



January 1999

Published quarterly by the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, Inc. Editor: Victor Golla, Native American Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California 95521 (e-mail: gollav@axe.humboldt.edu; web: trc2.ucdavis.edu/ssila). ISSN 1046-4476. Copyright © 1999, SSILA. Printed by Bug Press, Arcata, CA.

The Secretary-Treasurer, Victor Golla, then delivered his annual report. The following financial statement was distributed and briefly discussed.

Volume 17, Number 4

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SSILA BUSINESS

Results of the 1998 Elections

133 ballots were received at the SSILA office. The results were announced at the annual Business Meeting, in Philadelphia, December 5. Elected were: **Sarah Grey Thomason**, Vice President (1999) and President-Elect for 2000; **Randolph Graczyk**, Member-at-large of the Executive Committee (1999-2001); **Victor Golla**, Secretary-Treasurer (1999); and **John D. Nichols**, Member of the Nominating Committee (1999-2001)

These newly elected officers assumed their duties at the end of the meeting. At the same time, **Karl V. Teeter** took office as President for 1999, and retiring President **Sally McLendon** became chair of the 1999 Mary R. Haas Book Award committee.

Minutes of 1998 Business Meeting

The Annual Business Meeting of the Society was held in room 414-415 of the Philadelphia Marriott, Saturday, December 5, 1998. Approximately 55 members were in attendance.

The meeting was called to order at 12:30 pm by the President, Sally McLendon. The first order of business was the report of the results of the 1998 elections (see preceding section). The newly elected officers were warmly applauded.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: Fiscal Year 1998
 (Nov. 1, 1997 to Oct. 31, 1998)

| | |
|--|------------|
| Treasury Balance, Oct. 31, 1997 | (2,232.25) |
| Dues collected in advance and not credited to 1997 income | 1,524.00 |
| Adjusted treasury balance | (708.25) |
| 1998 INCOME | |
| Membership dues for current year (638 @ \$12.50) | 7,975.00 |
| Dues in arrears or retroactive to previous year(s) | 685.00 |
| Institutional subscriptions to <i>SSILA Newsletter</i> | 345.50 |
| Unrestricted contributions | 1,684.00 |
| Contributions to the Wick R. Miller Travel Fund | 235.50 |
| Sales of 1998 <i>Membership Directory</i> (188 @ \$3) | 564.00 |
| Sales in advance of 1999-2000 <i>Membership Directory</i> (26 @ \$3) | 78.00 |
| Rental of SSILA mailing list | 415.00 |
| Sales of back issues of <i>SSILA Newsletter</i> | 264.00 |
| Net currency exchange difference | 7.54 |
| TOTAL CURRENT YEAR INCOME | 12,253.54 |
| Dues collected in advance (149 @ \$12.50) | 1,862.50 |
| TOTAL 1998 INCOME | 14,116.04 |
| 1998 EXPENSES | |
| Printing (including typesetting): | |
| <i>SSILA Newsletter</i> , (4 issues) | 5,284.42 |
| 1998 <i>Membership Directory</i> | 546.31 |
| Miscellaneous | 148.97 |
| Total Printing | 5,979.70 |
| Postage for publications | 4,108.05 |
| Other postage | 568.53 |
| Travel Awards | 850.00 |
| Other expenses: | |
| LSA (January 1998 meeting costs) | 835.00 |
| AAA (December 1998 meeting costs) | 290.00 |
| Corporation expenses (filing fees) | 20.00 |
| Envelopes and other stationery | 393.49 |
| Computer services (website maintenance) | 632.00 |
| Book Award committee expenses (photocopying) | 338.76 |
| Bank of America (account fees) | 21.00 |
| Devaluation of Canadian funds held in cash | 2.39 |
| Total other expenses | 2,532.64 |
| TOTAL 1998 EXPENSES | 14,038.92 |
| ANNUAL SURPLUS/(DEFICIT) | 77.12 |
| TREASURY BALANCE on Oct. 31, 1998 | (631.13) |

The Secretary-Treasurer announced a small rise in dues for 1999 (to \$13), in part occasioned by a rise in US postal rates, but also made necessary by the continuing deficit being run by the Society's treasury.

The President then called upon Past President Robert Rankin, Chair of the 1998 Book Award Committee, to announce the results of this year's competition. The Mary R. Haas Award went to Anna M. S. Berge for her UC Berkeley dissertation, *Topic and Discourse Structure in West Greenlandic Agreement Constructions* (1997). The manuscript will be submitted to the University of Nebraska Press for publication in *Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians*. Ten manuscripts were submit-

ted to the committee this year. In addition to the prize-winning manuscript, the committee gave Honorable Mention to Veronica Grondona for *A Grammar of Moco'vi*, and to Brian Potter for *Wh/Indefinites and the Structure of the Clause in Western Apache*.

The President then turned to New Business.

• The President raised the question of SSILA holding a summer meeting in 1999 at the Linguistic Institute at the University of Illinois, in Urbana-Champaign. It was noted from the floor that three other meetings will be held next summer: (1) June 3-5: the 6th annual *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages* conference at the University of Arizona, in conjunction with the American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI). (2) June 17-18: The Friends of Uto-Aztecan will meet in Guerrero, Mexico. (3) August 9-13: a workshop on "Problems in Comparative Penutian" at the International Conference on Historical Linguistics, Vancouver, BC. However, as discussion progressed, it was evident that several members advocated a summer meeting at the LI, and that an early July date would not conflict with other planned meetings. Mariann Mithun, who will be teaching a course on American Indian languages at the LI, volunteered to look after local arrangements. It was moved and seconded that the Society explore the possibility of arranging a meeting, if possible on the second weekend of July. The motion passed on a voice vote.

• Returning to the topic of the conference on *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages*, several members expressed their intention of attending, and Akira Yamamoto, who will be one of the meeting organizers, asked if SSILA would be willing to lend its name to support the meeting. It was moved and seconded that the Society be a formal sponsor of *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages*. The motion passed on a voice vote.

• The President then asked the Secretary-Treasurer to report on his correspondence with the organizers of the 50th International Congress of Americanists, which will be held in Warsaw, Poland, July 2000. The Secretary-Treasurer reported that initial contacts had been made and that SSILA had been invited to organize a symposium of up to 40 papers. However, no further information has been received. Several members expressed their interest in attending the meeting. The President, while supportive of SSILA participation, warned against the Society being asked to contribute financially. It was moved and seconded that the Secretary-Treasurer continue to explore the possibility of collaboration with the ICA. The motion passed on a voice vote.

• There followed a discussion of the possibility of SSILA sponsoring a website that would serve as a clearinghouse for materials—particularly pedagogical and archival databases—on the endangered languages of the Americas. Rand Valentine (U of Wisconsin-Madison) spoke about his interest in developing such a site, and an ad-hoc committee of two—Valentine and his Wisconsin colleague, Monica Macaulay—was appointed by the President to investigate the possibilities and to report back to the Executive Committee.

◦ The President then asked if there were any announcements.

—Anna Berge (UC-Berkeley) noted a drop in attendance this year, and an apparent marginalization of linguistic anthropology throughout the meeting, including in the jobs postings.

—Patrick Marlow (U of Alaska) announced that the Alaska Native Language Center was searching for a research linguist to work on Athabaskan languages. The closing date is in March.

—Louanna Furbee (U of Missouri), who serves as LSA archivist, informed the meeting that the LSA archives are now housed at the U of Missouri Library, and that an inventory is being carried out.

There being no further business, the President turned the gavel over to the incoming President, Karl Teeter, who asked for a motion of adjournment, which was moved and seconded. The meeting was adjourned at 1:30 pm.

1999 Meetings

SSILA will organize or sponsor four meetings in the coming year:

• SSILA will co-sponsor the conference on *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages* that will be held at the University of Arizona, Tucson, on June 3-5, 1999 (see "News & Announcements" below).

• There will be a *Summer Meeting* of the Society on the weekend of July 9-11, 1999, during the Linguistic Institute at the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign. A Call for Papers is being distributed with this issue of the *Newsletter*. Deadline for submission of abstracts is May 15.

• SSILA will sponsor up to six sessions of the *38th Conference on American Indian Languages* at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, Chicago, November 17-21, 1999. Members of SSILA who would like to organize sessions for CAIL, or who would like to have a session they have independently organized made part of the CAIL package, should contact the Secretary-Treasurer within the next few weeks.

• The *Annual Meeting* of the Society will be held in conjunction with the Linguistic Society of America, at the Parker House, Chicago, January 7-9, 2000. A Call for Papers will be distributed with the April *Newsletter* and the deadline for receipt of abstracts will be September 1.

Contributions in 1998

During the 1998 fiscal year the Society received contributions from members totaling \$1,919. Of this, \$235.50 was specifically donated to the Wick R. Miller Travel Fund; the remainder was unrestricted. The donors are listed below. Thanks to one and all!

\$100 or more: Emmon Bach; Nicholas P. Barnes; Catherine A. Callaghan; William H. Jacobsen, Jr.; and M. Dale Kinkade.

\$50-\$99: Christopher Culy; Alex M. Hargrave; Karl Kroeber; Karen Lupardus; Monica Macaulay; T. Dale Nicklas; Robert Oswalt; Robert L. Rankin; and Keren Rice.

\$20-\$49: Willem de Reuse; Gudrun Dreher; John Dunn; Louanna Furbee; Geoffrey Gamble; Colette Grinevald; Jane H. Hill; Alana Johns; Kathryn Josserand & Nicholas A. Hopkins; Harriet E. M. Klein; Michael Krauss; Arnold Krupat; Floyd G. Lounsbury; Gunther Michelson; Michael Silverstein; Rudolph Troike; Takeo Tsukada; Laurel Watkins; Anthony C. Woodbury; and Arnold Zwicky.

