve this restructuring. It was made and seconded, and passed unanimously on a voice vote. (Subsequently, incoming President William Jacobson announced that the Travel Committee for 1992 would consist of Jill Brody (chair), Collette Craig, and Robert Van Vliet. See also Travel Award for 1992 below.)

The President then took up the matter of the future of the Conference on Native American Languages and the concomitant question of where that conference would be held.

Although the relationship between the CAIL and the American Anthropological Association’s annual meeting was very tenuous this year, a number of questions remain unresolved and the AAA wishes to have a formal agreement with SILLA before next December. The incoming President and Executive Committee commit to the possibility of preparing a proposal and of seeing that negotiations are completed during 1992. To do this successfully, it will be necessary to have the opinion of the general membership about the options for CAIL. A number of views were eloquently expressed at last year’s Business Meeting, and during the year in the “CAIL Forum” section of the SILLANewsletter, but the Executive Committee regrets that a more representative survey of opinion is needed. To this end, the Secretary-Treasurer has been instructed to prepare a “CAIL Survey” to be sent out with the 1992 dues statement and the January SILLA Newsletter.

The President spoke briefly about the Society’s relations with two other organizations, the Linguistic Society of America and the Native American Language Association. He noted that there had been some very generous offers from the LSA regarding joint meetings and other cooperative ventures. Until the CAIL issue is resolved, the Executive Committee intends to pursue these possibilities only tentatively, possibly through organizing a session at the January 1993 LSA meetings (in Los Angeles). As for NAL, the President said that they were meeting last Friday in Prince George, BC, said he “knew only a feeling of frustration, even alienation” on the part of NALI members over the “inaccessibility” of academic linguists. The President said that he felt it was up to SILLA to establish regular, official contact with this very important group (an estimated 1,200 people attended the Prince George meeeting). (Subsequently, incoming President William Jacobson appointed Akira Yamamoto to be the SILLA Delegate to NALI.)

The President then asked if there was any New Business.

I am very sorry that my name was not included as one of the co-authors of the paper “Lexicostatistical Analysis of Majapiru American Languages of Alto Rio Negro: A Tentative Approach” (SILLA Newsletter X:3 (October 1991), p. 8, “News From Regional Groups: Lowland South America”). Could you print this erratum in the next issue?

Rosa Carlos Weber 404, Rio Negrito, SC, BRAZIL

Hypotheses Being Evaluated

Nov. 9, 1991

There was a comment in the July 1991 SILLANewsletter (“Media Watch”, p. 12) about the joint letter that Eric Hamp and I wrote to the Scientific American about Norström and Starmach: The Scientific American made a huge mistake in evaluating the evidence for these hypotheses. I am happy to report that we have started. I expect some results to be available for the International Congress of Linguists in Paris this year, at which there will be a panel on Language in Prehistory.

Alexsander Manaster Ramer
Computer Science Dept., Wayne State Univ., Detroit, MI 48202

Another Dunbar

Dec. 6, 1991

Thank you very much for the October Newsletter...I was fascinated to read about the Dunbars, as many Anglos call them. My own surname comes from Ansbach, Germany, where I am told it means Dunbar. We know very little about Gram’s “Dunbar” roots (she passed away in 1986), only that her father was Scotch and he was a Dunbar. We consider ourselves Pozzevuszt (“our”/we). I teach Ojibwe at Saunders Secondary School here in London.

Marcia F. Simun
R.R. No. 2, Forest, Ontario N0N 1J0, CANADA

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Bill to Implement Language Act introduced in U.S. Congress

Two bills have recently been introduced in the U.S. Senate to “implement the goals enunciated in the Native American Languages Act that was passed by Congress in 1990. S.1595, introduced by Sen. Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska), would establish a grant program for Alaska Native languages (with an appropriation of $2.5 million per year authorized); S. 2044, introduced by Sen. Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii), would establish a similar program for all Native American languages. Under these bills, tribal governments and other Native American organizations could apply for grants to establish native-language training programs (including community language programs, programs to train teachers to teach, and training programs in TV or radio broadcasting); to develop, print, and disseminate materials; to compile "oral testimony to record or preserve Native American languages", and even to construct "centers for the preservation and enhancement of Native American languages."

Michael Krauss, who has been working with Sen. Markwonski on the Alaska bill, says that "passing Senate is the easiest step" (the Murkowski bill has in fact already passed). Then there is the House and, then hardest of all (especially if the Senate passes it), the effect of all of the Native American language programs is passed after Congress and (as well will be) passing the appropriations themselves through the House and Senate. (The present bills are only authorizations, not actually funding bills.) Despite these future expectations are high. Sen. Inouye joined in his remarks on introducing the bill, "I am hopeful that this bill will be enacted during the 102nd Congress, in order that funding can be made available for Native American language programs before 1992 draws to a close." (For the full text of Sen. Inouye’s remarks see "Review and Comment" below.)

SILLA will keep a close watch on this legislation. Readers of the SILLA Newsletter who would like to lend their active support are urged to contact Michael Krauss (Alaska Native Language Center, Box 90011, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120: (907) 474-6588).

Canadian Legislation Urged

At the 1992 Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages, held at the Univ. of British Columbia last August, a resolution was adopted that appealed to the Canadian governments to protect aboriginal language rights. The text is as follows:

The 26th Annual International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages held in Canada at the University of British Columbia (more than 50% of all Aboriginal languages of Canada are spoken in British Columbia), August 17-19, 1991, respectfully urges the governments of British Columbia to institute a formal policy of protecting and promoting the Aboriginal languages of British Columbia. Aboriginal languages in Canada are in a great danger of rapid decline and total disappearance. We strongly encourage the Governments of Canada and the Parliament of Canada and its Provinces to urgently adopt adequate measures to redress this situation. (Commence. We respectfully indicate that measures of protecting and promoting Native American languages have been advocated by the Congress of the United States of America in October of 1990 as well as by several Latin American countries.)

The motion to adopt this resolution was submitted by G. Buchholz, and seconded by B. Galloway and A. Mattina

Reauthorization of Language Program: Provision of Voting Rights Act

The language assistance provision of the U.S. Voting Rights Act (252) will expire next August unless Congress reauthorizes it. This provision, which is a 1972 amendment to Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act, requires certain counties to provide language assistance in Native American languages, without which many Indian people would be unable to cast informed votes. Reauthorization legislation will
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Travel Award for 1992

The 31st meeting of the Conference on American Indian Languages (CAIL) will be held as part of the 11th Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association in San Francisco, California, December 2 - 6, 1992. As in past years, SSILA intends to award at least $500.00 to one or more individuals to enable them to attend the 1992 CAIL. The Travel Award Committee will use the following criteria in selecting the recipient(s):

- The award should be an individual who will profit from and conribute to the CAIL, through reporting on research that they have done. Preference will be given to scholars who reside in countries with currency exchange problems, and to students in North America who lack access to travel funds from institutions.
- The award should be a member of SSILA (or may apply to SSILA concurrently with applying for the Travel Award), but need not be a member of the American Anthropological Association.
- The award preferably should deliver a paper in English. The paper may be presented in Spanish, Portuguese, or French if written in English, except that English language is available for distribution. (The purpose of the travel award is to make the awardee’s work known to a wide audience as possible.)

Applicants for a Travel Award should follow the regular procedures for submitting an abstract to the Conference on American Indian Languages. Instructions and forms for doing this will be sent to all SSILA members in January (non-members should ask to be placed on the mailing list), and submissions will be due in March. In addition, Travel Award applicants should supply: (1) a curriculum vitae; (2) a short letter explaining why the applicant is seeking a Travel Award and what benefit he/she will derive from attendance at the CAIL; (3) an indication of the amount of money the applicant needs to cover airfare and other travel costs; and (4) the names of two references, with addresses and telephone numbers. These materials should be sent to the CAIL Organizer: William H. Jacobsen, Jr., Dept. of English, Univ. of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557, USA. All materials must be due in Jacobsen’s hands by March 13.

The SSILA Travel Award Committee for 1992 is: Jill Broody, Chair (Louisiana State Univ.), Collete C. Craig (Sierig, of Oregon), and Robert D. Van Valin (SUNY-Buffalo).

1992 Membership Directory Ready

The 1992 edition of the SSILA Membership Directory will be ready for distribution later this month (January 1992) and will be mailed to all members of the Society together with information on the 1992 Conference on American Indian Languages.

CORRESPONDENCE

A Little More on El Quiste

Oct. 20, 1991

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William Brigit
1625 Mariposa Ave., Boulder, CO 80305
President Jacobsen appointed Akira Yamamoto to be the SSILA Delegate to NALJ. The President then asked if there was any New Business. Wick Miller introduced Jeff Grotewohl, representing the University of Utah Press. Mr. Grotewohl spoke about the series that the press has recently inaugurated in collaboration with SSILA, tentatively titled "Indigenous Languages of the Americas." Judith Irvine and Richard Bauman, outgoing and incoming Presidents, respectively, of the Society for Linguistic Anthropology, each briefly addressed the meeting. Both expressed their delight that SSILA and the CALL can continue to be associated with the AAA annual meeting, and pledged to do whatever they could to help maintain this relationship.

Akira Yamamoto announced that federal funding has recently been obtained in Oklahoma for a 3-year teacher-training program to make Title VII Indian bilingual projects throughout the state. The project now connecting linguists who might want to help (for small stipends). The 1992 international congress will be May 26 to July 1. [See SSILA Newsletter X3, October 1991, p. 46.]

Jean Bzik brought to the attention of the meeting a memorandum from the Native American Rights Fund regarding the reauthorization of the Language Assistance provision of the Voting Rights Act. [See News & Announcements below.]

Alice Anderton, speaking for herself and Morris Foster, described the new program for teaching American Indian languages at the University of Oklahoma. Currently being offered are Creek, Choctaw, Kiowa, Comanche, and Lakhota.

There being no further business, President Kraus declared the meeting closed. It was agreed to elect Darner, as no additional nominations were received. We know very little about Gram's 'Dauhar' roots (she passed away in 1968), only that her father was Scottish and her mother was a Dammer. We consider ourselves Patwastilo/Ojibwe. I teach Ojibwe at Saunders Secondary School here in London. Marcia F. Sinum R.R. No. 2, Forest, Ontario N0J 1R0, Canada

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

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SSILA will keep a close watch on this legislation. Readers of the SSILA Newsletter who would like to keep their association active are urged to contact Michael Krauss (Alaska Native Language Center, Box 90011, Univ, of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120). (907) 474-6388.

