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

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SSILA BUSINESS

SSILA Summer Meeting

The 1995 SSILA Summer Meeting was held during the weekend of July 7-9 on the campus of the University of New Mexico, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Papers scheduled were:


On Friday afternoon, July 7, Brenda Farnell gave a demonstration of her CD-ROM, “Wiyutu: Assiniboin Storytelling with Signs” (Univ. of Texas Press, 1995), which was followed by a discussion of the advantages of publishing narratives and other extensive linguistic documentation in an interactive compact-disc format.

Later on Friday afternoon there was a special SSILA business meeting to discuss the proposal recently made by Routledge that SSILA undertake the editing of a regional atlas of the indigenous languages of North America.

Call for Papers for Winter Meeting

SSILA will hold its 1995-96 winter meeting jointly with the Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, in San Diego, California, January 4-7, 1996. Paper proposals are invited from all members of SSILA in good standing, and should be submitted on the forms enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter. The format of the short abstract is of particular importance. It must conform to the photo-reproduction requirements of the LSA Meeting Handbook, and must be submitted on the form provided. This form is nearly identical to the Short Abstract form on p. 64 of the LSA Bulletin, No. 146, December, 1994, and the latter may be used if necessary.

Submissions should be mailed to: Victor Golla, SSILA, Dept. of Ethnics Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California 95521. They must reach the SSILA mailbox no later than Friday, September 8, 1995. Registration and hotel forms must be separately returned to the LSA or the hotel. SSILA abstracts must not be sent to the LSA.

The SSILA sessions will be organized separately from the LSA sessions, but will run concurrently and will be included in the LSA Meeting
CORRESPONDENCE

Census Errors?

June 20, 1995

Many readers of the SSILA Newsletter will probably have seen my note in the latest issue of IJAL (Jan. 1995) on “1990 Census Figures for Speakers of American Indian Languages.” One of the points I tried to make in this note is that there are significant distortions in the numbers of speakers the census reports for some languages. Some of the numbers are quite surprising, such as 88 speakers of Klamath, or 108 speakers of “Mountain Maidu.”

One of the sources of error that I briefly mentioned (but didn’t elaborate on) was the census sampling techniques. As I understand this, they only tabulated results of the language question from a sample of the forms, and then extrapolated the results to the population at large. I don’t know the equation they used---it doesn’t seem to be a simple multiplier, given figures like 3, 4, 5 (for Chemehuevi, Kalispel, and Clallam, respectively). But at any rate, we do know that when a figure like 108 is listed for Mountain Maidu that the actual number of people who put this down is some fraction of the number, and that 108 is the census projection based on the sample.

Then there is the matter of which languages are listed separately, and which grouped together. I mention in the note the case of Choctaw and Chickasaw being treated as a single language. I wonder if the Americanist community could prevail upon the Census Bureau to change some of these classifications before the next census (e.g., to count Choctaw and Chickasaw separately). Perhaps this is something we might discuss at the summer meetings or in the SSILA Newsletter and e-mail Bulletin.

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NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Field Reports/Endangered Languages at 1996 LSA Meeting

At last year’s LSA Annual Meeting in New Orleans, the Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation presented a two-part organized session titled “Field Reports/Endangered Languages.” Beginning with this year’s Meeting (San Diego, January 4-7, 1996), “Field Reports/Endangered Languages” is listed on the LSA Abstract Submittal Form as one of the “primary area[s] of linguistics” addressed by regular submissions to the LSA Annual Meeting. If enough abstracts designating this category are accepted, then “Field Reports/Endangered Languages” may be the title of one or more regular sessions at the meeting.

Papers in this category are expected to report on the results of recent field work, especially (but not necessarily) on languages that are endangered, and to focus on any of the major themes in the work of field linguists. These include: (a) The scientific importance of specific field results, including new phenomena or facts; (b) The nature of language endangerment and shift, such as the sociolinguistics of endangered languages communities, the distribution and speaker strength of languages or dialects in a given area, or attitudes toward language death; (c) The ways communities and linguists have responded to these conditions, including language preservation or revitalization efforts; (d) Methodological issues, such as dictionary making, natural text representation, survey methods; and (e) Ethical issues.

Abstracts designating this category should indicate briefly the communities and languages involved, the vitality of the language, the nature, goals, and location of the field work, and major prior linguistic documentation (if any).

Because SSILA will meet jointly with the LSA in 1996, it is hoped that Field Reports/Endangered languages session(s) this year will have a complementary focus on languages of Africa, Eurasia, and Oceania, as well as languages of predominantly non-Native communities in the Americas (e.g., sign languages, pidgins/creoles, and varieties of overseas languages). Accordingly, those with reports on Native American languages are encouraged to submit them to SSILA if at all possible.

The deadline for receipt of all LSA abstracts is Sept. 1, 1995. Please note that this date is a week and a half earlier than in previous years. Like all submissions, these abstracts will be reviewed by the LSA Program Committee in consultation with outside referees. Submission is open to any LSA member. For further details see the LSA Bulletin, No. 146, December, 1994, pp. 61-66.

The Committee on Endangered Languages and their Preservation considers it vitally important that this new category be supported by a strong complement of abstract submissions from interested LSA members. This is the only way for “Field Reports/Endangered Languages” to become an established part of LSA programs in years to come. Please direct any questions to Tony Woodbury, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX 78712 (email: acw@mail.utexas.edu; tel: 512/471-1701 or 512/472-5305).

Symposium on Language Loss and Public Policy

A symposium on Language Loss & Public Policy took place June 30 to July 2, 1995, at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. The symposium was organized by Garland D. Bills. The preliminary program included the following sessions:


Environmental Factors in Loss. Papers: David Harmon (George Wright Society), “Losing species, losing languages: Connections between biological and linguistic diversity”; Mari Rhydwen (U of Western Australia), “Why did we give up our language?”; Eduardo Hernández Chávez, Alan Hudson, & Garland D. Bills (U of New Mexico), “Socioeconomic and demographic factors in language shift.”