Under \$20: Catherine Allen; Richard Bauman; Paul Chapin; Jean Charney; Harold C. Conklin; Wolf Dietrich; Zane Dougherty; Sebastian Drude; Sieglinde Falkinger; Irving Glick; Phil Hahn; Roberto Hernández Gallejones; Karl-Heinz Grüssner; Linda Jordan; Toby C. S. Langen; John A. Lucy; Martha Macri; Judith Maxwell; Marlys McClaran; Denny Moore; Stephen O. Murray; Michael J. Piper; John Ritter; Karen Sue Rolph; Joseph Salmons; Philip Sapir; Hans-Jürgen Sasse; Leslie Saxon; James Sayers; Arthur P. Sorensen; Roy & Dee Stegeman; Laurence & Terry Thompson (in memory of Carl & Flo Voegelin and Mary Haas); Willard Walker; Hanni Woodbury; and Robert Young.

CORRESPONDENCE

Unaccusativity

November 2, 1998

I have started to look at unaccusativity in a broad range of typologically different languages, to try and improve on what others have said regarding its semantics. Would those who know of languages that are said to have

unaccusative verbs please tell me which verbs are (or can be) unaccusative, and why these verbs (rather than others) are deemed to be unaccusative? It does not matter which language(s) you work on or know of (accusative or ergative, fixed word order or non-configurational...), all information (including if at all possible references to the literature) is welcome.

— Bert Peeters
University of Tasmania, Hobart TAS 7001, Australia
(Bert.Peeters@utas.edu.au)

Publications for Sale

November 17, 1998

Readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* might be interested in a list of publications I have for sale. I am beginning the process of culling my library, and I also have a number of items that came as part of a collection I bought for other pieces. Over the coming year (it seems to always take longer than one anticipates!) I'll be listing hundreds of books in anthropology, linguistics, archaeology, history, etc. At this time I have an extensive list on the web of journals and monographic series available, principally in linguistics but also some others. The link to my main publications page is:

<http://www.lightlink.com/material/publ.html>

and the list itself is at:

<http://www.lightlink.com/material/linganth.html>

I am happy to sell to individuals or to institutional libraries. I hope you find something you've been looking for!

— Fred Gleach
Dept. of Anthropology, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14853-4601
(fwg1@cornell.edu)

Proto-Chapakuran Thesis

November 19, 1998

My wife, Geralda de Lima Angenot, who is currently working on a dissertation on the Moré language of Bolivia, received her Master's degree from the Federal University of Rondonia (Brazil) in 1997 with a thesis entitled *Fonotática e Fonologia do lexema Protochapakura*, 185 pp. We would like to let readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* know that copies of this thesis, which contains 310 Proto-Chapakuran reconstructions, are available free of charge, on disc, in Windows 98 format. Contact us at the address below.

— Jean-Pierre Angenot, Université de Provence
3, Place de Narvik, 13100 Aix-en-Provence, France
(geralda.angenot@lpl.univ-aix.fr)

OBITUARY

Dermod (Dirmid) Ronan Fitzgerald Collis (1931-1998)

Dermot Collis (who, in his later years, regaelicized his first name) died on December 5, 1998, in Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, at the age of 67. He had been diagnosed with a brain tumor some four years before and had progressively lost his memory.

Collis was born in Ireland and migrated to Canada as a young man. Already fluent in several languages, he completed a Master's degree in Russian Studies at Université de Montréal in the early

1960s. In 1964, he was offered an opportunity to help the late Rev. Lucien Schneider in editing his Eskimo-French dictionary. After having spent a summer working with Schneider in Kuujuaq (Fort Chimo), Arctic Quebec, Collis managed to hike a flight to Greenland, where he stayed for a few months before going on to Denmark. In Copenhagen, he found a job as a research assistant at the Institute for Eskimology, where he became acquainted with the lexicology of Kalaallisut, the Inuit language of Greenland.

Between 1969 and 1971 Collis lived in Paris, where he completed a doctorate on the semiology of Kalaallisut, published as *Pour une sémiologie de l'esquimau* (1971). He then returned to North America, where he held several jobs as a research professional in Inuit linguistics, working with the Université du Québec à Chicoutimi, the Alaska Native Language Center in Fairbanks, and Université Laval's International Centre for Research on Bilingualism, in Quebec City. During this period Collis' main achievements were the orthographic standardization and English translation of Schneider's dictionary (1985) and the editing of an international collection of papers on circumpolar language use (1990).

When he became ill, Collis moved to Manitoba to teach English at the University of Winnipeg and to work as a language consultant with local Indian bands. He is survived by a son, Sean Collis.

—Louis-Jacques Dorais

PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS

- 1971. *Pour une sémiologie de l'esquimau*. Paris: Centre de Linguistique Quantitative.
- 1985 (editor and translator). *Ulimaisigutiit: An Inuktitut-English Dictionary of Northern Quebec, Labrador, and Eastern Arctic Dialects*. Québec: Les Presses de l'Université Laval.
- 1990 (editor). *Arctic Languages: An Awakening*. Paris: UNESCO.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

American Indian Linguistics at the LSA Meeting

The 73rd Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America took place in Los Angeles, January 7-10, 1999. This meeting marked the 75th anniversary of the founding of the LSA, and to celebrate the occasion several special events were on the program. Among these was a symposium on *Fieldwork and Linguistic Theory: American Indianists in the Development of American Linguistics* (organized by Amy Dahlstrom, U of Chicago). Presentations included: **Wallace Chafe** (UC Santa Barbara), "Floyd Lounsbury"; **William H. Jacobsen, Jr.** (U of Nevada-Reno), "Mary Haas"; **Ken Hale** (MIT), "Carl & Florence Voegelin" [paper read by **Akira Yamamoto**]; and **Victor Golla** (HSU/UC Davis), "Edward Sapir."

The program also included a substantial number of papers on American Indian languages. The two sessions of Field Reports were mostly devoted to American Indianist papers. These included: **Harold D. Crook** (Nez Percé Language Program/UCLA), "Making Policy Decisions Affecting the Future Phonology of a Moribund Language"; **Willem J. de Reuse** (U of Northern Texas), "Western Apache as a Three Tone Language";

William J. Poser (Prince George, BC), "Carrier Dialectology"; **Siri G. Tuttle** (UCLA), "Tanana Athabaskan & the Tonal Parameter"; **Suzanne Urbanczyk** (UBC/U of Victoria), "Why Stressed Schwa is Marked: Evidence from Ay7ajuthem (Mainland Comox)"; **Anna Berge** (UC Berkeley), "A Preliminary Analysis of Discourse Particles in West Greenlandic Texts"; **John Foreman** (UCLA), "Preverbal Subjects in Macuilianguis Zapotec"; **Donna B. Gerds** (Simon Fraser U), "The Combinatory Properties of Halkomelem Lexical Suffixes"; **Christine Gunlogson** (UC Santa Cruz), "Object Marking & Definiteness in Babine-Witsuwit'en"; **Marcia Haag** (U of Oklahoma), "Cherokee Clitics: Sequencing from Morphology to Phonology"; **Paul D. Kroeber** (Indiana U), "Emergence of an Infinitive-like Category in Thompson River Salish"; **Siri G. Tuttle** (UCLA) & **Esther Martinez** (San Juan Pueblo), "Complex Verbs of Position in San Juan Pueblo Tewa"; **William F. Weigel** (UC Berkeley), "Breakdown of Topicalization in Language Obsolescence"; and **Suzanne Wertheim** (UC Berkeley), "Yowlumne Reduplication, Analogy, and Language Death."

Also scattered through the program were several other papers on American Indian languages or with substantial American Indian data: **Felicia Lee** (UCLA), "VP Remnant Movement and the Mirror Principle: Evidence from Zapotec"; **Ellen H. Courtney** (U of Arizona), "Explicit Arguments in Quechua Child Language: Support for Strong Continuity"; **Rusty Barrett** (U of Texas, Austin), "Uniform Exponence and Syllable Structure in Sipakense Maya"; **Craig A. Hilts**, "Olmec Proto-Mixe-Zoquean: The Archaeology and the Language"; **Cornelia Krause** (MIT), "Reduplication in Nuxalk: A Base-ic Problem"; and **Gunnar Olafur Hansson** (UC Berkeley), "Redefining Phonological Opacity: Yowlumne Vowel Harmony 60 Years Later."

American Indian Languages at the 1999 Linguistic Institute

The 1999 Linguistic Institute, which will be held at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign from June 21 to July 30, will feature several courses on American Indian languages and related topics. These include: *The Study of a Native North American Language* (**Emmon Bach**, weeks 1-4); *Spanish in Contact with Indigenous Languages of South America* (**Anna Maria Escobar**, weeks 1-2); *History and Typology in Native North America* (**Marianne Mithun**, weeks 3-4); *Language Contact: Linguistic Results* (**Sarah Grey Thomason**, Collitz Professor, weeks 1-4). SSILA will also hold a summer meeting during the Institute, on the weekend of July 9-11 (a Call for Papers is enclosed with this issue of the *Newsletter*).

Graduate and undergraduate students who wish to attend the Institute must submit a registration form by May 1. Students can register full-term (6 weeks) or part-term (4 weeks or less) for a maximum of 8 credit hours. Tuition is \$1,300 for full-term students and \$1,000 for part-time students, in addition to registration and administrative fees totaling \$175. Students enrolled at the midwestern campuses in the CIC program are exempt from tuition (CIC campuses include U of Illinois at Chicago, U of Chicago, Michigan State U, Northwestern U, Ohio State U, Pennsylvania State U, Indiana U, U of Iowa, U of Michigan, U of Minnesota, U of Wisconsin-Madison, and Purdue U).

LSA fellowships are available on a competitive basis to students who register on a full-time basis. Forms are available from the LSA Secretariat (1325 18th St. NW, Suite 211, Washington, DC 20036-6501; website: <http://www.lsadc.org>). Fellowship applications must be received by the LSA Secretariat no later than February 11.

Institute Affiliate status is granted to nonstudents who wish to participate in the Institute. The Affiliate fee is \$1,035 for full term and \$835 for part term. For further information contact the LSA Secretariat (see above).

The Institute brochure (including registration forms and housing information) can be obtained from: 1999 Linguistic Institute, U of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, 162 Henry Administration Building, 506 S Wright St., Urbana, IL 61801 (tel: 217/333-1563; fax: 217/333-3466; e-mail: linginst@uiuc.edu). Most of this information is also available at the Institute website: <http://www.beckman.uiuc.edu/linginst>.