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The motion to adopt this resolution was submitted by G. Buch- holtz, and seconded by B. Galloway and A. Mattina

Reauthorisation of Language Program Provision of Voting Rights Act

The language assistance provision of the U.S. Voting Rights Act (E255) will expire next August unless Congress reauthorises it. This provision was adopted in 1970 to help certain counties to provide language assistance in Native American languages, without which many Indian people would be unable to cast informed votes. Reauthorisation legislation will
be introduced in the House and Senate early this year, with hearings probably scheduled in February or March. The Native American Rights Fund (NARF) has opposed this legislation, but it anticipates a fight. Strong opposition is expected from organizations who believe that English should be the official language of the United States. NARF, and all others who believe in the importance of $203, needs to convince the appropriate Congressional subcommittees that the provision would be unauthorized and, if possible, strengthened by giving Indian language speakers the alternative to use reservations (or the equivalents) as the operative geographic units. For further information on this legislation, and on how linguists might best express their support, contact an NARF student (address: Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721; (602) 621-9424); or call Peg Rogers at NARF, (202) 785-4166.

Kiowa Scholar Receives Honorary Degree

Parker McKenzie, 94, a distinguished Kiowa linguist and longtime colleague of J. P. Harrington's, was given an honorary Doctorate by the University of Colorado last summer for his accomplishments as "citizen-scholar, tribal elder, historian, and respected authority on the language of the Kiowa." McKenzie was born in 1897 near Rainy Mountain and spoke no English until he was about ten years old. In 1918 he was a part-time informant for Harrington, and the two subsequently became good friends and co-workers. McKenzie supplied much of the data for Harrington's "Vocabulary of the Kiowa Language" (BAE Notes, 1926) and "Kiowa" (1939). McKenzie published a Popular Account of the Kiowa Indian Language (Monographs of the School of American Research 12), a phonetic alphabet invented by McKenzie. In recent years Parker McKenzie has worked closely with SSLLA member Laura Watkins, and they published A Grammar of Kiowa in 1994.

Another American Indian Issue Planted in Kansas Series

The editors of Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics intend to publish two numbers in Volume 17, 1992. For the first number, papers are welcome on all topics in linguistics and related disciplines. Continuing a tradition now over a decade old, the second number will be devoted especially to papers dealing with the native languages of the American. Since KWPL is a working papers series, publication as it does not preclude later publications elsewhere. Submissions should be in good readable form (double or 1.5 spaced), not necessarily final copies. Papers should be sent to: Editors, KWPL, Linguistics Dept, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. The deadline is February 10, 1992.

Call for Papers on American Indian Literatures

One of our sister societies, the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), plans to continue five sessions at this year's conference of the American Literature Association (San Diego, CA, May 28-31). Two of the proposed session topics may be of special interest to members of SSLLA: (1) Draft Literatures in the Precolumbian Period: Creation, Preservation, or Impossible Dream? and (2) Community, Classroom and Library: Experiences with Native American Literature Inside and Outside of Academe. For the second of these sessions, "experiences" might include fieldwork, teaching community organizing, or encounters with institutional and tribal politics.) The program chair for these sessions, Toby Lang, writes that "there is a need to involve the linguistic and the literary studies community will realize that they have a lot to say to each other, and giving papers at each other's conferences would be a way to start." To propose a paper, or for further information on this session, contact an ASAIL member at: 1102 N. 46th St, Seattle, WA 98103; (206) 633-4270. Deadline for submissions is February 15.

American Indian Linguistics at LSA Meeting

The preliminary program of the 1992 Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (Philadelphia, PA, January 9-12) lists 192 papers, of which seven are concerned with specific American Indian languages. These are: Anthony C. Woodbury, "Utecerans-Flonology and the Prosodic Hierarchy: A Case from Nuitavik Yupik"; Jack Martin, "Muskgowen Evidence for Expanding the INFL Node"; Paul Koecher, "Predilection Remarks on the Syntax of Quinlanism in Thompson Salsal"; Philip S. Leucard, "Inflection inside Derivation in Posaquemian"; Dan Bates & Barry F. Carlson, "Transparency Junketionism in the "Spokan" Language"; Lee S. Bickmore & George A. Broadwell, "The Murmuric Tier Hypothesis and Tone Linking in Sierra Juarez Zapotec"; and Danielle Cry, "Quis Rules and Quis Stair: The Grammaticalization of a Definite Article in Montagnais Cre." All sessions will take place in the Franklin Plaza Hotel. The American Dialect Society, the North American Association for "The History and Languages of North America" (ANLAH), and the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics will be meeting in conjunction with the LSA.

Conference on Reckoning Linguistic Relativity

A symposium on Reckoning Linguistic Relativity was held in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, May 3-11, 1991, supported by the Wenner- Gren Foundation and co-chaired by John J. Gumperz (UC-Berkeley) and Stephen C. Levinson (ANLAH Group, Max Planck Institute, Nijmegen). The purpose of the symposium was to "build an arch" between the clastic Homboldto/Whorfian interests of linguistic determinism (which were "abruptly and entirely ended" in the Department of Linguistics at the University of Kansas) and the balanced consideration of "language use in sociopolitical perspective" that has recently begun to attract scholarly interest in anthropology and sociology. The symposium included discussions on various American Indian languages made up an important part of the symposium. This included papers on TeZaplan spatial semantics (Steven Levison and Penelope Brown), Yucatec dialects (William Hanks), and Na-Tonocan systematic bilingualism among Arawak and Tucanoan speakers in the Vaupeen basin (Elsa Gomez-Imberi); and the peris-
be introduced in the House and Senate early this year, with hearings probably scheduled in February or March. The Native American Rights Fund (NARF) - the primary organization for this legislation, but it anticipates a fight. Strong opposition is expected from organizations who believe that English should be the official language of the United States. NARF, and all other groups who believe in the importance of $203, needs to convince the appropriate Congressional subcommittees that the provision should be authorized and, if possible, strengthened by giving Indian language speakers the alternative to use reservations (or the equivalents) as the operative geographic units. For further information on this legislation, and on how linguistics might best express its support, contact an NARF member: at 1102 N. 46th St., Seattle, WA 98103; (206) 633-4270. Deadline for submission is February 15.

American Indian Linguistics at LSA Meeting

The preliminary program of the 1992 Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America (Philadelphia, PA, January 9-12) lists 192 papers, of which seven concern specifically with American Indian languages. These are: Anthony C. Woodbury, "Ute: Old English and the Prosodic Hierarchy: A Case from Nuuvin Yupik"; Jack Martin, "Muskegane Evidence for the Old English Node"; Paul Kneebone, "Prehistoric Remarks on the Syntax of Quantification in Thompson Salish"; Philip S. Leonard, "Infection inside Derivation in Puumamamadoyn"; Dana Bates & Barry F. Carlson, "Transposition of Juxtaposed inimical"; and Michael Gerber & George A. Broadwell, "The Murimche Tic Hypothesis and Tone Linking in Sierra Juarez Zapotec"; and Danielle Cyr, "Quoi Rules and Quo Rules". The Grammaticalization of a Definite Article in Montagnais Cree." All sessions will take place at the Franklin Plaza Hotel. The American Indian Societies 10: The American Indian Languages Association (AIAA) will present a session on "Language in American Indian Languages" (Saturday, 11:00 AM). The AIAA, in turn, will hold their annual business meeting on April 17, 1992. The National Conference on Language and Education, held at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. The deadline for submission is February 10, 1992.

Call for Papers on American Indian Literatures

One of our sister societies, the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures (ASAILA), plans to continue five sessions at this year's conference of the American Literature Association (San Diego, CA, May 28-31). Two of the proposed session topics may be of special interest to members of ASAILA:

(1) Oral Literatures in the Premodern Tradition: Creation, Preservation, or Impossible Dream? and (2) Community, Classroom, and Library: Experiences with Native American Literature Inside and Outside of Academe. (For the second of these sessions, "experiences" might include folklore, teaching community organizing, or encounters with institutional and tribal politics.) The program chair for these sessions, Toby Langon, writes that "The purpose is to share experiences and the literary studies community will realize that they have a lot to say to each other, and giving papers at each other's conferences would be a way to start." To propose a paper, or for further information on the sessions, contact Dick R. Miller, Department of English, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131.

Other American Indian Issues

The editors of Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics intend to publish two numbers in Volume 17, 1992. For the first number, papers are welcome on all topics in linguistics and related disciplines. Continuing a tradition now over a decade old, the second number will be devoted exclusively to papers dealing with the native languages of America. Since KWPL is a working papers series, publication as it does not preclude later publication elsewhere. Papers must be typed, double-spaced, and 12 pages long. Submissions should be in good readable form (double or 1.5 spaced), not necessarily final copies. Papers should be sent to: Editors, KWPL, Linguistics Department, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. The deadline for submission is February 1, 1992.

For Innuan and Eskimo, the story is roughly this:

Enkoom-Aleut has two branches, Enkoom and Akut. Eskimo has three: Chukchi-Siak, Yupik, and Inuit (or, in Alaskan usage, Inupiaq). A little more than a millennium ago, some of the Inuit speakers colonized Canada and Greenland. Many (but not all) Inuit have a common (or "common" would be more accurate) "Eskimo" origin; hence the term "Inuit" has increasingly come to be substituted for "Eskimo" in Canadian officials and popular usage, in the usage of some international organizations including the Inuit Circumpolar Conference, and in the use of the U.S. outside Alaska, where "Inupiaq" (or plural "Inupiat"), "Yupik", "Eskimo", and simply "Native" are all more widespread. As a consequence, however, the term "Inuit" is sometimes applied, incorrectly, to non-Inuit Eskimos, or to all Eskimos taken as a group. Only time will tell if this trend will continue and if Yupik (plural of Yupik) will begin considering themselves a subgroup of the Inuit in the near future. This is the origin of a linguistic debate: one consequence is that English speakers substitute "Inuit", plural for "Eskimo", even in English contexts calling for the singular, as in "an Inuit homeland" (cf. "an Inuk homeland").

April 5 is an important day. The Association for Ethnic Studies, the National Association for the Study of Ethnicity, and the National Association for the Study of Ethnicity all hold events this day.