Arctic Specialists Wanted

The Directory of Arctic Social Scientists, an international directory of social scientists working in the Arctic, is currently being compiled with a grant from the U.S. National Science Foundation, Office of Polar Programs. For the purposes of the Directory the “social sciences” include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following fields: archeology, cultural anthropology, economics, environmental studies, geography, history, human ecology, linguistics, medical anthropology, political science, psychology, social anthropology, and sociology. The region encompassed by the term “Arctic” will be left to the individual judgments of people engaged in northern research; it will extend at least as far south as the northern part of regions that are usually considered subarctic (including Iceland). Anyone wishing to be included in this directory, or who knows of someone who should be included (especially graduate students), should send names and address to: E. S. Burch, Jr., 3500 Market Street, Suite 106, Camp Hill, PA 17011-4355 USA (fax: 717/975-3592).

MEDIA WATCH

[Notices of newspaper and magazine articles, popular books, films, television programs, and other “media exposure” for American Indian languages and linguistics. Readers of the Newsletter are urged to alert the Editor to items that they think worthy of attention here, sending clippings where possible. Thanks this time to Ed Bagley, Ellen Golla, Marcia Haag, and Bill Sturtevant.]

SIL in the Atlantic

The Wycliffe Bible Translators and the Summer Institute of Linguistics were profiled in the June 1995 number of The Atlantic Monthly (“Speaking in Tongues,” pp. 36-42). The article, by Atlantic staff editor Lowell Weiss, was well-informed and sympathetic. The role of missionary linguists (“the largest army of field linguists in the world”) in documenting endangered languages was highlighted, as was SIL’s “symbiotic relationship” with academic linguistics. Criticisms of Wycliffe/SIL were given an airing — both the wild-eyed charges of involvement with the CIA and drug trafficking, and the more realistic (and damaging) accusations of ethnocentrism and cultural-economic imperialism — but Weiss was not out to do a hatchet job. Rather, he focused on SIL’s dedication, efficiency, and creative involvement with small language communities around the world. Ken Pike was interviewed of course, but so was SIL-Academic Computing’s Gary Simons. Weiss was clearly impressed by the output of Gary’s shop and
accurately calls SIL “a world leader in the creation of software for linguists.” No doubt about it, this is an admirably researched piece of journalism — and a nice pat on the back for two organizations that rarely get the good publicity they deserve.

Language Endangerment Hits the Tabloids...

Michael Krauss’s prediction of an impending linguistic die-off — the burden of his paper at the AAAS meeting in Atlanta last February — has been given extensive coverage in newspapers and magazines around the world. But perhaps the widest circulation his remarks will get is the story in the June 6, 1995 issue of the Weekly World News. This is the same supermarket-checkout tabloid that reported in March (as readers of this column will surely remember) that a California baby has Buffed Experts with her command of Ancient Comanche. Or that reports, in the June 6 issue at hand, that the Lost Ark of the Covenant has turned up in an Ethiopian church. The subtleties of Mike’s discussion are perhaps not captured by WWN’s headline — “Throw away that Swahili dictionary!” — but the brief story (printed soundbite, really) is accurate enough. The truth needed no embellishment here.

...and the Sunday Magazines

Meanwhile back in Boston, readers of the Boston Globe found a delightfully literate and thoughtful essay on language endangerment in the May 7 edition of the paper’s Sunday magazine, by staff writer Katharine Whittmore. Whittmore attended last winter’s Endangered Languages conference at Dartmouth, following up with an interview with Lindsay Whaley and Lenore Grenoble, the members of Dartmouth’s modern language faculty who organized the meeting. Keynote speaker Mike Krauss (again) is described as “thundering” like an Old Testament prophet on the death of Ubykh and Eyak and is quoted (inveitably) as calling television “cultural nerve gas,” but the meat of the article comes from Whaley and Grenoble. Whittmore asks them — since they have mastered a dozen languages between them — to “demonstrate how a language beams forth a way of looking at the world.” Diligent academics both, Whaley and Grenoble summon up examples from Russian lexical semantics, Kinyarwanda topic focus, Nez Perce evidentials, and Japanese classification. They describe the plight of Mayan and Sorbian, and describe efforts to preserve Mohawk and Navajo. Good stuff.

An Ojibwe Text Graces the Washington Post

An interlinear text in an American Indian language isn’t what one expects to find even in the most upscale of newspapers, but that is precisely what readers of the Washington Post found on p. A-15 of the April 25 edition, in a quarter-page advertisement from the environmental organization Greenpeace. The text of the ad consisted of a statement from Winona LaDuke, a board member of Greenpeace US — and a Native American activist — who wrote:

In December, I was selected by TIME magazine as one of 50 promising leaders under the age of 40...For a Native American such recognition is rare...My selection...implies that Native American principles and ideals — and the future we envision — have a place in the world to come.

But among the worst poisoners of American rivers are the paper mills that produce chlorine-bleached paper, and Time uses bleached paper. Each issue, according to LaDuke, results in nearly 3,500 pounds of chlorinated pollutants being flushed into America’s rivers. LaDuke called upon Time to stop its polluting ways — other magazines have gone to chlorine-free paper — and underscored her demand with the aforementioned text (which we presume to be in Ojibwe). It concluded:

Gi-bizbigwaadenimo Gizhe Manitou maaji-mashkii atooyegnibikaang
To poison the waters is to show disrespect for creation.