20th AILDI to be Held in Arizona

The University of Arizona, Tucson, will again host the *American Indian Language Development Institute* this summer (June 2-25), for its 20th session. AILDI brings together linguists, tribal elders, bilingual/ESI. specialists, teachers, aides, and school administrators in an integrated, holistic learning experience focusing on American Indian languages and cultures. This year's Institute will be held in conjunction with the 6th annual conference on *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages*, June 3-5 (see below).

Course topics will include: Recreating Indigenous Language Communities; Native American Literature and Writers; Learning Language Structure through Activities and Games; Bilingual Curriculum Development; Linguistics for Native American Communities; Educating the Culturally Diverse; Computer Applications for Language Teachers; and Strategies and Approaches for Reversing Language Shift.

Tuition is \$710 for six credit hours (all courses lead toward degree programs at Arizona, and toward bilingual and ESL endorsements). Books and supplies cost about \$150, and housing is available on-campus and in privately owned apartments (\$450-\$650 approximately). Financial assistance is available but limited.

To receive registration information, or for other queries, contact: Karen Francis-Begay, Coordinator, AILDI, Dept. of Language, Reading & Culture, College of Education, Room 517, P.O. Box 210069, Univ. of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (tel: 520/621-1068; fax: 520/621-8174; e-mail: kfbegay@u.arizona.edu).

Conference on Stabilizing Indigenous Languages at AILDI

The 6th annual *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages* conference will be held at the University of Arizona, Tucson, in conjunction with the 20th annual American Indian Language Development Institute (see above). It will take place June 3-5, 1999, and is being co-sponsored by SSILA. The conference will produce strategies for heightening awareness of the importance of indigenous languages, extending existing language environments, and creating a new generation of speakers. The goal is to inspire indigenous communities to continue to develop and expand the circle of native language speakers.

Proposals are being accepted for workshops, panels, paper presentations, roundtable discussions and policy planning groups promoting the theme "One Voice, Many Voices: Recreating Indigenous Language Communities." Possible topics include (but are not limited to):

Workshops/Panels/Presentations (Model activities for reversing language shift; Technology in language transmission; Developing community- and family-based language teaching strategies and materials; Using multi-

media language teaching techniques; Teaching strategies; Documentation of indigenous languages; and Indigenous literacies and literatures).

Roundtables (Creating and recreating language communities; Orthography issues and development; Curriculum and language materials development; Language immersion programs; Language planning and policy development; Language variations; Community-based programs; Language surveys and assessments; Grant proposal writing).

For forms and guidelines on submitting proposals, contact AILDI by phone at 520/626-7555, or by e-mail at <SILC@u.arizona.edu>. The deadline for submission of proposals is January 15, 1999. The registration fee will be \$125 (if received by March 31), and \$150 after April 1. Registration fee for students (with proof) is \$50.

For further information, contact Akira Yamamoto (akira@ukans.edu), Ofelia Zepeda (zepeda@linguistics.arizona.edu), or Teresa McCarty (tmccarty@mail.ed.arizona.edu).

Tone Conference

SSILA member **Denny Moore** (Museu Goeldi, Belém, Brazil; moore@amazon.com.br) sent us the following note on a recent conference on tone languages that he attended:

An international symposium on *Cross-linguistic Studies of Tonal Phenomena, Tonogenesis, Typology and Related Topics* was held in Tokyo, December 10-12, 1998. The symposium was organized by the Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa (Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) and was coordinated by **Shigeki Kaji**. Two papers on tone in Native American languages were given:

Jeff Leer, "Tonogenesis in Athabaskan"; and **Denny Moore**, "The Tonal System of the Gavião Language, in Tupian Perspective." Other papers dealt with tonal phenomena in Europe (**Carlos Gussenhoven**), Africa (**Wilfrid Haacke**, **David Odden**, **Joseph Djongakodi**, **Charles Kisseberth & Farida Cassimjee**, **Didier Demolin**), and Asia (**James Matisoff**, **Laurent Sagart**, **Shi Feng**, **Zendo Umamo**, **Teruhiro Hayata**, **Peri Bhaskurao**). The proceedings will be published. For further information contact Shigeki Kaji (skaji@aa.tufs.ac.jp).

Denny adds: "Although tone theory is still largely based on African and Asian languages, I was startled to see phenomena from other regions that were strikingly similar to things in Gavião (the Amazonian language I work on), such as avoiding HLH sequences over short intervals."

Kansas Working Papers Solicits Contributions

The editors of *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* will produce two numbers of Volume 24, for 1999. They welcome submissions of papers on all topics in the field of linguistics and closely-related disciplines for Number 1, "General Linguistics." Papers dealing with native languages of the Americas will be selected for Number 2, "Studies in Native American Languages." Since *KWPL* is a working paper series, publication in *KWPL* does not preclude later publication elsewhere of revised versions of papers. Submissions should be in good readable form (double or 1.5 spaced), not necessarily final copies. Student papers are encouraged. The deadline is January 31, 1999, or as soon thereafter as possible. Please include name, address, email address (if possible) when sending correspondence. Send papers or inquiries to: Editors, *KWPL*, Linguistics Department, 427 Blake Hall, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045 (lgsa@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu).

NOTES & COMMENT

The First Itelmen Author?

Jonathan David Bobaljik & David Koester*

Examination of the Itelmen ("Kamchadal")¹ texts collected by Waldemar Jochelson at the beginning of this century suggests that they were written down by a native speaker of the language, and although no credit was given to this speaker, examination of the only contemporary narrative in Jochelson's collected folk tales (Worth 1961) strongly suggests the identity of this writer.²

The first known recorded words of Itelmen, a Chukotko-Kamchatkan language spoken on Russia's Kamchatka peninsula, are to be found in the writings of members of Vitus Bering's expeditions in the mid-18th century (see especially Krasheninnikov 1755, Steller 1774). Significant word-lists from three Itelmen dialects were collected in the 19th century by B. Dybowski and published as an Itelmen-Polish-Latin dictionary (Radliński 1894). Subsequently, a significant amount of material was collected by Waldemar Bogoras and Jochelson under the auspices of the Sibiryakov Expedition of the Russian Imperial Geographic Society (1895-97) and the Jesup North Pacific Expeditions (1900-01 and 1910-11). The first writings in Itelmen by a native speaker are generally considered to be two primary-school textbooks by E. Orlova, a language book and an arithmetic text (Orlova 1932, 1933), written in the Latin alphabet and used briefly in the 1930s.

Jochelson, in his 1910-11 travels, recorded the Itelmen language on wax cylinders, and, most importantly, collected a substantial number of narrative texts (published by Worth in 1961; the originals are in the Manuscript Division of the New York Public Library). There is evidence, however, that he was at the very least aided in his transcription by one A. M. Danilov, of the village of Upper Khairuzovo. This comes not from the 40 folk tales in Jochelson's material, but from the sole contemporary narrative (K2.1, "The narrative of A. M. Danilov on our trip to the village Tighil"). This narrative is primarily told in the first person plural: *We had tea at the River Luflx; We stayed in Tighil for 16 days*; etc. On a few occasions, however, the first person singular is used. The first instance is in the following sentence (the first line is Jochelson's transcription, from Worth (1961:26); the second line is contemporary Itelmen³), with the crucial verb analyzed in (1):

* Dept. of Linguistics, McGill Univ., Montreal, Quebec H3A 1G5 CANADA (Bobaljik); 91 Fairview Ave., High Falls, NY 12440 (Koester).

1 While Itelmen is not, strictly speaking, an indigenous language of the Americas, we feel that this note may be of interest to readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* insofar as it sheds a tiny shaft of light on the Jesup expedition to the North Pacific Rim, organized by Franz Boas, which sought connections across the Bering Sea. There is also, of course, a time-honored tradition of including the Paleo-Siberian—or at least the Chukotko-Kamchatkan—languages under the indigenous American umbrella. Waldemar Bogoras' sketch of Chukchee (and the other Chukotko-Kamchatkan languages), which appeared in Boas' *Handbook of American Indian Languages*, Part 2 (1922), was the first publication on Itelmen in English. The second appeared in *IJAL* (Worth 1959a, b).

2 We have also reported these findings in the newspaper *Aborigen Kamchatki* [Kamchatkan Aboriginal], 9 August 1998.

3 Collected by the authors in 1993-94 from the late D. N. Zhirkov (1921-1997) and edited with the help of G. D. Zaporotskij.

[1911] Óqalk kima mel qásxan tǎinučen
 In Utxolovka I well the dogs fed
 kǐzwizínǎ -nózeǎ
 with dried fish.

[1994] Oqaǎlk kamma mel *qsǵaʔn tǎinnučeʔn
 Utxolok-LOC I well dogs I:fed:them
 kǎzβǎzʔinǎ nozǎǎ
 coho-INSTR dried:salmon-INSTR
 'In Utxolok, I fed the dogs well with coho and dried salmon.'

(1) t-ǎin-nu-čeʔn
 1SG:SUBJ-CAUS-eat-1SUBJ/3PL:OBJ

Undoubtedly, the switch from “we” to “I” at this point in the narrative (and subsequently) shows that it was the narrator, Danilov, who was feeding the dogs. The narrator switches to the first person singular again in two other important sentences:

[1911] Nun ǎtenmin-in ǎmǵē tkéliqazučen
 There Kamchadal tales I wrote down.

[1994] ǵuʔn ǎtǎnmǎnʔiʔn ǎmǵǎǵl *ǎkǎliqzučeʔn
 there Itelmen-MODIF stories 1SG:SUBJ-write-
 ASP-1SUBJ/3PL:OBJ

'There [in Tighil], I wrote down (the) Itelmen stories.'

[1911] Pléxenk nsúnǎqez, ǎtenminin
 In Kharyuzovo we lived, the Kamchadal
 kǎrveǎxataz kima tkeliqazúčen
 language I wrote down.

[1994] *plaxank nsun'qaz, ǎtǎnmǎʔn
 Khairiuz.-LOC IPL-live-NFIN Itelmen:pl
 kǎrβǎǎxatqzuiʔn kamma *ǎkǎn'ǎqzukičen.
 spoke-3PL I 1S:SUB-write-ASP-1S:SUB

'We lived in Upper Khairiuzovo; the Itelmen spoke and I wrote down.'