April 5, 1991: The Asian American Studies Program of Rutgers University, in conjunction with the American Studies Program of the Institute for Advanced Study, will hold an interdisciplinary conference on "Asian American Studies: The Future of a Disciplinarily Ambiguous Field". The conference will examine the state of Asian American Studies in the United States, and will also consider the implications of the field for other disciplines. The conference will bring together scholars from a variety of fields, including anthropology, sociology, history, and literature, to discuss the nature and future of Asian American Studies.

April 5, 1992: The Department of Anthropology at the University of Texas at Austin will hold a conference on "The Role of the Anthropologist in the Study of Ethnicity". The conference will bring together anthropologists from a variety of fields, including cultural anthropology, political anthropology, and economic anthropology, to discuss the role of the anthropologist in the study of ethnicity. The conference will examine the ways in which anthropologists have studied ethnicity, and will also consider the implications of the field for other disciplines.

April 5, 1992: The Department of Sociology at the University of California at Berkeley will hold a conference on "The Sociology of Ethnicity". The conference will bring together sociologists from a variety of fields, including social theory, political sociology, and economic sociology, to discuss the role of the sociologist in the study of ethnicity. The conference will examine the ways in which sociologists have studied ethnicity, and will also consider the implications of the field for other disciplines.

April 5, 1992: The Department of Political Science at the University of California at Los Angeles will hold a conference on "The Political Science of Ethnicity". The conference will bring together political scientists from a variety of fields, including political theory, political economy, and political geography, to discuss the role of the political scientist in the study of ethnicity. The conference will examine the ways in which political scientists have studied ethnicity, and will also consider the implications of the field for other disciplines.

April 5, 1992: The Department of History at the University of Michigan will hold a conference on "The History of Ethnicity". The conference will bring together historians from a variety of fields, including political history, cultural history, and social history, to discuss the role of the historian in the study of ethnicity. The conference will examine the ways in which historians have studied ethnicity, and will also consider the implications of the field for other disciplines.

April 5, 1992: The Department of Art History at the University of Chicago will hold a conference on "The Art History of Ethnicity". The conference will bring together art historians from a variety of fields, including art theory, art history, and art criticism, to discuss the role of the art historian in the study of ethnicity. The conference will examine the ways in which art historians have studied ethnicity, and will also consider the implications of the field for other disciplines.

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I am hopeful that this bill will be enacted during the 103rd Congress in order that funding can be made available for native American language programs before 1992 draws to a close. It is important that the Congress move ahead to implement the Native American Languages Policy Act.

Teaching Native American Languages at the College Level

Marci Macri

(A course on "Special Topics in Native American Languages" (NAT 107) is now offered on a regular basis at the University of California, Davis. Directed by Marci Macri, the course covers either a single language or many languages, and may be repeated for credits. Dr. Macri has prepared the following prospectus for interested students, and we pass it along as an example of creative and flexible teaching that could be emulated.)

The variety and diversity of Native American languages offers unique challenges to those who would attempt to teach them in an academic setting. Most of these languages are well documented in printed and audio material, most are not. Some currently enjoy a large and vital speech community, others are spoken only by a few people. Many, of course, are no longer spoken at all. For some Indian languages there are trained instructors, for some there are speakers willing to assist in the teaching of their language. For most, there are no speakers available for classroom teaching.

Students of Indian languages have a variety of objectives. Some will have a career in the unique situation of the language as a retrieval tool of its speech community, the availability of teaching resources (speakers, tapes, dictionaries, etc.), and helping students set realistic goals.

A native-descended student studied her language from linguistic materials collected by her late husband in the 1930s. Thaddeus Cherokee—one, a linguistics major, was interested in the structure of the language; another, a history major, wanted to learn to read the syllabary to access historical documents. Another student attempted to regain fluency in Achumawi, which he spoke until he entered first grade, by working with Achumawi speakers and linguistic field tapes archived at UC Berkeley. A student of Maya decends from the Band of Yucatec Maya, working with a more advanced student also working with linguistic tapes. Micmac was studied by a linguistics major interested in Micmac hieroglyphic writing that, language situation of minority populations in much more complex than that of majority populations. Universities do not have a “European Department” to teach all the languages and cultures of Europe. Yet all the indigenous ethnic groups of the Americas have their own Native American Studies. And the languages of the Americas number not in the tens, but in the hundreds.

The language study proposed here is not intended to prevent language loss. That is a political and cultural problem beyond what can be addressed by a single university course.
**Lowland South America**

The first Tupil-Guarani and Carib Linguistics Symposium took place July 8-9, 1991, at Tulane University as part of the program for the 47th International Congress of Americanists. The session was organized jointly by Wolf Dietrich (Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Münster, Germany) and Udo Klock (University of Arizona). The following papers were presented: 


**REVIEW AND COMMENT**

Remarks on Introducing the Native American Languages Act of 1991 (S. 2844)

**Senator Daniel Inouye**

(From Congressional Record-Senate, Nov. 25, 1991, S 18097-8)  

I rise to introduce a bill to authorize the Administration for Native Americans to make grants to American tribal governments and other Native American organizations to assist them in assuring the survival and continuing vitality of many languages.  

This bill is modeled upon a bill introduced by Senator Murkowski of Alaska to provide grants to Alaska Native tribes for language preservation, a bill that soon will be favorably reported by the Select Committee on Indian Affairs. It is a very good bill for Alaska Natives, and I applaud my colleagues for his leadership on this issue. It would do much to ensure that such grants are available to all tribal governments and Native American organizations.

Unlike languages brought to these shores by people from East and West, languages indigenous to this hemisphere are spoken nowhere else in the world. Human Studies Film Archives, is making available a series of videotapes on the history of this production. Produced by Allan Burns and H. Russell Bernard, the tapes are on various occasions over the language history. They are "dialogues" in which scholars review the decisions that led them to a career in anthropology...discuss the influences of teachers...reflect on theoretical and methodological changes...highlight new areas of research...and acknowledge the obstacles to the future of the field. Of the 27 interviews currently available, only one is by a scholar who is primarily a linguist—Mary Haas (interviewed by Normal, 1960). Among the others, however, there are a few non-linguist Americanists: William Fenton (interviewed by David Sapir, 1951), Frederica de Laguna (Nor- man Y. Barken, 1950), George Wilkins (E. N. Trager, 1950), Charles George, Walter Charles, 5/28/84), John Rowe (Charles George, 5/28/84), and Charles George (apparently interviewing himself, 5/28/84). For those familiar with 19th century languages and ethnic traditions, the complete list, which includes their interviews, is available.

A BIT OF HISTORY

The Anthropology Department at the University of Florida, in association with the Southeastern Michigan Studies Film Archives, is making available a series of videotapes on the history of American linguistics. The videotapes were made on various occasions over the last century. They are "dialogues" in which scholars review the decisions that led them to a career in anthropology...discuss the influences of teachers...reflect on theoretical and methodological changes...highlight new areas of research...and acknowledge the obstacles to the future of the field. Of the 27 interviews currently available, only one is by a scholar who is primarily a linguist—Mary Haas (interviewed by Normal, 1960). Among the others, however, there are a few non-linguist Americanists: William Fenton (interviewed by David Sapir, 1951), Frederica de Laguna (Norman Y. Barken, 1950), George Wilkins (E. N. Trager, 1950), Charles George, Walter Charles, 5/28/84), John Rowe (Charles George, 5/28/84), and Charles George (apparently interviewing himself, 5/28/84). For those familiar with 19th century languages and ethnic traditions, the complete list, which includes their interviews, is available.

**Museum of Anthropology, effective April 15, 1992. It probably would have been named Robert H. Lowie (1883-1957), though, in whose memory the Museum was named in 1950. It was an institution to which he had much attachment. The Museum is also a repository of An Inca collection that was owned by the Museum in 1900 with a generous subsidy from the aforementioned Mrs. Lowie (William Randolph Hearst's mother), who wanted it to be a Museum of Egyptian antiquities. When William Randolph Hearst died, in 1901, the Museum and (Mrs. Hearst's subsidy) soon became the base from which he carried out his enormously productive fieldwork on California Indian languages and cultures, and where a generation of students were trained (Barrett, Waterman, Gifford, Mason, etc.).**

**[See, for example, Keelings' Guide to Early Field Recordings (1900-1949) at the Lowie Museum of Anthropology in "Recent Publications" below.] Lowie, who joined the Berkeley faculty in 1912, had little to do with this activity — his primary interest was the Plains, not California — and in later years, as academic teaching requirements increased, he gave up the idea of a Museum of anthropological work, even though Kroeber probably left the Museum to the archaeologists. In 1960, when Berkeley's Anthropology Department was divided, the building was named Kroeber Hall, and the much-beloved Lowie was memorialized in the Museum wing.**

**California Museum Monthly quotes Alas Daniels as saying, "the name change is lucky," and after all these years of neglect, "Kroeber Hall was as "The Lowie," we tend to forget. But in the cold light of history (and money) Mrs. Hearst probably has the better claim on the real estate.**

**Out of Southern California comes a book by Eilid G. Stewart, The Dene and Nü-Dene Indian Migration, 1233 A.D. (University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Santa Barbara, California, 1995). It gives "the details of the historic flight" of the Athabaskan and their Tlingit and Haida cousins.**

Mrs. Stewart has discovered some facts from "conquest, oppression, and death at the hands of Genghis Khan and his Mongol hordes." The evidence was preserved in oral tradition as late as the 1870s, and we can find "that the generalization of the move westward over what is now the northwestern United States is 'unraveled wideely with the Dene and recorded their traditional history."

One is tempted to smile parodistically at this misunderstanding of the westward migration of the 19th century linguistic and ethnographic view...but unfortunately Mrs. Stewart is not too wide of the mark. Peirce, Edgar A. Morice after him, was certain that the Canadian Athabaskans among whom he labored had more interesting genes that the Dene. Peirce was at first inclined to believe Malaya the Dene homeland—he spoke on this at the First Congress of Americanists in 1938. But in a great deal more convincing that they really were the Dene, but his position to be classic.**
will give us a further discount. You can make reservations at Elono's by calling 1-800-328-0451. (Be sure to mention that you are with the Friends of Uru-Aztec.) Don reservations will be handled by the United States Program Office.