Ji-ganawendamang nibi giga minigoomin ooma giddakiiimin
To honor and protect the waters is our responsibility as people of the land.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan

- The 1995 Athabaskan Language Conference, organized by Sally Millette, met in Albuquerque June 28-29, during the Linguistic Institute. Presentations included:

- Also meeting at the Linguistic Institute in Albuquerque was a Workshop on Athapaskan Morphosyntax, July 3-7, organized by Leslie Saxon, Eloise Jelinek, and MaryAnn Willie, and funded by a grant from the National Science Foundation. The workshop was organized around four themes:

The Workshop concluded with an Overview of the Morphology-Syntax Interface in Athapaskan Languages by Keren Rice, and a discussion of Future Directions in Athapaskan Language Study by Mary Ann Willie, Jeff Leer, Ken Hale, James Kari, and Robert Young.

Far Western Languages


Pueblo Southwest


Uto-Aztecan


**RECENT PUBLICATIONS**

**Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics.** Volume 20. Edited by Melissa Goodell & Dong-Ik Choi. Linguistics Graduate Student Association, Univ. of Kansas, 1995. 144 pp. $10. [A special section on *Studies in American Indian Languages* contains two papers: Joong-Sun Sohn, “The Reflexive Suffix -v in Hualapai”; and Mary Swift, “An Ethnopoetic Analysis of a Traditional Ka-shaya Gambling Narrative.”] The remaining eight papers in the volume are on various topics in general linguistics. — Order from: LSGA, Linguistics Dept., 427 Blake Hall, Univ. of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045 (lgsa@kuhubb.ck.ks.edu). Make checks payable to “Linguistics Graduate Student Assoc., U. of Kansas.” Postage is included in price for US orders; add $3 per copy for overseas orders.

**Hopis Children’s Books from IPOLA**

The Institute for the Preservation of the Original Languages of the Americas (IPOLA), a private foundation established two years ago by Johanna Hess, is making a name for itself by subsidizing modest but creative language projects in American Indian communities. One of these is a series of Hopi-English children’s books, produced by the Hotevilla-Bacavi Community School in collaboration with the Hopi Dictionary Project at the Univ. of Arizona. Illustrated with watercolors by Hopi children, the books have Hopi and English on facing pages, a short resume of Hopi orthography and
grammar ("for parents and teachers"), and complete glossaries (both Hopi-English and English-Hopi) of all Hopi words and phrases in the book. Titles published to date include:

**Coyote and Little Turtle/íisaw niqw yóngōsŏnhoya: A Traditional Hopi Tale.** Based on a story told by Herschel Talashoema. Translated and edited by Emory Sekaquaptewa & Barbara Pepper. 1994. 90 pp. $9.95.


— Order from: Clear Light Publishers, 823 Don Diego, Santa Fe, NM 87501.]


Maintaining that the technical conduct of Rock Creek hunting and trapping must be analyzed in terms of indigenous symbolic categories, B. analyzes Cree representations of the relationship between hunter and prey in myths, songs, hunters’ discourse, dreams, and ritual treatment of slain animals. B.’s analysis is informed by a sophisticated appreciation of Cree linguistic categories. B. finds that no consistent ideology emerges from these various symbolic representations, and the hunter-prey relationship is talked about as both collaborative and adversarial.

— Order from: Univ. of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.]

**Vocabulario Popolucu de Sayula, Veracruz, México.** Lawrence E. Clark. Vocabularios y Diccionarios Indígenas “Mariano Silva y Aceves” 104. Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Tucson, 1995. 114 pp. $12. [A revision of Clark’s 1960 vocabulary of this Mixtean language (#4 in the same series), with approximately 500 new entries. Verb entries are cited in 1st person with the root identified, a revision that makes Sayula Popolucu more easily compared with Oluta Popolucu (dictionary #25 in the series). The grammar notes have also been expanded and a bibliography of publications about Popolucu added. Now that there is strong reason to believe that the language of the Olmecs was early Mixe-Zoquean, descriptive material on this and other languages of the group is of considerable historical importance. — Order from: SIL, P.O. Box 9897 CRB, Tucson, AZ 85738-0987. Add $3 for postage and handling.]
Although a modern grammar of Jaqaru exists (M. J. Hardman, Jaqaru: Outline of Phonological and Morphological Structure, 1966), no comprehensive lexicon has been available. This lacuna is now filled by the present work, the product of a linguistically trained native speaker. The Jaqaru-Spanish section contains approximately 2,500 entries, many with examples and discussions of semantics and usage. A shorter Spanish-Jaqaru section functions as an index. A section on orthography also gives phonetic details, and Prof. Rodolfo Cerón-Palomino has written a solid and informative introduction.

— Order from: Centro de Estudios Regionales Andinos “Bartolomé de Las Casas”, Pampa de la Alianza 465, Apdo. 477, Casco, PERU.

The Last Cannibals: A South American Oral History. Ellen B. Basso. University of Texas Press, 1995. 352 pp. $19.95 (paper)/$40 (cloth). [This is the third of B.’s studies of Kalapalo narrative discourse, following on A Musical View of the Universe (1986) and In Favor of Deceit (1987). In this volume she explores how the Kalapalo remember and understand their past, and what specific linguistic, psychological, and ideological materials they employ to construct their historical consciousness. B. focuses on nine “sometimes grotesque yet deeply moving” stories, narrated to her at various times during her fieldwork on the Upper Xingu. In Part I, she outlines the historical and ethnographic context of Kalapalo society and describes the organization of Kalapalo narrative discourse. Two stories involving incidents with European explorers and travellers are analyzed to illustrate the careful organization typical of Kalapalo historical narratives. B. presents the texts of these and the other stories in English translation, with lines arranged to show the structure that emerges from the interplay between storytellers and their listener-listeners.] In Part 2, she analyzes three stories that focus on the figure of the warrior. In Part 3, she analyzes four “community biographies” that focus on the actions of ancestors. Part 4 consists of a concluding essay on “History, Ideology, and the Personal Version of Reality.”

— Order from: Marketing Dept., Univ. of Texas Press, P. O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819 (tel: 800-252-3206.)


IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics [Dept. of Native Studies, 532 Argue Bldg, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada]

20.2 (1995):
Anthony P. Grant, “On the Authorship of the Wea Primer (1837)” (15-17) [Internal orthographic evidence and the work’s printing history indicate that the author of the Wea Primer of Miami-Illinois was Rev. John Fleming (18067-1894).]
J. Peter Denny, “Archaeological Links for Goddard’s Western Algonquian” (17-18) [High mobility and return migrations may have been factors in maintaining contact among the “Western Algonquian” languages after Proto-Eastern Algonquian separated from them, despite being spread from the Rockies to Lake Michigan.]

American Antiquity [Society for American Archaeology, 900 Second St NE, Suite 12, Washington, DC 20002]

60.1 (January 1995):
Dean R. Snow, “Migration in Prehistory: The Northern Iroquoian Case” (59-79) [For half a century the archaeology of the Northern Iroquoians has been described in terms of an in-situ development from a Middle Woodland base. But the relatively shallow time depth of the Northern Iroquoian languages, together with other “anomalies,” supports a much more recent derivation from the Clemson’s Island culture of Pennsylvania after 900 AD.]

American Ethnologist [AAA, 4350 N Fairfax Dr #640, Arlington, VA 22203]

21.4 (Nov. 1994):
Laura R. Graham, “Dialogic Dreams: Creative Selves Coming into Life in the Flow of Time” (723-745) [Young Xavante men interpret their dreams in terms of the structure of da-floire, a genre of collectively performed songs and dances. Graham explores this “experience of subjectivity” through a Peircean model of the semiotic self.]

American Indian Culture & Research Journal [American Indian Studies Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024]

18.3 (1994):
Gloria Dyc, “The Use of Native Language Models in the Development of Critical Literacy” (211-233) [Focusing on the Sicano band of Western Teton Sioux on the Rosebud Reservation of South Dakota, D. describes the emergence of a tribal-specific English literacy that is built around the practices and cultural identity of the group. Such “critical literacy” (in Paulo Freire’s sense) empowers rather than overwhelms the community.]

Cataloging & Classification Quarterly [The Haworth Press, 10 Alice St, Binghamton, NY 13904-1580]

17.1/2 (1993):
Mary Russell Bucknum, “Cataloging Field Recordings of American Indian Languages” (15-27) [The cataloger of field recordings of American Indian languages may have to deal with antiquated formats as well as with content and subject-heading problems. The difficulties inherent in cataloging such materials are illustrated by two collections in the Archives of Traditional Music at Indiana U., the George Bird Grinnell collection and Swadesh’s Penutian Vocabulary Survey.]
European Review of Native American Studies [c/o Christian Feest, Inst für Historische Ethnologie, J W Goethe-Universität, Liebigstrasse 41, D-60323 Frankfurt-am-Main, GERMANY]

7.1 (1993):
Haujó J. Westra, “A New Version of Lahontan’s ‘Hieroglyphic Message’” (21-26) [A manuscript found in Halle, containing 8 pictorial images with written explanations, closely resembles the “hieroglyphics” in Baron Lahontan’s Mémoires de l’Amérique Septentrionale (1702).]

7.2 (1993):
Peter Bakker, “European-Amerindian Language Contact in North America: Pidgins, Creoles, and Mixed Languages” (17-22) [A survey, touching on Basque-AlgonquianPidgin, Mobilian Jargon, Afro-Semino-Creole, Plains Sign Language, Michif, and others.]

8.2 (1994):
Michael Friedrichs, “Tecumseh’s Forty-One Names in the English Language: Some Remarks about their Genesis” (7-10) [Variant spellings of the famous Shawnee war leader’s name (F. has collected citations from 1807 to 1985) reflect the evolving American English conventions for representing Indian words.]

Historiographia Linguistica [John Benjamins NA, 821 Bethlehem Pike, Philadelphia, PA 19118]

XXI,3 (1994):
Michael Mackert, “Franz Boas’ Theory of Phonetics” (351-384) [Boas’ statements on phonetics can only be appreciated against the background of 19th century experimental psychology, acoustics, physiology, and psychophysics. His theory included a physical component derived from Helmholtz, Wundt, Paul, and Kurzweiski, and a psychological component that was greatly influenced by Gustav Fechner.]

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

61.1 (January 1995):
Keren Rice, “The Representation of the Perfective Suffix in the Athapaskan Languages” (1-37) [The suffix marking the perfective variant of the Athapaskan verb stem has previously been treated as having several underlying representations. R. argues that it had a single form in Proto-Athapaskan—the feature SV (“sonorant voice”)—and retains this as its single underlying representation in many of the daughter languages.]

Monica Macaulay & Joseph C. Salmons, “The Phonology of Glottalization in Mixtec” (38-61) [Early descriptions of Mixtec assumed a glottal stop phoneme; a later prosodic analysis posited “checked” (glottalized) vowels. M. & S. propose a floating glottal feature as a characteristic of the root, allowing them to build on the prosodic approach while avoiding its shortcomings.]

Spike Gildea, “A Comparative Description of Syllable Reduction in the Cariban Language Family” (62-102) [A comparative analysis of vowel syncope and compensatory lengthening in 5 Cariban languages. The C-cluster simplification processes found in the modern languages represent stages in the evolutionary process of syllable reduction.]

Philip S. LeSourd, “Diminutive Verb Forms in Passamaquoddy” (103-134) [Passamaquoddy diminutive verb stems are formed with a suffix /-hs/ and signal that one of the arguments of the verb is to be interpreted as small, cute, or an object of affection or pity. Certain properties of these diminutives also bear on questions in morphological theory.]

William J. Poser, “Binary Comparison and the History of Hukan Comparative Studies” (135-144) [Greenberg and Ruhlen have claimed that an overemphasis on binary comparison has hindered the progress of comparative work in stocks like Hukan. P. shows that this has not been the case.]