The narrator clearly makes a distinction between the use of “we” and “I” as subject. Note in particular the last sentence, with a first person plural subject of “live” but a first person singular subject of “write down”. It was the narrator and Jochelson together who traveled to Tighil, and it was they who had tea together with the dog drivers from Tighil on their return journey. But, according to the story, it was the narrator alone — A. M. Danilov — who fed the dogs and “wrote down the Itelmen stories.”

Although Jochelson gives no further information about his dogsled guide, it is quite likely that it was the same A. M. Danilov who was already a teacher in a school in (Upper) Khairiuzovo in 1902, and is described as self-taught in an article in *Znamya Lenina* (Tighil) in 1985. According to archivist Elena Abramova in Petropavlosk-Kamchatskij (1994), this Danilov was born in 1877 and later became a member of the Khairiuzovo Raiispolkom (Regional Executive Committee).

Franz Boas, who organized the Jesup Expedition, was a strong proponent of the use of “native fieldworkers” and trained several to write in their own language so that they could record texts (Berman 1996:225-226). Whether or not Danilov had devised his own way of writing Itelmen before Jochelson arrived, it is likely that Jochelson’s strategy followed Boas’s model of helping an assistant to learn a consistent phonetic script and encouraging him or her to write down texts. Individuals with whom Boas worked, such as George Hunt and James Teit, became regular contributing correspondents to Boas’ projects.⁴ Jochelson, however, apparently did not develop a similar long-term relationship with Danilov, and we are left to infer the latter’s contribution to the work from first-person statements in the texts themselves. But this textual evidence suggests that it is a safe bet that A. M. Danilov was a native speaker of Itelmen whom Jochelson employed to write down the Itelmen stories in his collection, and that he was thus the first Itelmen author.

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4 Several of Boas’ students followed this procedure, most notably Edward Sapir. In fact, during the same winter that Jochelson was working on Itelmen, Sapir was teaching Aleck Thomas, the grandson of his principal Nootka informant, to transcribe texts in a phonetic orthography. Most of the substantial “Sapir” collection of Nootka narratives in the archives of the Canadian Museum of Civilization is actually Thomas’s work, ca. 1914-24. Sapir had earlier taught Tony Tillohash to write Southern Paiute, and famously cited some of the difficulties he had in getting Tillohash to attend to redundant phonetic detail as evidence for “the psychological reality of phonemes.” (Ed.)

THE PLACENAME DEPARTMENT

William Bright

This is the first installment of a column that I hope to contribute regularly to the *SSILA Newsletter*, regarding the etymology of placenames derived from Native American languages; I plan both to offer information to readers and to ask for information from them. My own interest in this topic comes from my experience that, although many books have been written on the origin of US placenames, most of them have been prepared not by linguists, but by writers in the field of local history, who have usually not been able to do justice to names of American Indian origin. With this in mind, I've tried to improve the situation during the past few years by publishing three volumes that bring linguistic research to bear on the matter: *Colorado Place Names* (Boulder: Johnson, 1993); E. G. Gudde's *California Place Names*, 4th edn., revised by me (Berkeley: UC Press, 1998); and *1500 California Place Names*, my condensed version of the preceding (UC Press, 1998).

At present I'm working on a five-year project called "NAPUS: Native American Placenames of the United States," under a contract from the University of Oklahoma Press; the goal is to publish a large reference volume around the year 2003. Note that the project is limited to placenames used in English. Placenames that are used (or have been used) by Native peoples in their own languages are, of course, far more numerous; as regards those names, individual ethnogeographical studies are needed for each language or tribe.

In each of these columns for the *Newsletter*, I propose to discuss one placename for which the etymology seems well established, and one which remains mysterious. Comments and proposed etymologies are invited from readers, and will be noted in subsequent columns. If you have questions about placename etymologies, send those to me too; I will give you whatever information is available to me. You can contact me at 1625 Mariposa, Boulder, CO 80302 (fax: 303/413-0017; e-mail: william.bright@colorado.edu).

I begin with two names from the state of Oregon: Mazama, and the name of the state itself.

MAZAMA. — As a placename, Mazama is best known from its application to prehistoric Mount Mazama, an ancient volcano in what is now Klamath County, Oregon; its caldera is now the center of Crater Lake National Park. Several geographical features in present-day Oregon are also named Mazama, such as Mazama Creek in Douglas County, and there is a community called Mazama in Washington state. The name comes from the Mazamas, a mountaineering club based in Oregon, and their bulletin *Mazama*, according to which the word is Spanish for 'mountain goat' (L. A. McArthur, *Oregon Geographic Names*, 6th edn., Portland: Oregon Historical Society, 1992).

In fact, no such word is to be found in Spanish dictionaries; but the word can be found in English dictionaries: capitalized as *Mazama*, the zoological Latin name for a genus of Latin American deer sometimes called the brocket, and in lower-case as *mazame*, a term formerly applied to several North American horned mammals —

the mountain goat, the mountain sheep, and the pronghorn antelope. It is apparently derived from Nahuatl *mazatl* [másatl] 'deer', with plurals *mamazah* and *mazameh* (where the *h* indicates a glottal stop).

The Latin term *Mazama* was applied as early as the 17th century — by naturalists who seem to have adapted it from the Nahuatl plural *mazameh*, altering it slightly to make it look more like a Greek or Latin word. (Thanks to Dale Kinkade and Ken Hill for help with the above!) The application of the placename *Mazama* thus seems to be based on a whole series of bizarre phonological and semantic shifts — the sort of thing that makes the pursuit of placename etymologies difficult, yet fascinating.

OREGON. — The name of this state is one of the most uncertain and most disputed in the North American continent. The term was first applied in French and English documents of the 18th century — in forms like *Ouaricon*, *Ouragon*, and *Ourigan* — not to what eventually became known as the Oregon Territory, but rather to a reported "River of the West" which was subsequently named the Columbia River. Because early Spanish explorers sailed past the mouth of the river, some proposed etymologies for *Oregon* have derived it from Spanish *orégano*, the name of the herb, or from *orejón* 'person with big ears'; however, there is no evidence that the Spanish ever gave any such name to the river or the territory. An origin has also been suggested from French *ouragan* 'storm, hurricane' (from Spanish *huracán*, from Taino of the West Indies!); but also this has lacked support. In 1944, an etymology was proposed by George R. Stewart (*American Speech* 19:115-17), by which the French spelling *Ouaricon* was held to be an abbreviated form of *Ouariconsint*, itself an engraver's error for *Ouisconsink* — the French name for the Wisconsin River, after which the state of Wisconsin is named! (The word Wisconsin is itself a matter of controversy, but it's apparently of Algonquian origin — a topic, perhaps, for another column.)

Stewart's proposal was not universally accepted. A principal opponent was the late Virgil Vogel, in discussing the name of a town called Oregon in Wisconsin (*Indian Names on Wisconsin's Map*, Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1991, pp. 200–203). Vogel proposed a source for Oregon in the word *ouragan* — used as early as the 17th century, by French writers in the Great Lakes area, to mean 'a bowl made of wood or bark'. Apparently French traders borrowed the word from Algonquian languages of the area; cf. Ojibwe *orâgan* 'bowl'. Vogel admitted that *ouragan* was not documented from the Pacific Northwest, though he pointed out that some other Algonquian words were apparently introduced by French trappers into the Chinook Jargon of that area, e.g. *wapato* 'an edible tuber' and *mitass* 'leggings'. In any case, Vogel offered no persuasive evidence as to why the Columbia River should have been given the name of a wooden bowl.

L. A. McArthur, in his *Oregon Geographic Names* (cited above), finds Stewart's etymology to be the most plausible; but further data would be welcome. Linguists of the Pacific Northwest: Do any names of this sort appear in early Spanish records? Does the Algonquian word *ouragan* turn up in Chinook Jargon, or in Native languages of the Northwest? Is there any evidence that early explorers might have applied the term to the Columbia? For possible answers, watch this column in your next *Newsletter*!

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.]

It's Official

The *Anchorage Daily News* reported, in a story picked up by papers throughout the US (we saw it in the *Santa Rosa Press Democrat* on December 23), that the Yup'ik village of **Tuntutuliak**, west of Anchorage, passed a resolution on December 8 calling English a "foreign language" and making the village council office a "Yup'ik only" zone. Yup'ik translators will be required for all outside visitors, including representatives of the Alaska State government.

The resolution was intended as retaliation against a new law, planned to take effect March 4, that will make English the official language of the state. Lawyers say that the resolution has raised an intriguing challenge to the state law, and other native villages may follow in Tuntutuliak's footsteps.

The English-only measure, which requires the use of English by all state and local agencies, passed in November with nearly 69 percent of the statewide vote. The initiative's effect on indigenous languages was a key point of dispute during the campaign. Backers of the measure said that Native languages were protected under the Native American Languages Act, while opponents said that law was too vague to offer genuine protection.

According to Patrick Pavila, the tribal administrator, the Yup'ik requirement would not apply to the village school, and tribal officials would continue to work on the phone in English with the school district and state agencies. But when state officials visit Tuntutuliak to conduct business, they will have to use Yup'ik as soon as they enter the tribal office building. If they do not bring their own translator, they will be required to pay for an interpreter from the village.

California Classes

K-12 teachers and college professors throughout California could read about the revitalization of Native California languages and cultures in the November 1998 issue of *California Educator*, the monthly magazine of the California Teachers Association. The issue was devoted to Native American education programs throughout the state, focusing on the innovative programs in northwestern California schools. Especially gratifying to your Editor was the coverage given to the Hupa, Karuk, and Yurok language classes at Hoopa Valley High School. Among the teachers interviewed was **Danny Ammon**, a Hupa with a degree in Computer Science who teaches mathematics and the Hupa language. "The language is extremely complex," Ammon told the reporter. "There are six tenses, none of which means past, present, or future." Also interviewed were **Susan Smith**, who teaches a Karuk class, and **Kay Inong**, who teaches Yurok. One of Inong's students said, "It's neat to be able to have conversations with elders....It's neat to learn

how my Grandma used to live." As Danny Ammon put it, "If you ask most students, they'll say their parents didn't speak the language but their grandparents did. We're trying to make sure it skips only one generation."

Language is the Pedigree of Nations . . .