Please send your paper abstract to the following address by April 13, 1992: Friends of Uru-Aztec Meeting, c/o Chris Lother, Indian Studies Program, Campus Box 2897, Idaho State Univ., Pocatello, ID 83209. You can reach our office by phone: (208) 282-4010. I look forward to seeing you all next in Pocatello.

Otomangue Network

- Plans were made at the Americanist Congress in New Orleans, last July, to set up an informal network of scholars working on the Otomangue languages, to be called Investigadores de lenguas otomangue (ILD). Its goals will be: (1) to facilitate contacts among Otomangueanists; (2) to publicize scholarly work on Otomanguean languages; and (3) to encourage scholars to start Otomanguean language plans to publish a newsletter once a year, with information on research in progress and requests for data, and also to sponsor an Otomanguean symposium at scholarly conferences from time to time.

The first issue of the ILD newsletter will contain a list of interested scholars, including their addresses and their current research interests. Scholars wishing to be included in this newsletter should send their name, address, and a summary of their research interests and work in progress to one of the two ILD coordinators. Those with addresses in Mexico, the USA, and other countries in the Western Hemisphere should contact: Thomas Smith-Stark, El Colegio de México, CELIN, Camino al Ajusco, C.P. 01000 Mexico, DF. Those with addresses in Europe or the Eastern Hemisphere should contact: Anneke Veerman-Leichterung, Univ. of Leiden, Vakgroep Verteilverkenningen, Tilburgsestraat 15, 2300 RA Leiden, Netherlands. The coordinators would also be grateful for titles of recent publications and/or unpublished manuscripts that would be of interest to others in the network, and welcome requests for data about specific topics.

Mayan News

- The 1992 Maya Meetings at Texas will be held at the Univ. of Texas, Austin, from October 12-15. There will be four separate events, each of which can be registered for separately.

The meeting begins with the VIIth Texas Symposium (March 12-13, registration fee $35) will feature papers by a number of well-known Mayanist specialists, linguists, and anthropologists. Those includes Victoria Bricker, Marta Caracuz Caratú, Michael Coe, Gary Gygiouson, Grant Jones, Candelaria López Ixcoy, José Benito Pérez, John Poll, Paul Reilly, José Rodríguez Giuppi, Paulette Boyd, John Sosa, David Stuart, Kurt Tavol, Dennis Tedlock, and Edwin Z. Vogt.

This will be followed by a public lecture by Peter Mathews, "Introducing the Maya", on the evening of Friday, March 15 (registration fee $6). Mathews has deeded a course for the XTH World Congress on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing, which will take place that weekend (March 14-15, registration fee $35). Conducted by Linda Schele, the Workshop will focus on Palenque, in particular the inscriptions of the Group of the Cross, with its revelations of the origins of the Maya gods.

The concluding event of the meetings will be the work-long Xth Long March Workshop, March 16-21 (registration fee $185), designed to provide practical glyph exposure at all levels for non-specialists. It will have a search environment to advanced students and scholars. Of special interest this year will be the participation of a group of Maya scholars from Guatemala and Mexico, all native speakers of their respective languages, who will lead research teams in the analysis of the Popol Veal, the Annals of Mutawakli, and the Tikal Annals. The workshops of Rabih Atici, 16th century Popol document, and the books of Chilan Balam.

For further information, call the "Maya Hotline" at 512-471-MAYA (= 512-471-6292) or write: Peter Keeler, Director, Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78715. Keeler sends a special invitation to SSMA members.

We are quite excited about the program this year. As indicated, we will have five Maya participants, native speakers of K'iche', Ch'oltiel, Popolnitan, and Atli. They come not as "informants" but as scholars trained in linguistics who work in CIMBA in Guatemala. They will be leading study groups working on various colonial documents in the Long Workshop (formerly the "Ad- ditional" sessions which formerly focused on the French and avoid the incorrect suggestion that beginners are not welcome).

In addition to these folks, we will have Gregorio Tum, a K'iche' speaker from Nebajal and a student here at Texas, and probably another K'iche' in all. We plan also to have at least one scholar who is a native speaker of Yucatek lead a group on the Chilan Balam. We may also form a group on the Acadian Chench document.

These groups will be assisted and coordinated by Nora English. Also on the staff of the Long Workshop will be Barbara MacLeod and Nicholas Hopkins, both linguists with extensive Mayan experience. Also on staff will be Kolbe, who will be directing the conference sessions. All the speakers will be keynoted speakers of Mayan speech, and speak very good Yucatek. Also, my very good friend Terry Kuklman who is on hand to work on our La Majahora inscription in the document group. As always, this is a non-commercial activity.

These groups will be, for the most part, conducted in Spanish, although there will be lots of people to aid those whose Spanish is rudimentary. Also, for this year only we will waive the usual requirements that first-time participants work on glyph texts from Palenque, so that newcomers may work in the colonial document groups.

All this is in addition to our regular glyph groups, the anticipated glyph reading groups, and an impressive list of Symposium speakers.

- The following invitation goes out to all Mayanists from Nevel Tzkeel, editor of WINAK: Bolain Intercultural (Universidad Nacional de Guatemala, Apono Postal 1811, Guatemala 01001, Guatamala).

Muy estimado(s) Investigador(es):

Por este medio me comunique con ustedes para informar a que final de los ciento-servicio en publicar la nuestra revista universitaria WINAK: Bolain Intercultural, que comprende artículos acerca de la cultura maya de Guatemala.

En vista del el fallo histórico, los comienzo un volumen especial sobre todos esto, y en materia, alusivo al Comité del Descubro

I am hopeful that this bill will be enacted during the 103rd Congress in order that funding can be made available for native American language programs before 1992 draws to a close. It is important that the Congress move ahead to implement the Native American Languages Policy Act.

Teaching Native American Languages at the College Level

Marci Macri

(A paper on "Special Topics in Native American Language" (NAI) 107 at NAS 107 in the quarter of 1990. The purpose was to prepare students to teach (or learn) individual Indian languages which they themselves might not be familiar with. It included: evaluating the relative merits of the unique situation of the language as an expression of its people's culture, the availability of teaching resources (speakers, tapes, dictionaries, etc.), and helping students set realistic goals.

A Natchez descendant studied her language from linguistic materials collected by James Hanks from the last living speaker in the 1930s. She studied Cherokee—one, a linguistics major, was interested in the structure of the language; another, a history major, wanted to learn to read the syllabary to access historical documents. Another student attempted to regain fluency in Achumawi, which he spoke until he entered first grade, by working with Achumawi speakers and linguistic field tapes archived at UC Berkeley. A student of Maya descent from the University of California, Davis. Directed by Marci Macri, the course covers either a single language or many languages, and may be repeated for credits. Dr. Macri has prepared the following prospectus for interested students, and we pass it along as an example of creative and flexible teaching that could be emulated.)

The variety and diversity of Native American languages offers unique challenges to those who would attempt to teach them in an academic setting. While many of these languages are well documented in printed and audio material, most are not. Some currently enjoy a large and vital speech community, others are spoken only by a few people. Many, of course, are no longer spoken at all. For some Indian languages there are trained instructors, for some there are speakers willing to assist in the teaching of their language. For most, there are no speakers available for classroom teaching.

Students of Indian languages have a variety of objectives. Some want to learn to read the language as a way of understanding their language-speaking ancestors. This is unlikely after one semester of study, but it might be enough of a beginning to enable the student to continue on his/her own. Some dialects are quite different among a particular group and want to learn something about their language. This can be accomplished in a class with a general exposure to language within a larger cultural context. Other students want to be introduced to the written literature of a particular group. Colonial Nahua, Quiché, Yucatec, or Quechua, or in relatively more recent times, Cherokee or Navajo, could each be the topic of a very full course.

At UC Davis we have offered courses in a single language family or in languages spoken in a particular area. For example, there has been a course in the Muskogean languages—Choctaw, Chickasaw, Yuchi, Seminole, Tvlakpan, and Coos Curque, a course on the languages of Mexico and Central America, and a third type of course in which each person studied his/her own language.

These courses were taught in a variety of ways, depending on the language teacher's choice, the goals of the particular course, and the expertise of the instructor. The Quechua course was taught by a native speaker who is a qualified university instructor. Yucatec was taught by a linguist who knows the language, but who is not a native speaker. In all cases, the purpose is to teach a language, or teach about a group of languages, within a cultural context.

These courses are similar to introductory classes in Spanish or French or Japanese. They differ from field methods courses or area courses offered in anthropology or linguistics departments
REVIEW AND COMMENT

Remarks on Introducing the Native American Languages Act of 1991 (S. 2044)

Senator Daniel Inouye

[From Congressional Record-Senate, Nov. 25, 1991, S 10897-8]

I rise to introduce a bill to authorize the Administration for Native Americans to make grants to American Indian tribal governments and other Native American organizations to assist them in assuring the survival and continuing vitality of their languages.

This bill is modeled upon a bill introduced by Senator Murkowski of Alaska to provide grants to Native Americans for preservation, a bill that will soon be favorably reported by the Select Committee on Indian Affairs. It is a very good bill for Alaska Natives, and I applaud my colleague for his leadership on this issue.

Unlike languages brought to this hemisphere by people from East and West, languages indigenous to this hemisphere are spoken nowhere else in the world. European first arrived on these shores in the 16th century, hundreds of languages of indigenous peoples have been lost. Each year, additional languages are threatened with extinction.

As the Congress pointed out in the Native American Language Act in 1990, "the traditional languages of Native Americans are an integral part of their cultures and identities and form the basis for the transmission, and thus survival, of Native American culture and heritage... in multiple sectors of society... It is clear that this legislation should be extended to all people who wish to preserve and promote the vitality of their native languages." The Act was passed to recognize the role of Native American languages in education and cultural preservation.

What is needed now is a means of implementing the goals enunciated in the Native American Languages Act, and the bill I introduce today is intended to be a beginning for all Native American communities.

Under this bill, tribal governments and other Native American organizations presently eligible under the Native American Programs Act could apply for grants to establish native language training programs, to develop written materials, to create oral records, to establish community language programs, and to construct facilities, if required. As with other programs administered by the Administration for Native Americans, grants would be awarded on a competitive basis.

This of language study is to allow and to encourage study of Indian language topics by both Indian students, and by interested non-Indian students.