George Aaron Broadwell, “1990 Census Figures for Speakers of American Indian Languages” (145-149) [While the numbers of speakers that the 1990 U.S. Census reports for American Indian languages may be helpful to those trying to estimate language population, users should be aware of some significant distortions.]

Journal of Anthropological Research [U of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1561]

50.2 (Summer 1994):
Jean-Guy A. Goulet, “Ways of Knowing: Towards a Narrative Ethnography of Experiences among the Dene Tha” (113-139) [An “experiential investigation” of Northern Athabaskan (Slavey Dene) religious rituals, carried out “in coactivity with the enactors.” G. gives some attention to Dene speech patterns.]

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology [Dept of Sociology & Anthropology, CSU-Bakersfield, CA 93311]

15.1 (1993) [appeared November 1994]:
Christopher Loether, “Nimina Ahubiyi: Western Mono Song Genres” (48-57) [A survey of the types of Western Mono songs and their functions. L. distinguishes funerary, family mourning, ghost-chasing, power, hand-game, personal, and narrative songs.]

Mark Q. Sutton, “The Numic Expansion in Great Basin Oral Tradition” (111-128) [Certain aspects of oral tradition—particularly origin myths and tales of population movements—yield good evidence that the Numic peoples moved north and east into the Great Basin from its southwest corner, as Lamb (1958) hypothesized on linguistic grounds.]

15.2 (1993) [appeared November 1994]:
Betty Rivers & Terry L. Jones, “Walking Along Deer Trails: A Contribution to Salinan Ethnogeography Based on the Field Notes of John Peabody Harrington” (146-175) [JPH’s notes provide the most coherent portrait we have of the community of Salinan-speaking people who resided in the northern Santa Lucia Range. The clarity of the picture that can be drawn from JPH’s work is remarkable.]

Journal of Linguistic Anthropology [AAA, 4350 N. Fairfax Dr, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203]

5.1 (June 1995):
Cecil H. Brown, “Lexical Acculturation and Ethnobiology: Utilitarianism versus Intellectualism” (51-64) [B. examines the semantic content of terms in various American Indian languages for 77 items of acculturation (from “apple” and “apricot” to “wheat” and “window”). The evidence indicates that “the utility of living things is not an especially salient aspect of their conceptual cognition.”]

J. Kathryn Josserand, “Participant Tracking in Maya Hieroglyphic Texts: Who Was ‘That Masked Man’?” (65-89) [J. proposes formal criteria to identify the protagonist from other actors in Classic Maya glyphic texts. This is especially important in connection with the “peak events” of such texts, where the identity of the protagonist is often unmentioned.]

Nordic Journal of Linguistics [Scandinavian University Press, Box 2959 Toeyen, N-0608 Oslo, NORWAY]

17 (1994):
Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, “Grammatical Relations in Tariana” (201-217) [How grammatical relations are marked in a North Arawakan language of the upper Rio Negro, and how this marking interrelates with topicality, definiteness, and other discourse characteristics of nominal constituents.]
Orbis [Blijde-Inkomststraat 21, B-3000 Leuven, BELGIUM]

Roy Goodman & Pierre Swiggers, “Albert Gallatin’s Table of North American Native Languages (1826)” (240-248) [A photographic reproduction of, and commentary on, the first published classification of North American Indian languages. Gallatin’s Table arranges most of the languages east of the Rockies into 15 “languages” (language families or isolates), with three further geographical groups for those too poorly known to classify.]

Plains Anthropologist [410 Wedgewood Dr, Lincoln, NB 68510]

39, no. 150 (Nov. 1994):

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society [Independence Square, Philadelphia, PA]

138.2 (June 1994):
Roy Goodman & Pierre Swiggers, “John Vaughan (1756-1841) and the Linguistic Collection in the Library of the American Philosophical Society” (251-272) [Vaughan, a Philadelphia philanthropist and Librarian of the APS from 1803 to 1841, was responsible for building up one of the richest collections in linguistics of the time.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THeses


Andrews, Kenneth R. Ph.D., U. of South Carolina, 1994. Shawnee Grammar. 232 pp. [A descriptive grammar of Shawnee in the Bloomfieldian tradition, based primarily on a recollected and corrected version of “Autobiography of a Woman” (Voegelin 1953). Chapters include: Overview (including historical relationships); Phonology; Grammatical Categories; Word Formation (applying Goddard’s descriptive scheme of Algonquian stem derivation); Noun and Pronoun Inflection; Verb Inflection; and Major Findings. DAI 55(11): 3491-A.] [Order # DA 9508113]


Eberhard, David M. M.A., U. of Texas at Arlington, 1993. Mamaindé Stress: The Need for Strata. 262 pp. [Current theories of Metrical and Lexical phonology are used to analyze the stress system of the Mamaindé (Northern Nambikwara) language of the Mato Grosso. An appendix includes a comparative analysis of various stress systems found in Brazilian languages. MAI 32(5): 1269.] [Order # MA 1356613]

Gómez de García, Jule M. Ph.D., U. of Colorado at Boulder, 1994. Communicative Strategies in Conversational Kickapoo. 292 pp. [A description and discussion of repairs and language alternations (code-switching and language transfer) as they occur in a video/audiotaped corpus of spontaneous conversations among Kickapoo women. Comparing her Kickapoo observations to English and Japanese data, G. finds that there are differences in repair strategies in the three languages that can be linked to their very different morphosyntactic structures. DAI 55(10): 3176-A.] [Order # DA 9506335]