In mid-November, Reuters carried a story about the article by **Merritt Ruhlen** in the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* [see "In Current Periodicals" below] in which he claims that the Na-Dene languages are related to Ket and the other (now extinct) Yeniseian languages of central Siberia. This in turn, according to Ruhlen, supports Greenberg's claim that Na-Dene has a history quite separate from most other American Indian languages. Ruhlen, who cites 36 forms that are similar in various languages of the two language, including the words for 'birch bark', 'children' and 'rabbit', told the Reuters reporter that "related words are often easy to spot." He went on to comment on the word for 'birch bark' (Ket *q̄iʔy*, Proto-Athabaskan **q'əy*). "It's so specific," he said. "It seems to me that it would be extremely improbable that two families would invent the same word for birch bark."

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Inuit

• The 11th *Inuit Studies Conference* was held in Nuuk, the capital of Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenland), September 23-27, 1998. The session on Literature and Linguistics (chaired by **Karen Langgaard**, U of Greenland (included the following papers:

Michael Fortescue, "The Bering Strait as a Linguistic Bottleneck"; **Jerrold M. Sadock**, "The Aleut Relative-Anaphoric NP"; **Louis-Jacques Dorais & Susan Sammons**, "Discourse Practices in the Baffin Region"; **Mary Swift**, "Temporal Reference in Early Inuktitut"; **Shanley Allen, Martha Crago & Heike Schroeder**, "Indicators of Language Development and Loss in Inuktitut Narratives"; **Birgitte Jacobsen**, "Languages in Contact in a New Perspective"; **Nicole Tersis & Charlotte Levantal**, "Semantical Variability: Problems in Translating Tunumiisut"; **Michèle Therrien**, "Conceptualization and Translation in Inuktitut"; **Michael P. J. Kennedy**, "Border Under Siege: An Inuk Author's Attempt to Reconcile Two Cultures"; **Jette Rygaard**, "Television in Nuuk: Love, Leave, or Learn From?"; **Birgit Kleist Pedersen**, "An Attempt to Describe a Profile of Youth in Nuuk through the Viewing of Videos"; **Erik Gant**, "Good and Bad East Greenlanders in Two Works by Knud Rasmussen"; and **Karen Langgaard**, "The West Greenlandic Views of the North American Inuit from 1861 to World War II through the Newspapers."

The 12th *Inuit Studies Conference* will be held at the University of Aberdeen, Scotland, August 23-26, 2000. The conference theme will be "Inuit Communities, the Northern Environment and Global Processes." For further information contact: Dr. Mark Nuttall, Dept. of Sociology, University of Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB9 2TY, Scotland (fax: +44-1224-273442; e-mail: soc086@abdn.ac.uk).

• The journal *Études/Inuit/Studies* has announced a special offer on back issues. The entire backfile (vols. 1-21, 1977-97 (34 issues), is available for purchase at \$195 (Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, US dollars elsewhere), taxes and postage included. Over the years, *Études/Inuit/Studies* has published many papers on Inuit languages, including a special issue in 1981 (5 hors série, "The Language of the Inuit: Historical, Phonological, and Grammatical Issues"), and issues on "Linguistics, Anthropology and Law" (11.1, 1987), "Adaptation, Ethnohistory, Language" (15.1, 1991), and "Language, Ethnohistory, Gender" (15.2, 1991). The current (1998) issues of the journal are devoted to "Genealogy, Territory, Identity" (22.1) and "Archaeology" (22.2). Individual back issues are \$10. Subscriptions are \$40 per year, \$25 for students, \$65 for institutions. Contact: *Études/Inuit/Studies*, Pavillon Ernest-Lemieux, Université Laval, Québec City, Québec G1K 7P4, Canada (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023; e-mail: etudes.inuit.studies@fss.ulaval.ca).

Athabaskan

• The 1999 *Athabaskan Language Conference* will be held at the University of New Mexico, in Albuquerque, May 21-23. The organizing committee (**Melissa Axelrod**, **Jordan Lachler**, **Ferdinand de Haan**, and **Roseanne Willink**) is looking for talks and presentations from native speakers of Athabaskan languages, native non-speakers, storytellers, and linguists.

Suggested topics and themes include *Language Maintenance and Language Teaching* (elementary, secondary, and post-secondary programs; immersion programs/summer programs; innovative pedagogies); and *Linguistic Research* (the structure of the Athabaskan lexicon; historical and comparative Athabaskan morphosyntax; interface of phonetics and phonology in Athabaskan). Suggestions for panel presentations are welcome.

Please submit a one-page proposal for your presentation and a 50-word abstract for the Conference Program, including your name, affiliation, and e-mail and/or snail-mail address. Please submit your proposal and abstract via mail, fax, or e-mail by Friday, April 16, 1999. Talks will be scheduled for 20-minute slots, with 10 minutes for discussion, but longer presentations may also be arranged.

Proposals, and requests for information, should be sent to: Athabaskan Language Conference, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131 (fax: 505/277-6355; e-mail: athconf@s-leodm.unm.edu). Updated information can be found at the conference website: <http://s-leodm.unm.edu/~athconf/>

Southwest/Northern Mexico

• The fifth *Encuentro Internacional de Lingüística en el Noroeste* was held from the 18th to the 20th of November at the Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico.

Invited speakers included **Robert D. Van Valin, Jr** (SUNY-Buffalo), **Joan Bresnan** (CSLI), **Margarita Suárez** (Cornell U), and **Frederick J. Newmeyer** (U of Washington). Many of the 46 sessions were devoted to the indigenous languages of Mexico and other parts of the Americas. Papers on American Indian languages that were scheduled to be presented included:

Francisco Almada Leyva (CIESAS), "La composición lexemática en sustantivos en lengua yoreme de Sonora"; **Albert Alvarez** (Pima Community College), "Tohono O'odham Complementizers"; **Erasto Antunez** (INAH), "Lengua y cultura en la Nueva España"; **Rosa Elena Anzaldo** (INAH), "Sistemas de parentesco del tephua y del totonaco"; **Rolando Félix Armendariz** (U de Sonora), "Controladores y pivotes en yaqui"; **Isabel Justina Barreras Aguilar** (U de Sonora), "Rasgos activos en la rama taracahita"; **Rosemary G. Beam de Azcona** (UC-Berkeley), "Alternancia de vocales en el zapoteco sureño de Coatlan y Loxicha"; **Elena Benedicto** (Purdue U), "Two Projects for the Mayangna Language of Nicaragua"; **Loren Bommelyn** (Smith River Rancheria) & **Tomas Givón** (U of Oregon), "The evolution of de-transitive marking in Tolowa Athabaskan"; **Una Canger** (U of Copenhagen), "Comparación de los dialectos náhuas de la periferia occidental"; **Alejandra Capistran Garza** (U Autónoma Metropolitana-Iztapalapa), "Verbos clasificatorios en p'orhepecha. Expresión de relaciones locativas"; **Claudine Chamoreau** (U René Descartes, Sorbonne), "Las estructuras predicativas en phurhepecha"; **Fidencio Briceño Chel** (ENAH), "Gramaticalización del verbo 'ir' en las lenguas mayas de la rama yucateca"; **James Copeland** (Rice U), "Marking of semantic roles and grammatical relations in Tarahumara"; **Angel Corbera Mori** (UNICAMP-Brazil), "Morfología derivativa y formación de palabras en aguaruna"; **Karen Dakin** (UNAM), "Irregularidad en las formaciones impersonales del náhuatl: una interpretación histórica"; **Marcia Maria Dámaso Vieira** (Museu Nacional/UFRJ-Brazil), "O estatuto categorial dos itens lexicais em mbya-guarani"; and **Willem J. de Reuse** (U of North Texas), "Hacia una lexicografía indígena: enseñanza de vocabulario y desarrollo de un diccionario para el apache occidental."

Roberto Escalante Hernández (INAH), "Topónimos del territorio tradicional de los pimas bajos de Sonora"; **Zarina Estrada Fernández** (U de Sonora), "Caracterización sintáctica del pima de Onavas: estudio de materiales textuales"; **Marília Facó Soares** (Museu Nacional/UFRJ-Brazil), "Uma análise formal dos clíticos em tikuna"; **Ana Fernández Garay** (U de Buenos Aires/CONICET), "Consecuencias lingüísticas de la situación de desgaste del tehuelche"; **Moisés Z. de Jesús García** (CIESAS), "La cuantificación de los nominales en el amuzgo de Xochistlahuaca, Guerrero"; **Paula Gómez López** (U de Guadalajara), "La modalidad epistémica en huichol"; **Verónica M. Grondona** (U of Pittsburgh), "Possession in Moco'vi"; **Lilian Guerrero Valenzuela** (U de Sonora), "Construcciones causativas en yaqui, una o dos clausulas?"; **Larry Hagberg** (SIL), "An Optimality Account of Mayo Prosody"; **Ken Hale** (MIT) & **LaVerne Jeanne** (U of Nevada), "Transitivización en hopi"; **Ascension Hernández Triviño** (UNAM), "La lengua náhuatl en diacronía: fuentes para su pasado y posibilidades de estudios para el futuro"; **Esther Herrera Zendejas** (El Colegio de México), "Descripción fonética del amuzgo de Xochistlahuaca, Guerrero"; **Jane H. Hill** (U of Arizona), "The Features 'Round' and 'Labial' in Tohono O'odham"; **Leanne Hinton** (UC-Berkeley), "Language Revitalization and Language Change"; and **Martha Ruth Islas** (El Colegio de México), "Ergatividad y modo en la acción en las lenguas mayas."