Foreign languages are taught in order to give students access to the literature and thought of other cultures. The indigenous languages of the Americas are at least as rich as those of Europe. No longer can the president of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences claim that America is "too far away to make a contribution to their material culture," if, as varieties of canoes and ceremonial headdresses were the main contributions of these cultures. A far more interesting world awaits those who step across language barriers into experiences and ideas that are accessible only through language study.

[An innovative program of native language classes is also being started this year at the University of Oklahoma. Choctaw and Creek were taught in the fall semester, and Comanche, Kiowa, Cherokee and Lakota will be added this spring. In addition to the new classes on the Norman campus, each of the languages will be developed as independent study courses supplemented with videotaped lectures. An arrangement is being worked on for producing courses to tribal governments in Oklahoma, perhaps through a video hookup. Morris W. Foster, Dept. of Anthropology, is directing the program, and will describe more fully in a future issue of the Newsletter.] -VG

A BIT OF HISTORY

The Anthropology Department at the University of Florida, in association with the library, has developed Studies Film History Archives, is making available a series of videotapes on the history of anthropological activity. This is an important project, as the field of anthropology is not well known to the general public.

Some of the tapes are focused on the history of anthropology itself, while others are aimed at providing an introduction to the field for students and the general public. The tapes cover a wide range of topics, from the history of anthropology in the 19th century to the present day.

One of the most interesting aspects of the project is the way in which it connects the history of anthropology to the present day. By highlighting the key figures and events in the history of anthropology, the project helps to make the field more accessible to the general public.

In conclusion, the project of the Anthropology Department at the University of Florida is an important one. It provides an opportunity for the general public to learn more about the history of anthropology and to gain a better understanding of the field.

[For example, Keeling's Guide to Early Field Recordings (1900-1949) at the Library of Congress in Anthropology in "Recent Publications" below]. Lowie, who joined the Berkeley faculty in 1911, had little to do with this activity — his primary interest was the Plains, not California — and in later years, as academic achievements and reputation grew, he became less interested in the history of anthropological work, even Kroeber probably left the Museum to the archaeologists. In 1960, when Berkeley's Anthropology Department was incorporated into the college of Letters and Sciences, the building was named Kroeber Hall, and the much-beloved Lowie was memorialized in the Museum wing. California Museum Quarterly quotes Alas Daniels as saying, "the name change is a funny, and after all those years of being the Museum of the East, Lowie was as "The Lowie", we tend to exaggerate. But in the cold light of history (and money) Mrs. Hearst probably has the better claim on the real estate.

Out of Southern California comes a book by Elish G. Stewart, The Athenaeum and Nu-Dane Indian Migration. 1233 A.D. (Los Angeles: Los Angeles County, Santa Barbara, CA 93105). It gives "the details of the historic flight" of the Athabaskan and their Tlingit and Haida cousins into California, with Mrs. Hearst. Mrs. Stewart has discovered some important information about the history of the Kroeber and the general public.

One is tempted to smile patronizingly at this misunderstanding of the truth. There is no evidence to suggest that Mrs. Hearst did not "wade wildly with the Dene and recorded their traditional history." -

Since the 19th century, the "last of the Ten Tribes" of Israel. Apparently, he didn't publish much on this, but Morice discusses Pequot's speculation — with some supplementation — in L'Abbe Emile Pelet and the Discovery of a Ninth Century Linguistic Evidence, which has been described by a number of sources as "fascinating" and a "Central Asia origin." It's been a while since we knew into his Essai sur l'origine des Delgos de l'Amérique du Nord (1916), however, so we can't say whether he regarded Ghenghis Khan playing a role in the Dene diaspora.
aux jeunes d'apprendre et de sauvegarder l'héritage lexical de leurs aliments.

- From: Presses de l'Université de Québec, C.P. 250, Sillery, Québec G1T 2R1, Canada.

Linguistic Studies Presented to John L. Finkley. Edited by H. C. Wolfart. Algonquian and Iroquoian Languages (603-607). (1991, $53.00 [CDR]). A collection of essays by linguists associated with The University of Manitoba honoring the "dead extraordinary whose decree established the Linguistics Department at the University of Manitoba. Most of the eleven papers are concerned with American Indian languages:


- From: University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1591 (telephone orders: 505-277-4810). Add $2.25 for postage and handling ($2.50 for foreign orders.)

Blackfoot Grammar. Donald G. Frantz. Univ. of Toronto Press, 1991. 159 pp. $45 (CDP). [I intend this short but comprehensive grammar of Blackfoot (covering Blood and Piegan as well as "Blackfoot") will probably be a preconceived loan which differed along with hieroglyphic writing. On the other hand, the heterogeneity of Mayan words for "read" indicates that the same may be a specialist knowledge.

Cecil H. Brown, "Hieroglyphic Literacy in Ancient Mayan: Inferences from Linguistic Data (489-496) [The widespread Mayan word sometimes reconstructed as "ma">" would have been coined long before the hieroglyphic writing. On the other hand, the heterogeneity of Mayan words for "read" indicates that the same may be a specialist knowledge.

32.5 (Dec. 1991):
- John J. Gumperz & Stephen C. Levinson, "Rethinking Linguistic Relativity" (613-622) [Report on a symposium held in Ocho Rios, Jamaica, May 3-11, 1991. See "News and Announcements" above.]

International Journal of American Linguistics [U of Chicago Press, Journals Division, PO Box 57005, Chicago, IL 60637]

57.3 (July 1991):
- Deborah James, "Preterit Forms in Mohave as Markers of tense, Aspect, and Modality" (281-297) [A variation in the following of the formula: tenses (past tense [past tense] versus perfect) in Cre-Montagnais.
- Kevin Dukin, Nahaut: Direct and Indirect Pronouns: A Historical Explanation for Irregularities (258-260) [The irregualrities of the attested Nahaut possessive system appear less archaic when reexamined in the context of the direct and historical phonological rules of the language.
- Thomas E. Lengel, "Toward a Dialectology of Isil Maya: Variation across Communities and Individuals" (330-364) [An analysis of the influence of the various factors of the local, regional, and historical phonological rules of the language.
- David J. Couvillon, "The Historiographical Phenomenon of Miami-Illinois Constituents" (365-393) [A survey of the reflexes of PA
Itzá Maya Texts with a Grammatical Overview, Charles A. Hofling. Unlv. of Utah Press, 1991. 224 pp. $55.00. [Twenty-four texts are included, 18 during fieldwork in 1979-80 and 6 in 1988 in Sahinala, one of the few remaining Itzá Maya communities in the Petén. They are grouped into four categories: Personal Narratives; Folktales and Lore; Expository Discourse and Conversation. Morphemic glosses are given in interlinear form, and free translations follow. The grammatical sketch covers phonology, morphosyntax, and clausal syntax. The understanding and cultural history of the Itzá community is discussed, and discourse structures analyzed. Only a few dozen Itzá speakers survive, most of them elderly, and this rich documentary is priceless.—Order from: University of Utah Press, 101 University Services Blvd., Salt Lake City, UT 84112 (telephone orders: 1-800-444-8638, ext. 6771). Add $2 postage and handling.]

Classic Maya Political History: Hieroglyphic and Archaeological Evidence. Edited by T. Patrick Culbert. School of American Research Advanced Seminar Series, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1991. 360 pp. $54.50. [Revised and updated versions of papers from a seminar held in Santa Fe in 1986, convened to assess "the historical reality recorded on Classic Maya monuments."
This is a timely topic, since, as Norman Hammond writes in his introduction, "some 50% of the extant Classic period inscriptions have now been read, and close to nine-tenths of the content of most of them can be understood."] Papers include: Peter Mathews, "Classic Maya Epigraphy and Glyphology" (19-29); Peter Mathews and Gordon R. Willey, "Prehistoric Politics of the Petan Region: Hieroglyphic Texts and Their Archaeological Settings" (30-71); Linda Schele, "An Epigraphic History of the Western Maya Region" (72-101); Christopher Jones, "Cycles of Growth at Tikal" (102-127); T. Patrick Culbert, "Politics in International Contexts and Convergences" (128-146); William L. Fash and David S. Stuart, "Dynastic History and Cultural Evolution at Copan, Honduras" (147-197); Robert Shady, "Divinity and Continuity in Maya Cultic Activity as a Case Study" (198-205); Lisa N. Wren and Peter Schmidt, "Elite Interaction during the Terminal Classic Period: New Evidence from Chichen Itza" (199-225); Linda Schele and Peter Mathews, "Divinity and Continuity in Maya Cultic Activity as a Case Study" (226-232); Norman Hammond, "Inside the Black Box: Defining Maya Policy" (235-283); Norman Yoffee, "Maya Elite Interaction: Through a Glass, Sideways" (285-310); and T. Patrick Culbert, "Maya Political History and Elite Interaction: A Summary View" (311-346).
Order from: Cambridge Univ. Press, 40 W. 20th St., New York, NY 10011]

A Den'a'ina Legacy—K'i'Tagh' Suk'da: The Collected Writings of Peter Kalifornsky. Edited by James Kari & Alan Boraas. Alaska Native Language Center, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, 1991. xxiii + 485 pp. [Collection of 147 original writings in Den'a'ina (Tanaina)—stories, poems, autobiographical essays, language lessons—English translations on the facing pages. Peat Kalifornsky (b. 1911) is a self-taught scholar and literary artist who is writing in the modernized English-based, traditional Tanaina dialect of Den'a'ina for nearly 20 years. (A complete bibliography of published and unpublished "K'i'Tagh' Suk'da" is provided in Part II of the book.) The writings are arranged in topical chapters, including: stories about Den'a'ina cosmology and religious thought (ch. 1); stories about animals and basic survival (ch. 2); kinship and lifestyle, people and geography (ch. 4 to 6); some first-person narratives and an autobiography (ch. 7); and a selection of K.'s language lessons, whimsical "experimentations" and word-coinages, poems, and songs (chs. 8). In the last chapter in particular, K. shows the skills and intuitions of a true verbal artist, creatively exploring the expressive potential of his language. Also included is a biography of K. by Alan Boraas, and an essay by Dell Hymes, and a thought-provoking introductory essay by James Kari, "Writing at the Arctic Periphery," in which K.'s writing methods are described in some detail. The volume is illustrated by a number of photographs of K.'s family, and scenes from Den'a'ina country. —Order from: ANLC, Box 90011, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0110 (tel: 907-474-7874). Add $5 for 4th class postage with payment for orders to non-US addresses will be billed separately.]