Palmer, Andie D. Ph.D., U. of Washington, 1994. Maps of Experience: Shuswap Narratives of Place. 245 pp. [Using a discourse-centered approach to culture and language, P. investigates aspects of the narrative world of the Alkali Lake Shuswap (Secwépemc). Knowledge of the land and its resources is found to be maintained by the pooling of personal and ancestral knowledge through narratives of place, including narratives of personal experience, historical narratives, legends and myths, which interweave to form a rich and intricate map of experience and survival. DAI 55(11): 3553-A.] [Order # DA 9509388]


Valentine, J. Randolph. Ph.D., U. of Texas at Austin, 1994. Ojibwe Dialect Relationships. 1017 pp. [A study of dialect relationships in Ojibwe (including Saulteaux, Chippewa, Odawa, E Ojibwe, NE Ojibwe, Severn Ojibwe, Nipissing, and Algonquin). They are shown to fall into 2 broad groups, Northern and Southern, each sharing distinctive innovations. The relationship of Ojibwe to Cree and Potawatomi is also examined, as well as the general historical expansion of the Ojibwe. DAI 55(10): 3178-A.] [Order # DA 9506115]

Wachi, Yasuko A. Ph.D., UC-San Diego, 1994. What Comes Next? Native Americans of San Diego County: A Study of Uncertainty for an Ethnic Minority Group of Southern California. 304 pp. [I. investigates how and why images of the Luiseños and Diegueños, imagined both among themselves and by outsiders, have changed over time. Two recent cases are highlighted, one regarding tribal enrollment and the other the development of a successful new method of retrieving cultural heritage from museums in the form of a “Culture Bank.” DAI 55(11): 3555-A.] [Order # DA 9510105]

[Copies of most dissertations and theses abstracted in DAI and MAI are available in microform or xerox format from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are $32.50 each, xeroxed (paper-bound) copies are $36 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Postage extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI’s toll-free numbers: 1-800-521-3042 (US); 1-800-343-5299 (Canada).]
More on IPA vs. DOS Codings

Heike Susanne Spreitzer (Rheinaustr. 2, 50676 Köln, Germany) wants us to clarify her comments on the problems encountered with the coding of specialty fonts (like IPA) when you convert Mac files to Windows or vice versa:

I'm not quite sure if you got me right. Actually it was a Mac user who favored different codings to whom I was responding. And it was me who was favoring the same codings. Frankly, I'm not too enthusiastic about the outcomes of automatic conversions, so I mostly use word-for-word filters (no matter whether via ASCII or ANSI) also for reading files originally produced using word processors like Winword, etc. For my personal taste it's much less work do some new formatting by using indirect formats rather than re-formatting wrongly converted formats.

I tried to make a point in learning to live with diversity. I mean, what does one do when using a font which simply isn't available on other platforms? (We were talking about Mac and Windows, but what about OS/2 and UNIX?) Burst into tears?

And Speaking of IPA Fonts...

SIL is now distributing its Encore IPA Fonts, a set of scalable IPA fonts containing the full International Phonetic Alphabet with 1990 Kiel revisions. Three typefaces are included: SL. Doulos (similar to Times), SIL Sophia (similar to Helvetica), and SIL Manuscript (monowidth). Each font contains all the standard IPA discrete characters and non-spacing diacritics as well as some suprasegmental and punctuation marks. Each font comes in both PostScript Type 1 and TrueType formats. Available for Macintosh and Microsoft Windows only. — For further information contact: Evan Antworth (evan.antworth@sil.org) or browse the SIL, WWW/Gopher sites (World Wide Web: http://www.sil.org/; Gopher: gopher.sil.org).

Literacy Software from SIL

SIL is now selling PRIMER: A Tool for Developing Early Reading Materials, by David J. Weber, Stephen R. McConnel, Diana D. Weber & Beth J. Bryson (SIL Occasional Papers in Academic Computing 18, 1994, 266 pp., $26). Developed specifically for the preparation of literacy materials, PRIMER is distributed as a book with companion software. It is structured as a "how-to" manual that leads the writer of literacy materials step by step to establish an appropriate primer sequence and to organize words, phrases, and sentences that correlate with the sequence. It enables the linguist to produce literacy materials quickly and efficiently, and enhances creativity by providing a wide selection of material. Included in the text are examples that illustrate in detail how PRIMER can be used to analyze complex syllable structures and consonant clusters. — To order, and to get information on versions available, contact SIL's International Academic Bookstore (SIL Box 0195, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, Texas 75236-5628; tel: 214/709-2404; fax: 214/709-2433; e-mail: academic.books@sil.org).

Cree Syllabics

A Cree Syllabic Instruction Manual that actually teaches one how to master Cree syllabics is now available. The author, Jerry Spence, claims that his new method eliminates most major problems with Cree syllabic comprehension. To order a manual, call Jerry Spence at 819/772-4325 or write him at: 1-22 Del'eperver, Hull, Quebec J9A 2V3, CANADA.

Lakota

Calvin Fast Wolf, a Lakota from Pine Ridge, has been teaching his native language for a number of years. Most recently he has taught at Stanford, offering regular courses in Lakota under the sponsorship of the Linguistics department, and in Paris, where in 1994 he offered two 2-week intensive courses. The Paris courses were sponsored by Association Nadove ts-iv, which also offers other Lakota-related courses and activities (write: Bruno Lopez, 17 rue Desnouettes, F-75015 Paris). Students interested in getting in direct touch with Mr. Fast Wolf can reach him at 1446 9th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94122.

Shawnee

The second edition of Ronald L. Chrisley's 119-page Introduction to the Shawnee Language is nearly ready for distribution. (The first edition appeared in 1992.) It is intended for people who "wish to take the first steps toward increasing the number of people who speak Shawnee" and is based on notes that Ron has compiled from a wide variety of sources. Interested people should contact Ron at 310 N. Tarr St., North Baltimore, OH 45872 (419/257-3636).

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's Membership Directory appears once a year (the 1995 edition appeared in February) the Newsletter lists new members and changes of address—including electronic mail address—every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue.]