Paulette Levy (UNAM), "Factores pragmáticos en la determinación del orden de constituyentes en el totonaco de Papantla"; **Jessie Little Doe Fermino** (MIT), "How Did my Grandparents Say...";

Ausencia López Cruz (INAH), "La composición en verbos zapotecos"; **Marcus Maia** (Museu Nacional/UFRJ-Brazil), "The grammar of wh-constructions in Karajá (Macro-Je)"; **Sergio Meira** (Rice U), "Deicticos proximales en teriyo (carib): el aporte de la lingüística de corpus"; **Mercedes Montes de Oca Vega** (UNAM), "In cue:itl in hui:pi:lli, in malacatl in tzo:tzopa:ztli, in a:tl in metlatl — la organización del espacio semántico en los difrasis-mos"; **Cristina Monzon** (El Colegio de Michoacan), "Verbos de estado y activos [en phurhepecha]"; **María del Carmen Morua Leyva** (U de Sonora), "Evidenciales en el yaqui"; **Ana Lidia Munguia Duarte** (U de Sonora), "El estatus fonológico de la glotal en yaqui"; **Erendira Nansen Diaz** (INAH), "La composición lexematica en lenguas amerindias e indoeuropeas"; **Mercedes Niño Murcia** (U of Iowa), "Logros y escollos en la educación bilingüe en el Ecuador"; **Eleuterio Olarte Tiburcio** (CIESAS), "La composición en verbos totonacos"; **Thomas E. Payne** (SIL/U of Oregon), "Organización locativa en la narrativa yagua"; **Valentín Peralta Ramírez** (CIESAS), "Las construcciones causativas en los predicados nominales y verbales en el náhuatl de Amanalco, Tezcoco, Estado de México"; and **J. Diego Quesada** (U of Toronto), "Past, present and future of the Teribe inverse."

Juan Carlos Reyes Gómez (CIESAS), "Los procesos de formación de la palabra nominal en la lengua mixe"; **Rosa María Rojas** (INAH), "La composición lexematica en palabras nominales del zapoteco de la sierra"; **Andrés Romero Figueroa** (U de Oriente, Cumana-Venezuela), "Tense, aspect and modality in Pemon"; **Andrés Pablo Salanova** (UNICAMP-Brazil), "Morfología del verbo mebengokre (kayapo)"; **Lucy Seki** (UNICAMP), "Causativos en Kamaiura"; **Dave Shaul** (U of Arizona), "Remapping Opatan"; **Virginia Tenorio Sil** (ENAH), "La composición sustantiva en el tenek de San Luis Potosí"; **Tim Thornes** (U of Oregon), "Instrumental Prefixes in Northern Paiute: A Functional and Typological Perspective"; **Josefina Urquijo Durazo** (U de Sonora), Importancia de las lenguas indígenas en el proyecto evangelizador jesuitico"; **Pilar Valenzuela** (U of Oregon), "La gramaticalización del caso nominativo en wariapano, en el contexto de las lenguas pano"; **Maria Aidee Vargas Monroy** (UNAM), "Un acercamiento a la armonía del huave"; **Verónica Vázquez** (UNAM), "Orden de palabras en cora"; **Frida Villavicencio** (IESAS), "Gramaticalización del acusativo purepecha"; **Thomas Willett** (SIL), "Conjunciones de subordinación en el tepehuano del sur"; **Roberto Zavala Maldonado** (Max-Planck-Institute), "Argumentos incorporados vs. argumentos fundidos en oluteco"; and **Ofelia Zepeda** (U of Arizona), "The Tohono O'odham Dictionary Project: Perspectives on a Community Based Effort."

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Nahuatl Studies

- The *Nahuatl Summer Language Institute at Yale* will offer an intensive course and seminars in Nahuatl for a second year, from June 21 to August 13, 1999. Held on the Yale campus in New Haven, Connecticut, this year's course will focus on intensive language training in Classical, colonial, and modern Nahuatl, offering students 3 hours per day, 5 days per week, of language instruction during an eight-week period. In an effort to provide the

broadest-based training to potential scholars in many disciplines, the institute will place special emphasis on the diversity of Nahuatl, preparing students for work in a wide range of textual materials as well as providing them with a basic grasp of the language that will facilitate learning of any of the dialects spoken today.

The material that will be used in the course includes a text developed especially for this course and a computer-based lexicons of modern and colonial Nahuatl elaborated by the two instructors, **Jonathan Amith** (Yale) and **Una Canger** (U of Copenhagen). Special sessions will also be held on the utilization of the Copenhagen Nahuatl Dictionary Project (CoNDiP), a computerized lexicon for the study of colonial texts. Weekly translation workshops will be held during the latter part of the course for direct experience with historical documents.

During the second half of the institute, specialists will give seminars to complement the material covered in class. **Michel Launey** (U de Paris), a world-renowned scholar in the field of Classical Nahuatl, will give a special one-week afternoon seminar. Two-day intensive workshops will be conducted by **Louise Burkhart** (SUNY-Albany) on religious texts and the translation of European concepts into the Nahuatl language; by **Andrea Martínez** (Centro de Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Mexico City) on the "Actas de Tlaxcala"; and by **Susan Schroeder** (Loyola U of Chicago) on the genre of Nahuatl-language annals and native-language texts that record an indigenous historical perspective.

The institute is approved for FLAS summer language grants. It is open to undergraduates, graduates, and other scholars, who will receive six hours of course credit from Yale University Summer Programs. The tuition is \$2,500; an accommodation and meal plan is available. Admissions are rolling and space is limited; the application deadline is May 30. For application materials and further information, contact Nahuatl Summer Language Institute, Council on Latin American Studies, Yale University, P. O. Box 208206, New Haven, CT 06520-8206; call 203/432-3197; or contact the coordinator at jonathan.amith@yale.edu

Additional information is available on the web at <http://www.yale.edu/nahuatl>. During the following months some of the material that will be used in the course (grammars, exercises, lexicons, sound files) will be posted at this site.

South America

- As part of the activities celebrating its 30th anniversary, the Universidad Ricardo Palma, in Lima, Peru, is organizing the *Congreso de Lenguas Indígenas de Sudamerica*, to be held on August 4-6, 1999. Ten sessions are being organized: Fonología, Gramática, Semántica y Lexicografía, Analisis del Discurso, Sociolingüística y Dialectología, Educación Bilingüe e Intercultural y Política Lingüística, Estudios Historico-Comparativos, Lenguas en Contacto, Filología Amerindia, and Onomastica. Those interested in presenting a paper must submit a one-page double-spaced abstract by May 30th. For further information, please contact Luis Miranda, Secretario (lmiranda@Li.urp.edu.pe).

[This announcement was submitted on behalf of the organizers by **Pilar Valenzuela** (U of Oregon).]

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Language Relations Across Bering Strait: Reappraising the Archaeological and Linguistic Evidence. Michael Fortescue. Cassell, 1998. 307 pp. \$75/£49.95. [F. is primarily concerned with the origin and history of the Eskimo-Aleut languages, but in order to construct a plausible scenario he is led to explore the more general question of Beringia both as the “gateway” to the New World and as a “bottleneck” to migration.]

F.’s research strategy is a creative synthesis of historical-comparative and typological approaches to linguistic prehistory. Pushing the comparative method as far as it can go, F. believes that a genetic affiliation between Eskimo-Aleut and the Uralic languages and Yukagir is likely, although not certain. He then searches for “accumulations of typologically significant features” that might bolster this connection, or which indicate substratum/contact influences.

The historical schema that F. finally constructs posits a Proto-Uralo-Siberian language (or an ancient typological “mesh”), with a time depth of 8 to 10 thousand years, spoken across a wide area of southern Siberia between the Lena and the Ob. Expanding from Siberia in the mid-Holocene, Uralo-Siberian was the last major linguistic wave to reach the New World, displacing to the east various pre-Na-Dene Paleo-Mongoloid big game hunters. The Chukotko-Kamchatkan languages are either a branch of Uralo-Siberian that has come under considerable typological influence from a Na-Dene or Pacific Rim substratum, or are Pacific Rim languages that have had considerable lexical and phonological input from Uralo-Siberian; either way, the area shows evidence of considerable linguistic layering.

F. makes use of a wide range of archaeological and genetic evidence in addition to his fine-grained comparative and typological linguistic arguments. As speculations of deep linguistic connections go, F.’s is the most erudite, and convincing, that we have seen in many years.

— In North America order from: Books International, 22883 Quicksilver Drive, Dulles, VA 20166 (tel: 800-561-7704; fax: 703-661-1501; e-mail: contin@tiac.net). Elsewhere order from: Cassell plc, Stanley House, 3 Fleets Lane, Poole, Dorset BH15 3AJ, England (tel: +44 1202-665432; fax: 1202-666219.)

La descripción de las lenguas amerindias en la época colonial. Edited by Klaus Zimmermann. Biblioteca Ibero-Americana. Vervuert-Verlag (Frankfurt am Main), 1997. 450 pp. US \$40. [Eighteen papers describing and analyzing some of the grammars and vocabularies of Latin American Indian languages that were compiled (mostly by missionary priests) during the Colonial period. Contents include an introduction by Klaus Zimmermann, “Apuntes para la historia de la lingüística de las lenguas amerindias” and four sections of papers:

I Estudios sobre gramáticas y vocabularios de Mesoamérica. — Michel Launey, “La elaboración de los conceptos de la diátesis en las primeras gramáticas del náhuatl”; Carlos Hernández Sacristán, “Categoría formal, categoría funcional y teoría de la traslación en las primeras gramáticas del náhuatl”; Una Canger, “El *Arte* de Horacio Carochi”; Manfred Ringmacher, “El *Vocabulario* náhuatl de Molina leído por Humboldt y Buschmann”; Klaus Zimmermann, “La descripción del otomí/hñahñu en la época colonial: lucha y éxito”; Cristina Monzón, “Terminología y análisis de la estructura morfológica en el ‘*Arte en Lengua Michoacana*’ de fray

Juan Baptista de Lagunas (siglo XVI)”; Ursula Thiemer-Sachse, “El *Vocabulario castellano-zapoteco y el Arte en lengua zapoteca* de Juan de Córdova — intenciones y resultados (Perspectiva antropológica)”; and Cristina Bredt-Kriszat & Ursula Holl, “Descripción del *Vocabulario de la lengua cakchiquel* de fray Domingo de Vico.”

II Estudios sobre gramáticas y vocabularios de la Región Andina. — Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino, “La primera codificación del aimara”; Willem F. H. Adelaar, “Las transiciones en la tradición gramatical hispano-americana: historia de un modelo descriptivo”; Alfredo Torero, “Entre Roma y Lima: El *Lexicon Quichua* de fray Domingo de Santo Tomás (1560)”; Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Sáenz, “La descripción gramatical como reflejo e influencia de la realidad lingüística: la presentación de las relaciones hablante-enunciado e intra-textuales en tres gramáticas quechua coloniales y ejemplos de su uso en el discurso quechua de la época”; Julio Calvo Pérez, “La gramática aimara de Bertonio (1603) y la escuela de Juli”; and Peter Masson, “Gramáticas coloniales y más recientes de variedades quichuas ecuatorianas, elaboradas por lingüistas-misioneros: una comparación.”