Portage Lake: Memories of an Ojibwe Childhood. Maude Kegel. Edited and transcribed by John D. Nichols. Univ. of Alberta Press, 1991. 236 pp. $19.95 (paper)($22.95 cloth). [41 stories dictated in Ojibwe by an elder of the Mille Lacs Reservation, Minnesota, reminiscing about her childhood at Gabezama-nagon (Portage Lake) in the early decades of this century. Among the activities related in detail are building wigwams, boiling maple sap into syrup, and harvesting turtles and wild rice. Ojibwe and English are on facing pages, a full Ojibwe-English glossary is appended. The stories are written in the Syllabics and are provided by the editor. Probably very useful as a textbook. —Order from: Univ. of Alberta Press, 141 Athabasca Hall, Edmonton, Alberta T6G 2V8, Canada (GST 724.66) (to Canadian addresses). For further information call (403) 492-2985.]


Linguistics in Society [Cambridge U Press, 40 W 20th St, New York, NY 10011]

20.2 (June 1991): R. M. W. Dixon, "A Changing Language Situation: The Decline of Dyirbal (1920-1985) [ID has observed Dyirbal "lexicon in lexical and grammatical complexity as it has moved toward an inevitable extinction."]

20.3 (Sep. 1991): Emma Do Cook, "Linguistic Divergence in Fort Chipewyan" (423-440) [The evidence for Scohill & Scohill's claim (1969) that the Chipewyan of Ft. Chipewyan, Alberta, has phonologically converged with Cree is "spurious." The Scoills were "apparently unable to see the underlying systems and processes, which C., describes in detail, drawing on data from his recent fieldwork."]

Languages of the World [LINCOM EUROPA, Sporthausstr 6, D-80402 Unterhaching, Germany]


Angel López García, "El sistema de los prenombradores personales en las lenguas chichuas" (66-82) [Structural and functional analysis of the prenominal systems of Chichewa.]

Eleanor Franklin H., "El diccionario etimológico y comparativo de los idiomas dialectos Mayancas" (53) [Report on an etymological glossary F. is compiling.]

Linguistics [Elsevier Science Publishers BV, Journals Dept, PO Box 211, 1000 AE Amsterdam, Netherlands]

84(2) (July 1991): Peggy Spats, "Functional Heads and the Mirror Principle" (181-214) [The "Mirror Principle" of Baker's Incorporation Theory can be applied to the ordering of the topmost auxifter in the reflexive system of Navajo, but only with significant additional constraints. The Navajo case constitutes important evidence in favor of an incorporation approach to inflectional morphological process in all languages.]
J. Eberardo Feliciano P. & Wesley M. Collins, "Un Bosquejo de la Negación en Maya-Mam" (117-144) [The various strategies used to express negation in Mam.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

[Compiled from Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), vol. 52(3) through 52(5), September - November 1991.]


Gómez, Gale Goodwin, Ph.D., Columbia U., 1990, The Shíryan Dialect of Tapan (Northern Brazil). 192 pp. [A traditional descriptivist analysis of a dialect of one of the four Yanomani languages of N Brazil and S Venezuela. While the major portion of the study is devoted to phonology and morphology, some attention is given to verbal syntax and to a discussion of syntactic features shared with other Amazonian languages. Appendices include a short analyzed text and a lexicon. DAI 52(3): 1309-A. [Order DA 9217863]

Leena, Miguel, Ph.D. (Latin American Literature), U. of Wisconsin Madison, 1991, "Trícor: el en sendero del mediar Inua. 340 pp. [In this reanalysis of one of the more difficult works of the great Peruvian mestizo poet, César Vallejo, L. develops the view that the Spanish text of Trícor (original published in 1922) is only an "index" of a hidden text that "speaks its mother tongue, the language of the Inka...Ruta Sima. Thus, Trícor must be read by "shifting in the register which L. calls "the path of Inka thinking" (el sendero del mediador Inka). DAI 52(3): 1758-A. [Order DA 9216245]

DAI 52(3): 900-A. [Order DA 9216639]

Martin, Jack B., Ph.D., UCLA, 1991, The Determination of Grammatical Relations. 276 pp. [An "unified treatment within G-B theory" of the relationship between the form of a sentence and the interpretation of that sentence. M. proposes that D-structure is determined by lexical aspect and S-structure by thematic relations. He examines the "active" agency of an Inka speaker, the selection of Creek and Creek, arguing that these are "not correct-examples to the proposed semantic characterizations of D-structure and S-structure." DAI 52(3): 901-A. [Order DA 9212679]

Trujillo, Octaviana Valescusa, Ph.D., Arizona State U., 1991. Yaqui Views on Language and Literacy. 211 pp. [A study of Yaqui attitudes toward literacy, based on interviews with mem-

Need for Linguists to be Involved

Although the character encoding debate seems to be complex and remote from our everyday concerns, we do need to be informed and to provide input. Ken put it like this:

"It is extremely important that we get the international character encoding debate resolved and correct. This will allow for an interchange standard for linguistic data, even in those instances where individual linguists with their own independently developed ad hoc encodings of PIDs and PIS have no need of the software for their own research. Free software are using locally. Note that the major current initiative aimed at providing a universal text content interchange format (the Text Encoding Initiative, sponsored by ACL et al) is deficient precisely in the area of character encoding. Getting involved to encourage the building of a Text Encoding protocol on top of a universal character set would greatly improve the availability that linguists will be able to exchange data freely in the future."

In late July Ken made a strong plea for the Unicode approach:

"Linguists had better hope that the Unicode Consortium succeeds in getting general adoption of Unicode, together with some control over the continuing process of adding scripts and character to the standard. The people who work on Unicode care about dead languages (and dead radicals, dead scripts), as well as obscure ones. In addition to working on Ethnographic, Mongolian, Siberian Khanty, Ken has made a number of proposals in the hupper for Sytia, Lepcha, Egyptian hieroglyphics, Linear B, and so on. In addition to the above, you could use Unicode. Ken suggests you contact him at his e-mail address: whirler@mit.edu"

A Note on Notes on Linguistics

The Summer Institute of Linguistics, besides producing some very fine linguistics, publishers as in-house journal, Notes on Linguistics, that with increasing frequency offers practitioners interested in the process of fielding and using ever more complex computer packages for data processing and data engineering-for linguists and even more-useful-fielding and using life threatening disease.

SSLA receives Nol. on a somewhat sporadically exchange basis, and we recently got a parcel containing 5 issues, No. 49 (May 1996) through No. 53 (May 1997). The following subscribers would probably interest many readers (No. 49: Eugene Loos & Dan Tutan, "Using IDEAS to Find the Contexts for Words in a List." No. 50: Larry Brown, "A Proposal for a "Hidden Words Word,"" Ginger Boyd, "Using SHOEBOX in a Linguistic Field Methods Course." (No. 51): Bryan Harmelin, "Priez Mon Dieu! With MICROSOFT WORD.") (No. 52): Bryan Harmelin, "Tips About WORD." (No. 53): Evan L. Aroworth, "Introduction to Two-level Phonology." (No. 54): Evan L. Aroworth, "Computing in Linguistics: A Two-Level Processor for Morphological Analysis." (PC-KOMDO). Nol. is published quarterly, and subscriptions and single issues are available through Linguistics Division, SIL. This journal is available to non-SIL members as well as SIL members from Bookstores, L, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236.

SOA's new e-mail listserv, LISTSERV, now offers the capability of an internet channel of communication that could be useful and interesting. We are currently using LIST-MAILS to disseminate items of interest to a broad cross-section of linguistics practitioners. As a particular example, we have circulated the "Notes on Linguistics," as well as a number of other data packages that have been very well received. This is a particularly effective way of disseminating information that could be of interest to a large number of people. We hope that you will participate in this exciting new development and that you will find it as valuable as we have. We look forward to hearing from you about how you can use this system to its fullest potential.

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bers of the Old Pascuan community. T. finds that there is a conflict between the value that Yaqui people place on their unique heritage and the encumbrances of "the patterns and ideals of the dominant white culture." DAI 52(4): 1411-A.

(Orders DA 9124844)

(Copies of most dissertations abstracted in DAI are available in microform or xerographic format from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1746, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are $27 each, whereas xerographic copies are $32.50 (plus $3.00 handling charge to addresses in the US or Canada). Postage extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free number: (800) 521-3042 (most of US); (800) 843-5299 (Canada); or from Michigan and Alaska call collect: (313) 761-4700, ext. 781.)

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

[The Corner is now editted jointly by Goff Gamble (Dept. of Anthropol- ogy, State University of New York and Vic's working interests are tagged "G.G."). Victor's are unmarked. Additional contributions from the computer-wise (and computer-averse) are always welcome, particularly if sent by e-mail. Our addresses are: giga@calstate.uc (V.) and gvbam@asuvm.uc (G.G.].]

More on TeX and LaTeX

[G.G.] Our discussion of TeX and the holy issue, and the note on LaTeX from David Nash has prompted a response from Richard Frank (SiLL, 750 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236): I'd like to share a bit from my experience with TeX and LaTeX in relation to linguistic materials. About five years ago we (on the computer science branch of SIIL) decided to switch our system to process our linguistic articles and monographs. We invested considerable effort in developing additional macros to supplement LaTeX's already extensive inventory, in order to make the writer's job as easy as possible. Besides simplifying the complex structure in this way, we also hoped to create a separate (API) font that we inherited from SIIL-Mexico and piecing together symbols from the standard TeX fonts. Even so, we encountered several situations in which we felt we were using a feature which was fine as long as our primary resource person was around Colombia, but once he left we found that no one really had the time to help us later. As a result, most of the fonts are designed by equation rather than as bit-maps, and there is a lot to learn before you can do it right. To make this work smoothly we probably put together a package called LaTeX (Steam Engine) program to get our shorthand for symbols and commands into a format that LaTeX can understand.

Several readers have written asking for information about the availability of TeX programs. There are both commercial and public domain versions available. For information, you could contact the TeX Users Group, c/o American Mathematical Society, P.O. Box 6268, Provi- dence, RI 02940. Formatting is not a problem, but the difficulty is in using the program. I do agree that it is difficult program to master, but the current use of such a typeset- ting program, rather than a word processing program, includes a certain degree of device independence and, depending on the printer utilized, a beautiful manuscript.