New Members (May 1 to June 30, 1995)

Augsburger, Deborah — Dept. of Anthropology, 325 University Museum, Univ. of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, PA 19104
Hokari, Thomas E. — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Victoria, P.O. Box 3045, Victoria, BC, V8W 3P4 CANADA
Jancewicz, Bill — Naskapi Development Corporation, P.O. Box 5023, Kawa-wachikumach, PQ G0G 2Z0, CANADA
Lyday, Robert — 51176 Road 423, Oakhurst, CA 93644
Moberly, Elizabeth — 237 Fairfield Ave., Upper Darby, PA 19082
Sherman, Brian — 213 Hilyer Pl., Decatur, GA 30030
Tauber, Jess Evan — 152 Iroquois Ave., Oakland, NV 07436

New or Corrected Addresses (since May 1, 1995)

Denham, Kristin — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Washington, P.O. Box 354300, Seattle, WA 98195-3440
Gleach, Frederic W. — Dept. of Anthropology, McGraw Hall, Cornell Univ., Ithaca, NY 14853
Islam, Marsha — 3380 Sheridan Dr., Suite 240, Amherst, NY 14226
Maxwell, Judith — CIRMA, Apdo 336, La Antigua Guatemala, GUATEMALA (59/5 to 796)
O'Connor, Michael P. — Union Theological Seminary, 3041 Broadway, New York, NY 10027

LEARNING AIDS

[Published and "semi-published" teaching materials and tapes for American Indian languages are noted here as they come to our attention. A compilation of Learning Aids for North American Languages, based largely on information printed in this column since its inception in 1988, is available to members on request.]
Sullivan, Paul — 655-78 Belle Terre Road, Port Jefferson, NY 11777
Waterhouse, Viola — 1200 Aurora Blvd., Bradenton, FL 34202-9750

New or Corrected E-Mail Addresses (since May 1, 1995)

Aubin, George  
Augsburger, Deborah  
Bakker, Peter  
Bauman, Richard  
Bradson, Kathleen  
Brand, Elizabeth  
Falkinger, Sieglinde  
Fallon, Paul  
Farnell, Brenda  
Fernald, Theodore B.  
Fowler, Catherine S.  
Franchetto, Bruna  
Hitch, Doug  
Hakari, Thomas E.  
Jancewicz, Bill  
Kendall, Daythah  
Kolb, Alma Dean (IAL)  
Lamb, Sydney S.  
Mannheim, Bruce  
Maxwell, Judith M.  
Oliviero, Giulia  
Pye, Clifton  
Ritter, John  
Salminen, Tapani  
Shepherd, Alice  
Slater, Clay  
Underhill, Robert  
Veerman-Leisensring, A.  
Wright, Pablo G.

gaubin@evc.assumption.edu  
augsburg@sula.upcn.edu  
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bauman@indiana.edu  
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brand@anthra.la.asu.edu  
sfalking@edu.uni-klui.ac.at  
pfallon@ssx30.mwcc.edu  
bfernell@blue.weseg.uow.edu.au  
tfernall@cc.swarthmore.edu  
es.fowler@ses.unr.edu  
cfranco@ax.ihbse.org.br  
hitch@uu.evm.vuw.ac.nz  
jjancewicz@illinois.edu  
ackx95a@prodigy.com  
a.kolb@geise.geis.com  
smlamb@owlnet.ritc.edu  
mannheim@quieraru.anthro.lsu.edu  
cirma@uvg.edu.gt  
oliviero@lark.cc.ukans.edu  
pyersqr@falcon.cc.ukans.edu  
jritter@yknet.yk.ca  
tasmin@cc.helsinki.fi  
shepher2@ix.netcom.com  
clay.slate@anun.unm.edu  
runderhill@mail.rdsdu.edu  
veerman-leisensring@rulet.leidenuniv.nl  
postmast@taunilo.fibula.ar


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, Office of Teacher Education, Navajo Community College, Tsail, AZ 86536 (tel: 602/724-3311, ext. 284; fax: 602/724-3327; internet: dfmc1@aol.com).

Inuit Studies Conference. The 10th conference will be held August 15-19, 1996, on the campus of the Memorial University of Newfoundland. The theme will be “Traditional Knowledge and the Contemporary World.” For further information contact: Dr. Irene Mazurek, Dept. of Linguistics, Memorial Univ., St. John's, Newfoundland A1B 3X9, CANADA (tel: 709/737-8399; fax: 709/737-2558; imazurek@kean.uncs.mu.ca).

Études/Inuit Studies. Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Eskimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. $31.03 Can or $29 US/yr (US$26 Can or $18 US for students), occasional supplements at extra charge. Address: Pavillon Jean-Durand, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4 (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023).

ALGONQUIN/IRAOQOLAN
Algonquin Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1995 (27th) conference will be held October 27-29 at the U of North Carolina. For information contact M. Jean Black, Dept of Anthropology, Campus Box 3115, U of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3115.

Papers of the Algonquin Conference. Back issues available: 8th and 12th Conferences ($24 each); 21st (St. John’s), 22nd (Chicago), and 23rd (London) Conferences ($12 each). The 24th Conference (1992) is out of print. The 25th Conference (1993) is available for $48 (includes a separate Cumulative Index 1975-1994). Write: Algonquin Conference, c/o Dept of Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada (pmentland@ccm.umanitoba.ca). Prices are in SCAnadian to Canadian addresses, SUS to all other addresses.


ALGONQUIN and IROQUOIAN
ALGONQUIN and IROQUOIAN. Newsletter. Four issues/year. $12/year (US & Canada, US dollars to US addresses); write for rates to other countries. Editor: John Nichols, Dept of Native Studies, Argue 352, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada R3T 2N2.