III Estudios sobre gramáticas de Brasil y Paraguay. — Aryon D. Rodrigues, “Descripción del tupinamba en el período colonial: el *Arte* de José de Anchieta”; and Daniele Marcelle Grannier Rodrigues, “La obra lingüística de Antonio Ruiz de Montoya.”

IV Estudios sobre gramáticas de Colombia. — Christiane Dümmler, “La Nueva Granada como campo de labor lingüístico-misionera: presentación y análisis de varias obras de la época colonial”; and Miguel Angel McLéndez Lozano, “El ‘*Arte y Vocabulario de la Lengua Achagua*’ de los Padres (S.J.) Alonso de Neira y Juan Rivero trasunto en 1762: aportes y limitaciones de la gramática y el léxico con relación al estudio actual de esta lengua.”

— Order from: Vervuert-Verlag, Wielandstr. 40, D-60318 Frankfurt am Main, Germany (fax: +49 (69) 597-8743; e-mail: bibrisb@ibero.rhein-main.com). Shipping & handling \$7.]

Handbook of North American Indians. Volume 12: Plateau. Edited by Deward E. Walker, Jr. Smithsonian Institution, 1998. 791 pp. \$61. [The 11th volume to appear in this 20-volume series, the comprehensive ethnographic encyclopedia of indigenous North America. The present volume covers the peoples of the Columbia Plateau, from the Interior Salish to the Klamath-Modoc. Language-related articles include M. Dale Kinkade, William W. Elmendorf, Bruce Rigsby, & Haruo Aoki, “Languages” (49-72); Eugene S. Hunn, Nancy J. Turner, & David H. French, “Ethnobiology and Subsistence” (525-545); and Rodney Frey & Dell Hymes, “Mythology” (584-599). — Order from: Smithsonian Institution Press, P.O. Box 960, Herndon, VA 20172 (tel: 1-800-782-4612; fax: 703/661-1501). Postage & handling \$3.50.]

Handbook of Amazonian Languages. Volume 4. Edited by Desmond C. Derbyshire & Geoffrey K. Pullum. Mouton de Gruyter, 1998. 646 pp. DM 298. [The fourth volume of a series that had its inception in the 1970s, intended to bring together a body of descriptive and theoretical work on a group of languages that, 20 years ago, was virtually absent from linguistic discussion.]

The present volume contains: Desmond C. Derbyshire & Geoffrey K. Pullum, “Introduction”; Robert E. Hawkins, “Wai Wai” [grammatical sketch of a Carib language of Brazil and Surinam]; Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, “Warekena” [grammatical sketch of a N Maipuran language of the Xie River of NW Brazil]; Margarethe W. Sparing-Chávez, “Interclausal Reference in Amahuaca” [typological study of switch-reference in

a Panoan language of lowland Peru]; and Cheryl Jensen, "Comparative Tupí-Guaraní Morphosyntax." Also included is a cumulative index to volumes 1-4 of the *Handbook*.

— Individual members of SSILA may purchase this book at a substantial discount (\$60). To qualify for this rate, orders must be submitted on the 1999 Mouton/SSILA order form (distributed with this issue of the *Newsletter*) and sent to SSILA, not to the publisher. Non-members and institutions should order directly from Mouton de Gruyter, Postfach 303421, D-10728 Berlin, Germany (orders@degruyter.de).]

50 Años de Estudios Americanistas en la Universidad de Bonn. Nuevas contribuciones a la arqueología, etnohistoria, etnolingüística y etnografía de las Américas / 50 Years Americanist Studies at the University of Bonn. New contributions to the archaeology, ethnohistory, ethnolinguistics and ethnography of the Americas. Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Sáenz, Carmen Arellano Hoffmann, Eva König, Heiko Prümers (eds.). Bonner Amerikanistische Studien 30. Verlag Anton Saurwein, Markt Schwaben, 1998. 908 pp. DM 168 (cloth)/DM 74 + 74 (paper). [A volume celebrating the 50th anniversary, in 1998, of the Department of Cultural Anthropology of the University of Bonn. The following contributions are dedicated to Amerindian ethnolinguistics:

Willem Adelaar & Jorge Trigo, "Un documento colonial quechua de Cajamarca"; Gerhard Baer, "The *Xixiya* Myth and the Gourd and Clay Masks of the Piro (*Yineru*) of the Lower Urubamba, Eastern Peru"; Lindsey Crickmay, "All That Glitters Is Not Golden: Concepts of Value and Vitality as They Appear in Early Quechua and Aymara Sources"; Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Sáenz, "El arte de narrar de Manuela Ari - Un aporte al análisis discursivo aymara"; Utta von Gleich, "El impacto lingüístico de la migración: ¿Desplazamiento, cambio o descomposición del quechua?"; Nikolai Grube, "Speaking Through Stones: A Quotative Particle in Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions"; Roswith Hartmann, "La tradición quechua en la Universidad de Bonn - Una retrospectiva"; Susanne Klaus, "A Nahuatl Christmas Sermon by Bernardino de Sahagún"; Peter Masson & Juan Manuel Cartuche C.†, "Refranes quichuas de Saraguro, Ecuador"; Berthold Riese, "Die Geburt des älteren Motcuhcōma, nachmals Herrscher von Tenochtitlan, nach dem Bericht der *Crónica Mexicayotl*"; and Alfredo Torero, "El marco histórico-geográfico en la interacción quechua-aru."

— Order from: Verlag Anton Saurwein, Am Hennigbach, D-85570 Markt Schwaben, Germany (tel/fax: 0049-8121-924930; e-mail: bas@voelk.uni-bonn.de.) The hardback edition is a single volume; the paperback edition is two volumes: I Arqueología/Etnohistoria, II Etnolingüística/Etnografía, DM 74 each.]

Studies in American Indian Languages: Description and Theory. Edited by Leanne Hinton & Pamela Munro. University of California Publications in Linguistics 131, 1998. 292 pp. \$35. [A festschrift for Margaret Langdon, one of the leading scholars in Yuman and Hokan language studies. Contents include:

Yuman. James M. Crawford, "Classificatory Verbs in Cocopa"; Larry Gorbet, "Subjectivity and Variation in Desiderative Constructions of Diegueño and Cocopa"; Heather K. Hardy, "Demonstratives and Verbal Suffixes in Tolkapaya: An Outline"; Leanne Hinton, "A History of Orthography in Yuman Linguistics, With Special Reference to Northern

Pai"; Judith Joël, "Another Look at the Paipai-Arizona Pai Divergence"; Ronald W. Langacker, "Cognitive Grammar Meets the Yuman Auxiliary"; Mauricio J. Mixco, "Topic-Continuity and the Kiliwa Particles *wi?* and *win*"; Lucille J. Watahomigie & Akira Y. Yamamoto, "Discourse Routines in Hualapai Stories"; and Werner Winter, "? in Yuman Nouns."

Pomoan. Marianne Mithun, "Fluid Aspects of Negation in Central Pomo"; Robert L. Oswalt, "Three Laryngeal Increments of Kashaya"; and Eero Vihman, "Northern Pomo Numerals: A Quadriquinary Vigesimal System." — *Other Hokan.* William H. Jacobsen, Jr., "Headless Relative Clauses in Washo"; Mary B. Moser & Stephen A. Marlett, "How Rabbit Fooled Puma: A Seri Text"; and David Leedom Shaul, "The Huelel (Esselen) Language." — *Uto-Aztecan.* William Bright, "Poetic Structures in a Nahuatl Narrative"; Eugene A. Casad, "A Whale of a Tale about Cora *Meeru'u*"; and Susan Steele, "It's Raining." — *California Penutian.* Catherine A. Callaghan, "The Imperative in Proto-Utian"; and Geoffrey Gamble, "Switch-Reference in Wikchamni."

Muskogean. William D. Davies, "Time, Switch-Reference, and the Choctaw Progressive"; and Pamela Munro, "Chickasaw Expressive 'Say' Constructions." — *Iroquoian.* Wallace Chafe, "Polysynthetic Puns"; and David S. Rood, "'To Be' in Wichita." — *Salishan.* Donna B. Gerdts, "Intransitive Verb Classes in Halkomelem Salish." — *Athabaskan.* Leslie Saxon, "Complement Clauses in Dogrib." — *Mayan.* Ava Bernstein, "Antipassive and 2-3 Retreat in K'ekchi Mayan: Two Constructions with the Same Verbal Reflex"; and Nancy Stenson, "Spanish Loans in Cakchiquel." — *Otomanguean.* Robert D. Van Valin, Jr., "Word Order and Verb Agreement in Yateé Zapotec." — *General and Comparative.* Michael J. P. Nichols, "An Old California Word for 'Mountain Lion/Wildcat'; and Maurice L. Zigmond, "Ethnobotany as a Linguistic Tool."

— Order from: University of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720 (tel: 1-800-777-4726; fax: 1-800-999-1958; website: <http://www.ucpress.edu>.)]

Indigenous Language Use and Change in the Americas. Edited by Teresa L. McCarty & Ofelia Zepeda. *International Journal of the Sociology of Language* 132, Mouton de Gruyter, 1998. 210 pp. US \$46. [The papers in this volume assess the status and role of indigenous languages in the Americas, with special focus on the ideological and social forces that influence their use and vitality. Many of the contributions are from speakers of the languages in question. Contents include:

1. *Indigenous Languages in the USA.* Lucille J. Watahomigie, "The Native Language is a Gift: A Hualapai Language Autobiography"; Michael Krauss, "The Condition of Native North American Languages: The Need for Realistic Assessment and Action"; Galena Sells Dick, "I Maintained a Strong Belief in My Language and Culture: A Navajo Language Autobiography"; Teresa L. McCarty, "Schooling, Resistance, and American Indian Languages"; Daniel Lopez (recorded and edited by Ofelia Zepeda), "The Parents Have to Do Their Part: A Tohono O'odham Language Autobiography"; Ofelia Zepeda, "Voices in the Desert: Contemporary Approaches to Language Maintenance and Survival of an Ancient Language, Tohono O'odham"; Mary Linn, Marcellino Berardo, & Akira Y. Yamamoto, "Our Language and Us: Why We Switched to English—A Conversation between Two Euchee Speakers"; Agnes Vera, "Why Have I Not Forgotten My Language? A Yowlumne Language Autobiography"; Leanne Hinton, "Language Loss and Revitalization in California: Overview"; Christine P. Sims, "Community-Based Efforts to Preserve Native Languages: A Descriptive Study of the Karuk Tribe of Northern California"; Iokepa Maka'ai, James Kaleiokalani Shintani, Jr., Jason Cabral & Kelithoalani Kamanā Wilson (translated by William H. Wilson), "Four Hawaiian Language Autobiographies"; and William H.