The Great Character Encoding Debate [G.G.] In the corner last month we mentioned international plan to alleviate the problems associated with the encoding of the Arabic and Hebrew scripts used by us and our colleagues worldwide. Over the past few years an international committee of computer industry persons, ISO (International Standards Organization), has developed a proposal for standardizing international character encoding. This proposal is labeled ISO DIS 10649 (DIS = Draft International Standards) and includes many features that help display important character sets. On computer programs is commonly done, controversial, and, from the perspective of most linguists, seriously flawed. Fortunately, a consortium of concerned people from the computer industry has offered an alternative solution, known as Unicode. The current Secretary of the Unicode Consortium, Ken Whitfield, has been doing an excellent job of representing the interests of linguists in this debate.

Over the past six months Ken has made presentations about the central issues of character encoding, both at conferences and on computer networks (most notably on the LINGUIST discussion group). Of the various issues that have been discussed, two have received considerable attention: diacritics, and character width.

The ISO standard would establish a fixed set of characters and diacritic combinations, with which all languages would have to be written. The ‘‘ware-red’’ redress, and now ‘‘warer’’ Another -ware formation has been spotted by one of our alert readers in the SoftWave Corp. of Seattle, an outfit that makes PointNet Berodex among other things. We are not sure if a true pun is really in the same class as this, but it has a risque connotation. For more information, you need to know the formation still has life in it some.

Speaking of neologisms in the hacker world, there was a discussion last fall on the LINGUIST list about the fashion among computer people for non-English phonics. The most widespread of these nouns are to be VAXed, but Macintosh is uncommon.

LEARNING AIDS

[This is a list of published and semi-published teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages was prepared in the September 1988 issue of the Linguistic Society Newsletter and adds updates since then. Further contributions are most welcome. A printout of all Learning Aid information accumulated is available at request from the editors.]

Lahkota

[The sudden rise in interest in learning Lakota in this post-Dances With Wolves era has prompted us to revisit and update our Learning Aid list at this time.]

A variety of books and tapes on the Lakota dialect of Dakota are available from the Colorado University Lakota Project. These in- clude: Lakota dictionary (237 pp., $18), Reference Grammar: Lahkota (311 pp., $18), Lakota Waywapi, Graded Readings (134 pp., $10); and Tapes to Accompany Reference Lahkota (31 tapes, each approx. 1 hour, $30). (The tapes do not exactly match the exercises in the textbook, since they were prepared for a separate summer class using a different set of tapes.) Two other sets from C. U. Lakota Project, Dept. of Linguistics, Campus Box 239, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309. Make check payable to C.U. Lakota Project. Customer is billed after shipping for postage and handling charges.

The bookstore of State College College (the Roscoe Sioux Reser- vation) sells a wide range of books, and other materials on Lakota in the best language possible at a much lower price. On their list are Lakota Dictionaries and Annotated Vocabularies, among other things, of Everyday Lakota Dictionary ($5) and accompanying tapes ($4.25); Lakota Reference Grammar: A Text (155 pages, $10) and accompanying books ($4.25); and Lakota Ceremonial Song Tune Set ($15). Classics like the Boss/Olden Dakota Texts are also available. For an order form, write to the state Glanka Bookseller, P.O. Box 8, Hvey 18, Minton, SD 57555.

Here's some information on ordering Father Bresch's Lakota Dictionary, always a popular query. The full citation is: Bresch, Rev. Eugene, S.J. (compiler), A Dictionary - Our Winipe Gaiwan - of Teton Dakota, or Lakota-Lakotah-English Language with illustrations and glossary, the Rev. K. F. Mahn, P. J. Neuling, Red Cloud Indian School, Inc., 1947. For orders write to Father Bresch, Memorial Lakota Museum, 350 Oak St., PO Box 149, St. Francis, SD 57752. Price: $15.00. (This information is from John Kozmo, who was the chief Lakota dictionary editor."

Odawa/Ottowa/Eastern Ojibwa

[Although the Society's Membership Directory appears every two years (current edition January 1992) the Newsletter lists new members and changes of address every quarter. Please note that those lists are not cumulative from issue to issue.]

New Members (October 1 to December 31, 1991)

Benedek, Marci, Dept. of Linguistics, Claus Hall 1508, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803
Blevins, John, Dept. of Linguistics, GN-40, University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195
Craul, Karen, Dept. of Information Systems, Univ. of Maryland, Miami Beach, FL 33142
Crespi, David, PO Box 6955, 109th Street, Oakville, Ontario L7E 7R4, Canada
Cullen, A. Scott 20 Rhium, N. Isla, Jerusalem, ISRAEL, 91120, Tel. 02 648 1159, Fax 02 648 1159, Micronet 02 648 1159, 02 648 1159, 02 648 1159
Curtin, David, PO Box 7129, Hobart & William Smith Colleges, Geneva, NY 14454-3597
Curyl, M., 301 Albany Ave., Ledyond, Ontalio P0M 2B0
Dersch, Michael, Dept. of English, P.O. Box 413, Univ. of Wisconsin- Milwaukee, Milwaukee, WI 53201
Evans, Michael, School of Architecture, UCD, 11557 Cherry Ave., Los Angeles, CA 90024
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Foster, Morris W., Dept. of Antropology, 521 Dale Hall Tower, Univ. of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019
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NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES
J. Eberardo Feliciano P. & Wesley M. Collins, "Un Bosquejo de la Negacion en Maya-Mam." [117-144] [The various strategies used to express negation in Mam.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

[Compiled from Dissertation Abstracts International (DA), vol. 52(3) through 52(5), September - November 1991.]


Gomez, Gale Goodwin, Ph.D., Columbia U., 1990. The Shewona Dialect of Tanam (Northern Brazil). 192 pp. [A traditional descriptive analysis of a dialect of one of the Four Yanomami tongues of Brazil and Venezuela. While the major portion of the study is devoted to phonology and morphology, some attention is given to verbal syntax and to a discussion of syntactic features shared with other Amazonian languages. Appendices include a short annotated text and a lexicon. DA 52(2): 1309-A.] [Order # DA 9127863]

Leona, Miguel, Ph.D., Latin American Literature, U. of Wisconsin-Madison, 1991. "Triste: En el sendero del meditar Inka." 340 pp. [In this reanalysis of one of the more difficult works of the great Peruvian mestizo poet, Cesar Vallejo, L. develops the view that the Spanish text of Triste (originally published in 1922) is only an "index" of a hidden text that "speaks its mother tongue, the language of the Incas...Runa Simi." Thus, Triste must be read by "shifting in the register which L. calls "the path of Inka thinking" (el sendero del meditar Inka).] DA 52(5): 1758-A. [Order # DA 9126425]


Martin, Jack B., Ph.D., UCLA, 1991. The Determination of Grammatical Relation in the "List" of the Tzeltalan Tzotzil "IAnti-Collection". 347 pp. [An analysis of the syntactic structure of a subset of the Tzeltalan Tzotzil finite verb phrase, identifying the diathetic and transitive properties of the Tzotzil "list." DA 52(3): 901-A.] [Order # DA 9126279]

Najita, Octaviana Valenzuela, Ph.D., Arizona State U., 1991. "Yuqui Views on Language and Literacy." 211 pp. [A study of Yuqui attitudes toward literacy, based on interviews with mem-

Unemployment proposal, on the other hand, would allow use of floating diversities, producing an open set of characters. Obviously the Unicode standardarian committee would like to keep the job going, and it is likely to get across the table some kind of a compromise solution. In this regard, we should also keep in mind the interest that was shown in this area during the Unicode conference in 1991.

In the event of his message, van Wijngaard offered a humanized (I hope) solution to the problem:

"I have a suggestion. We introduce a new character which all the typographers want to use to indicate new characters. This will add many new characters to the Microsoft and the Apple symbol sets."

At the end of his message, van Wijngaard offered a humanized (I hope) solution to the problem:

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The following is a list of some of the most popular Unicode characters:

- The Chinese character for "cloud" (Cloud)
- The Japanese character for "sun" (Sun)
- The Korean character for "moon" (Moon)
- The Vietnamese character for "flower" (Flower)
- The Thai character for "tree" (Tree)
- The Arabic character for "water" (Water)
- The Hebrew character for "light" (Light)
- The Greek character for "fire" (Fire)
- The Russian character for "earth" (Earth)
- The Russian character for "mountain" (Mountain)
- The Russian character for "sky" (Sky)
- The Russian character for "rain" (Rain)
- The Russian character for "cloud" (Cloud)
- The Russian character for "sun" (Sun)
- The Russian character for "moon" (Moon)
- The Russian character for "flower" (Flower)
- The Russian character for "tree" (Tree)
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- The Russian character for "light" (Light)
- The Russian character for "earth" (Earth)
bers of the Old Pacsum community. T. finds that there is a conflict between the value that Yaqui people place on their unique heritage and the enculturation process "of the patterns and values of the dominant white culture." (I) DAI 52(4): 1411-A (Order DA 91224845).

(21st Century Daily Union) Large numbers of the Yaqui community have been forced to leave their homes and move to other areas in order to escape the violence and poverty that has characterized their lives. (August 13, 1991)

(C)optics of most disruptions abstracted in DAI are available in micro- form or xerox format from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are $27 each, whereas xerox copies are $32 per 100 pages. Single-use addresses are available in the US or Canada. Postage extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: (800) 521-3042 (most US); (800) 343-5299 (Canada); (313) 761-4700, ext. 781.)

COMPUTER USERS' CORNER

[The Corner is now edited jointly by Croy Gillard, Dept. of Anthropo- logy, University of California, Santa Cruz, and Vincenzo Giannini, Jr., University of California, Santa Cruz] are tagged "G.G.," Vector's are unmarked. Additional contributions from the computer-wise (and computer-savvy) are always welcome, particularly if sent by e-mail. Our addresses are: gilii@caltech.edu (V.G.) and giammiii@cs.ucsc.edu (V.G.)