NORTHWEST
International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 1995 meeting (the 30th) will be held at the U of Victoria (Victoria, B.C.), August 10-12, 1995. Contact: Thomas M. Hess, Dept of Linguistics, U of Victoria, P.O. Box 3045, Victoria, B.C. V8W 3P4, Canada (taylor@amtsi.bc.ca).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON
California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. The 1995 meeting will be held in October at UCLA.

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in late June or early July. The 1995 meeting was held on July 5-6 in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute (see “News From Regional Groups” above). Contact: Victor Gulia, Dept of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State U, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/826-4324; e-mail: vgulia@axe.humboldt.edu).


News From Native California. News magazine for and about California Indians. Carries articles and other features on anthropological and linguistic topics, among others. Four issues/year. $17.50. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

REGIONAL NETWORKS

[An 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). Quarterly 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 (ASAIL), an affiliate of the Modern Language Association. For information, contact: Robert M. Nelson, Box 112, U of Richmond, VA 23173.

ASAIL Notes. Newsletter of the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures. Appears 3 times a year. Editor: Michael Wilson, U of English, U of Wisconsin-Milwaukee, PO Box 413, Milwaukee, WI 53201. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), see above.

Native American Language Issues Institute (NALL). Annual conference on language education; also other activities, particularly involving policy issues and US federal funding of language retention programs. Contact: NALI Central, P.O. Box 963, Chouteau, OK 73020 (tel: 405/454-3681; fax: 405/454-3688).

J. P. Harrington Conference. Conference and newsletter, focusing on the linguistic and ethnographic notes of John P. Harrington (1884-1961). Next meeting: UC-Davis, Spring or Summer 1996. Contact: Victor Gulia, Dept of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State U, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/826-4324; e-mail: vgulia@axe.humboldt.edu).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALUT
Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets annually at various locations. 1995 meeting: June 28-29, in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the 1995 Linguistic Institute (see “News From Regional Groups” above).
PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. 1995 meeting: July 11-12, at the U of New Mexico, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute. Contact: David Rood, Dept of Linguistics, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309 (rood@colorado.edu).

Muskogean-Oklahoma Linguistics Conference. 1995 meeting: July 10-11, at the U of New Mexico, in conjunction with the 1995 Linguistic Institute [see “News From Regional Groups” above]. Contact: Jack Martin, Dept of English, College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8795 (jmart@wmime.wm.edu).

Mid-America Linguistics Conference. General linguistics conference, held annually at some site in the Plains states, usually with one or more sessions devoted to American Indian languages. Contact Karen M. Booker, 1340 Engel Rd., Lawrence, KS 66044.

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste. General linguistics conference, with strong emphasis on studies of the indigenous languages of N Mexico and the adjacent US. The 3rd meeting was held in Hermosillo, Sonora, Nov. 16-18, 1994. Contact: III Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste, Apartado Postal 793, Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, 83000 México.

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. The 1995 meeting was held on July 3-4 in Albuquerque, NM, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute [see “News From Regional Groups” above]. Contact: Jane Hill, Dept of Anthropology, Univ of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (jhill@anthro.arizona.edu).


Kiowa-Tanoan and Keresan Conference. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer, usually at the U of New Mexico. The 1995 meeting was held on June 26-27 in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute [see “News From Regional Groups” above]. Contact: Laure Watkiss, Dept of Anthropology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80933 (lwatkiss@cc.colorado.edu).

Tolucan. Journal, specializing in texts in Mexican languages. Contact: Karen Dakin, Instituto de Investigaciones Filologicas, UNAM, 04510 Mexico, DF.

MIXTEC STUDIES

The Mixtec Foundation. Sponsors annual conference (Mixtec Gateway) on all aspects of the life of the Mixtec people of Oaxaca, with special focus on the Mixtec codices. Contact: Nancy P. Treide, P.O. Box 5587, Austin, TX 78763-5587 (tel: 512/452-1537).

MIXTEC STUDIES

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüistica Maya). Meets in June or early July, usually annually. The 17th Taller Maya was held June 11-16, 1995, in San Pedro La Laguna, Solola, Guatemala, sponsored by the Academia de las Lenguas Mayas. Contact: Academia de las Lenguas Mayas, Apartado Postal 1322, Guatemala, Central America (fax: 502 2 29342).


Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. $5/year to US ($6 foreign airmail). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 12618 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685. Make checks payable to the editor.

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. Usually mid March. Contact: Peter Keefer, Texas Mayan Meetings, P.O. Box 5645, Austin, TX 78763 (tel: 512/471-6292).

Maya Hieroglyphic Writing Weekend Workshops. Annual series of weekend workshops at Humboldt State University, Arcata, California, during the month of September. Director: Tom Jones. Contact: HSM Maya Workshops Coordinator, c/o U Muyt Maya, P.O. Box 4686, Arcata, CA 95521 (tel: 707/822-1515).


CENTRAL AMERICA


SOUTH AMERICA

Correo de Lingüística Andina. Newsletter for Andeanist linguists. $4/year. Editor: Claudio Soto, Center for Latin American & Caribbean Studies, U of Illinois, 910 S 5th St #201, Champaign, IL 61820.

The Ayamru Foundation. Assists literacy programs in Peru and Bolivia. Membership $20/year (students $10). Address: P.O. Box 101703, Fort Worth, TX 76109.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA


International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. The 8th ICA was held in Sweden, July 4-9, 1994.


Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. German non-university institution with an important library on all matters relating to Latin America. Publishes various monograph series and a journal, Iberiana, devoted to the indigenous languages and cultures of the Americas, and sponsors some non-fieldwork research activities. Contact: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut PK, Potsdamer Strasse 37, D-10785 Berlin, 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

THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF THE AMERICANS

Executive Committee for 1995

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SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 1995 are $12 (US) or $17 (Canadian). Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to the Secretary-Treasurer: Victor Golla, SSILA, Dept. of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State Univ., Arcata, CA 95521.