More on Text and LaTeX

Our discussion of Text and LaTeX in the July issue, and the note on LaTeX from David Mushkin in the October issue, have hastened a conscious revolution in the preparation of manuscripts. Paul Frank (SIL, 710 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236)

I'd like to share a bit from my experience with Text and LaTeX in relation to linguistic materials. About five years ago we (in the Colloquial Branch of SIL) decided to change our system to process our linguistic articles and monographs. We invested considerable effort in developing additional macros to supplement LaTeX's already extensive inventory, in order to make the writer's job as easy as possible. Besides simplifying the compositional process in this way, we also sought many of the features that were lacking in our previous system, which was in use as long as our primary resource person was around Colombia, but on that day he found he had no more time than the local support person could give us. As I recall, most of the features I sought were designed by equation rather than as bit-maps, and there is a lot to learn before you can do it right. To make all this work smoothly we put together a new group of interns, the LaTex (Stream Editor) program to get our schemata for symbols and commands into a format that LaTeX reads. Of the initial investment had been made the system worked pretty well for us. The problem was that we had to keep as many as possible from being written in documents throughout the system and to debug the files. The difficulty was that a single simple mistake on the part of the typist could generate anywhere from a few to dozens of error messages. The errors could be as simple as leaving off a closing bracket or forgetting to include a command to mark the end of a table or itemize list otherwise. Unfortunately, these messages are not always very helpful and it becomes a matter of experience learning what sort of error messages mean what. Getting a file printed, especially a long one, usually turns into a long, drawn-out process of running a file through, looking at the log file, editing the input file to correct the mistakes, and running the file again—repeating this cycle until all the error messages disappear. And even when there appeared to be no major problems, things could still be wrong. After printing dozens of pages of one of my texts, I found that the proofreader was looking at the end of the line format. One problem that we don't have in this case is this screen previewer, which would have no help for considering typographical. Viewers are available with PCTex.

The upshot of all this is that not many of us ever really learned how to process Text by eye, which in turn created a bottleneck in the production system that tended neither to promote nor to facilitate writing-printing editing cycle. As a result of this experi- ences, I am much more in favor of programs such as Microsoft Word which allow quickier feedback, etc., and with stylesheets encourage consistent formatting. (The major problem still remains fonts."

All this is to say that, while I really like LaTeX and have found it powerful and elegant, I really cannot recommend it (much less raw Tex) as a general-purpose tool for linguistic purposes. I wish I could be more encouraging.

My own experiences with Text were similar, but the problems diminished as I became more skillful in using the program. I do agree that it is a difficult program to master, but the results of using such a typet- ting program, rather than a word processing program include, a certain degree of device independence and, depending on the particular user, a beautiful manuscript.

Several readers have written asking for information about the availability of Text programs. There are both commercial and public domain versions available. For information, you could contact the Text Users Group, c/o American Mathematical Society, P.O. Box 6284, Provi- dence, RI 02940. Formatting Information Processing Tools (FIT), as well as several other services of use to linguists are available from the International Academic Bookstore, SIL, 710 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236.

The Great Character Encoding Debate (G.C.E.D.)

In the corner last month we mentioned international planning to alleviate the problems associated with the writing of data by us and our colleagues worldwide. Over the past few years an international committee of computer industry personnel, ISO (Internasional Standards Organization), has developed a proposal for stan- dardizing international character encoding. This proposal is labelled ISO DIS 10649 (DIS = Draft International Standard) and includes many features that could help produce international standards for character use on computers. This proposal is standardized as possible, controversial, and, from the perspective of most linguists, somewhat flawed. Fortunately, a consortium of concerned people from the computer industry has offered an alternative solution, known as Unicode.

The current Secretary of the Unicode Consortium, Ken Whistler, has been doing an excellent job of representing the interests of linguists in this debate. Over the past six months Ken has made presentations to major conferences on the central issues of character encoding, both at conferences and on computer networks (most notably the LINGUIST discussion group). Of the various issues that have been discussed, two have received considerable attention: disjunctions, and character width. (A)

The ISO standard would establish a fixed set of characters and disjunctive combinations, with which all languages would have to be written. The "ware" (ware) formation has been reported by one of our alert readers (Seth White) in the software Corp of Seattle, alluding that this point is the forerunner of all. We do not mean to imply that, quite simply it would be the case, if we knew the formation still has some life in it. Speaking of nomenclature in the hacker world, there was a discussion last fall on the LINGUIST list about the fashion among computer people for non-singular English phrases. The most widespread of these terms are to be "vaxed," but Macintosh is uncomfortable.

LEARNING AIDS

[A list of published and "semi-published" teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages was prepared in the September 1988 SIL News. This list and additions and updates have been subsequently. Further contributions are most welcome. A printout of all Learning aids information accumulated to date is available to members on request.

Lakhota

[T]he sudden rise in interest in learning Lakhota in this post-Dances With Wolves era has prompted us to reprint and update our Lakhota learning kit at this time.

A variety of books and tapes on the Lakhota dialect of Dakota are available from the Colorado University Lakhota Project. These in- clude The Regina Lakhota Dictionary (277 pp., $118), Regina Lakhota Text H (311 pp., $118), I & II, T & III, $335, Elementary Dictionary Manual, Lakhota English Dictionary (317 pp., $122), Lakhota Wayyagi, Graded Readings (134 pp., $105), and Tapes to Accompany Regina Lakhota Text (16 tapes, each 1 hour, $110). [T]he tapes do not exactly match the exercises in the textbook, since they were prepared for a second language learning and highlighted use of each sound. From C. U. Lakhota Project, Dept. of Linguistics, Campus Box 239, Univ. of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309, Make check payable to "C.U. Lakhota Customer is billed after shipping for postage and handling charges.

The booklets of the State College Press (on the Redwood Sioux Reservation) sells a wide range of books, tapes, and other materials on Lakhota. The language is also taught in HSU's Native American Studies Program, and the following texts are available (other books also available, and may be ordered by phone at HSU): 1) Lakhota Textbook, 2) Lakhota Dictionary ($5) and accompanying tapes ($24.25); Lakhota Grammar Textbook (15 lessons, $30), and accompanying books (1) a $7.50, and (2) a Lakhota/Sioux Tongue Song Set ($15). Classics like the Boys/Ashoka Dakota Texts are also available. For an order form, write Glenka Bookstore, PO Box 8, Hye 18, Minton, SD 57755.

Here's some information on ordering Father Breschel's Lakhota Dictionary, always a popular query. The full citation is: Breschel, Rev. Eugene, S.J. (compiler). A Dictionary - Our Wiezna Wan - of Teton Dakota - English Lakhota; Lakhota-english Dictionary (with consideration taken to Tanka and Santee dialects), edited by the Rev. Kep Manhart, S.F. Ridge, Red Cloud Indian School, Inc., 1883. The address to order from is: Breschel Memorial Lakota Museum, 350 Oak St., PO Box 149, St. Francis, SD 57752. Price: $19.00. This information is from John Kozio, who also lists Breschel Memorial Lakota Museum as the best and largest dictionary of a Siouan language, and quite useful."
REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

Studies in American Indian Literatures (SAIL). Scholarly journal focusing on North American Indian literature, both traditional and contemporary. Studies of oral texts are encouraged. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (SAIL). Contact: Elizabeth H. McDade, Box 112, U of Richmond, VA 23173.


ATHABASKAN/ISIKIMO/ALEUT

Athabaskan Linguistics Conference. Meets annually at various locations. Next meeting: July 3-5 1992, Northern Arizona U, Flagstaff, AZ. Contact: Alyce Neundorf, CIE, NAU, PO Box 5774, Flagstaff, AZ 86011; or Peggy Speas, D of Linguistics, U of Massachusetts, Amherst, MA 01003 (speas@cs.umass.edu).

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. $4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, c/o P.O. Box 50, 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 99775-0120.

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.


ALGONQUIN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1991 meeting was held at the U of Western Ontario, Oct. 25-27. Contact: Dept of Anthropology, U of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5C2.

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. A limited selection of volumes 7-20 (1975-88) are available (except for the 14th) at $20 each. The volume for the 21st Conference (1989) is $25. Write: William Cowan, Dept of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6. Prices are in Canadian to Canadian addresses, US$ to all other addresses.


NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighborlng Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. 1992 meeting (27th): Kamloops, BC, August 6-8. Contact: E. Czajkowska-Higgins, Def of Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1 (Canada) as e-mail: userjaa@ubcmntg.bitnet.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON


Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1992 meeting will be held June 27-28 at UC-Santa Barbara. Contact: Marianne Mithun, Dept of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106. A conference on the Papers of J. F. Harrington will be held at the same location on June 25-26. Contact Victor Golla, Dept of Ethnic Studies, ISU, Arleta, CA 91521.


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


Estudios de Cultura Nahua. Journal. Nahua archaeological, anthropology, literature, history, and poems and essays in Nahua by contemporary writers. Editor: Miguel León-Portilla. Contact: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Cuidad de la Investigación en Humanidades, 3er Circuito Cultural Universitario, Ciudad Universitaria, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO.


Tlalcocan. 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, EMS, 5800 Lookout Mt., Austin, TX 78731.

Investigadores de lenguas otomangues (ILO). Network and newsletter for those working on Otomanguean languages. Contact: Thomas Smith-Stark, El Colegio de México, CELI, Camino al Ajuco 20, C.P. 01000 México DF, Mexico; or Amelie Veachman-Leichsenring, U of Leiden, VVT, P.O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, Netherlands.

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in late June or early July in alternate years, sometimes annually. The XIII Taller Maya was held in June 1991 at Rabinal, Haja Verapaz, Guatemala.


Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing/Maya Meetings at Texas. An annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. 1992 meetings will be held March 12 through 21 (see “News From Regional Groups”, this issue). For further information and copies of a previous year’s Workbook, write: Peter Koehler, Texas Maya Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763; 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, 12618 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685. Make checks payable to the editor.

Winak: Boletín Intercultural. Journal of Guatemalan linguistics and anthropology. $.60 (US) per year ($15 to institutions). Editor: Neville Stiles, U Mariano Gálvez, Finca El Zapote, #8 Avenida 9-00, zona 2, Guatemala, Guatemala.

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.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/LALILA). Newsletter: Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. The 10th Symposium was held in San Juan, Puerto Rico, Jan. 6-11, 1992. For membership information: Elena Ray, Treasurer LAILA/LALILA, Dept. of Languages and Literature, 311 Watson Hall, Northern Illinois Univ., De Kalb, IL 60115.

Latin American Indian Literatures Journal. Texts and commentaries, other papers, on indigenous literatures. $25/volume (2 issues) ($35 to institutions). Editor: Mary H. Preuss, Box 31, Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport, McKeesport, PA 15132.

International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. Most recent meeting (47th): New Orleans, LA, July 7-11, 1991.


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, GERMANY.

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

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