Wilson, "I ka 'ōlelo Hawai'i ke ola, 'Life is Found in the Hawaiian Language'."

2. *Indigenous Languages in México and Latin America*. Salomé Gutiérrez Morales, "Lengua y pensamiento: autobiografía de la lengua populaca"; Salomón Nahmad Sittón, "Derechos lingüísticos de los pueblos indígenas de México"; Francisco Márquez de Santa Barbara (translated by Jane H. Hill), "All That is Lost: A Mexicano Language Autobiography"; Jane H. Hill, "Don Francisco Márquez Survives: A Meditation on Monolingualism"; Leonzo Knight Julián, "If Our Language is Lost, We are Going to be Nothing: An Ulwa Language Autobiography"; and Thomas Green & Kenneth Hale, "Ulwa, the Language of Karawala, Eastern Nicaragua: Its Position and Prospects in Modern Nicaragua."

Also included in the volume are reviews of Gina Cantoni (ed.), *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages* (by Jerry Lipka) and Leanne Hinton, *Flutes of Fire: Essays on California Indian Languages* (by Nancy H. Hornberger).

— Order from: Mouton de Gruyter 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532]

Bicultural Education in the North: Ways of Preserving and Enhancing Indigenous Peoples' Languages and Traditional Knowledge. Edited by Erich Kasten. Waxmann Verlag, Münster, 1998. 293 pp. DM 49.90. [Papers on the maintenance of the ethnolinguistic diversity of the indigenous peoples of circumpolar regions—Northern Eurasia, Western Siberia, Central Siberia, the Russian Far East, and the Pacific Northwest—with methodological and comparative perspectives.

Papers dealing specifically with North American languages include: Roy Iutzi-Mitchell, "Political Economy of the Eskimo-Aleut Languages in Alaska: Prospects for Conserving Cultures and Reversing Language Shift in Schools"; Nikolai Vakhtin, "Endangered Languages in Northeast Siberia: Siberian Yupik and other Languages of Chukotka"; and Gordon Whittaker, "The Sauk Language Project." Of general interest are: Erich Kasten, "Handling Ethnicities and/or Securing Cultural Diversities: Indigenous and Global Views on Maintaining Traditional Knowledge"; Jonathan David Bobaljik, "Visions and Realities: Researcher-Activist-Indigenous Collaborations in Indigenous Language Maintenance"; David Koester, "Imagination and Play in Children's Reflections on Cultural Life: Implications for Cultural Continuity and Educational Practice"; and Michael Dürr, "Multimedia Materials for Native Language Programs."

—A limited number of copies can be purchased directly from the editor, Dr. Erich Kasten, at a special reduced price (DM 34, US \$20) plus postage. Order via fax (+ 49 (30) 838-2382) or e-mail (kasten@berlin.snafu.de.)

Yup'ik Stories Read Aloud / Yugcetun Qulirat Naaqumalriit Erinairissuutmun. Recorded in Yup'ik and translated by Anna W. Jacobson. Alaska Native Language Center, 1998. 72 pp. booklet & 60-minute cassette. \$22. [Six stories in Central Alaskan Yup'ik, recorded in studio conditions by a native speaker. Five of the texts are traditional tales, and the sixth is an account of life in a fishcamp on the Kuskokwin River. The accompanying booklet provides complete transcriptions with interlinear glosses.

Texts include: "Nunat Ercuilkai (A Village Without Daylight)", originally told by Charlie Pleasant of Quinagak in 1981; "Cetugpak (Long Nails)", originally told by Mary Nick of Nunapitchuk in the early 1970s; "Minqun Tamalleq (The Lost Needle)", transcribed by Fr. Francis Barnum on Nelson Island in the 1890s; "Angun Aklanqurrutngurtelleq (The Man

Who Became a Weasel)", collected by Martha Teeluk from Agnes Hootch of the Lower Yukon in the late 1960s; "Imaam Yua (The Person of the Sea)", collected by Martha Teeluk from Matilda Oscar of Bethel in the late 1960s; and "Kiagmi Neqlivik (Fishcamp in Summer)", written by Anna Jacobson.

— Order from: Alaska Native Language Center, Univ. of Alaska, P.O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907/474-6586; e-mail: fyanlp@aurora.alaska.edu). Postage & handling \$4.50 unless part of a larger order.]

Alberta Elders' Cree Dictionary. Duval House Publishing, 1998. 604 pp. \$36.95 (US)/ \$49.95 (Can). [A comprehensive dictionary of Alberta's two major Cree dialects, begun by Sister Nancy Leclair, a Cree speaker from Hobbema, in the 1960s and completed after her death in 1986 by a committee of Cree elders, chaired by George Cardinal from Wabasca. The project was facilitated and the manuscript edited by Earle Waugh of the University of Alberta. Sister Nancy, although herself a Catholic nun, insisted that the dictionary reflect traditional culture and values. — Order from: Duval House, 18120 102 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T5S 1S7, Canada (tel: 1-800-267-6187 or 403/482-4845; fax: 403/482-7213; e-mail: pdr@compusmart.ab.ca; website: <http://www.duvalhouse.com>. Add \$5.40 (US) or \$9.50 (Can) for shipping & handling.]

Determiner Systems and Quantificational Strategies: Evidence from Salish. Lisa Matthewson. World Theses 1. Holland Academic Graphics, 1998. 380 pp. Hfl. 79.60. [The published version of M.'s 1996 Univ. of British Columbia dissertation (winner of the FoLLI Outstanding Dissertation Prize for Language, Logic, and Computation).

M. provides: (1) an analysis of the syntax and semantics of Salish determiners and quantifiers; (2) an account of differences in the determiner and quantification systems of Salish and English which reduces cross-linguistic variation to a minimum, in line with a restrictive theory of Universal Grammar; and (3) an assessment of the theoretical consequences of the analysis of Salish, including implications for the range of possible cross-linguistic variation in determiner and quantification systems, and the nature of the relationship between syntactic structure and interpretation.

— Order from: Holland Academic Graphics, P.O. Box 53292, 2505 AG The Hague, The Netherlands (tel: +31 (70) 448 0203; fax: +31 (70) 448 0177; e-mail: rene@hagpub.com); web: www.hagpub.com]

Reading and Writing the Lakota Language / Lakota Iyapi Un Wowapi Nahan Yawapi. Albert White Hat, Sr. Edited by Jacl Kampfe. Foreword by Vine Deloria, Jr. University of Utah Press, 1998. 272 pp., two cassettes. \$24.95 (paper)/\$50 (cloth) + \$12.95 (cassettes). [An elementary teaching grammar of Lakota, prepared by a native Lakota speaker who has taught the language at Sinte Gleska College on the Rosebud Reservation, South Dakota. It presents the Sicangu dialect and uses the orthography adopted by the Tribe in 1982. Although emphasizing vocabulary and pronunciation drills, it includes ample information on verb morphology and sentence syntax. W.H. weaves traditional philosophy into the lessons. — Order from: Univ. of Utah Press, 1795 E. South

Campus Drive, Suite 101, Salt Lake City, UT 84112-9402 (tel: 1-800-773-6672; fax: 801/581-3365; e-mail: info@upress.utah.edu). The paperback edition of the book and the cassettes may be purchased as a package for \$34.95.]

Lakota Tales & Text In Translation. Eugene Buechel, S.J., and Paul I. Manhart, S.J. Tipi Press, Chamberlain, South Dakota, 1998. 2 vols., 694 pp., \$39.95 (paper). [Oral narratives on Lakota history and culture in English and Lakota using the Buechel orthography.

The original Lakota language manuscripts were compiled by Lakotas under Father Buechel's direction, ca. 1904-1919, on the Pine Ridge and Rosebud Reservations of South Dakota. The editing and English translations were carried out by Father Manhart with Lakota assistance. The manuscripts fortunately survived the AIM occupation of Wounded Knee, South Dakota in 1973, and today they are held by Marquette University, Milwaukee.

— Order from: Tipi Press, 11 N. Main St., Chamberlain, SD 57325 (tel: 800-229-5684).]

The Life of Our Language: Kaqchikel Maya Maintenance, Shift, and Revitalization. Susan Garzon, R. McKenna Brown, Julia Becker Richards, & Wuqu' Ajpub' (Arnulfo Simón). Univ. of Texas Press, 1998. 248 pp. \$17.95 (paper)/\$35 (cloth). [Case studies of three Highland Guatemala communities in which the balance between Kaqchikel and Spanish is shifting in favor of the latter, supplemented with a personal account by Wuqu' Ajpub', a native speaker of Kaqchikel, of growing up negotiating between the two languages and the different world views they encode. The authors provide a historical overview of the use of Kaqchikel, and conclude with a look at the Mayan language revitalization movement. — Order from: Univ. of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819 (tel: 1-800-252-3206; fax: 1-800-687-6046; web: www.utexas.edu/utpress).]

Nom, verbe et prédicat en sikuaní (Colombie). Francisco Queixalós. Langues et Sociétés d'Amérique Traditionelle 6. Éditions Peeters, Louvain & Paris, 1998. 422 pp. Price not indicated. [Noun and verb morphology, along with the internal syntax of noun and verb phrases, of Sikuaní (Guahibo). This is the first part of a planned 2-volume descriptive treatment of the language (*Syntaxe sikuaní* will follow soon), which has been the focus of Q.'s extended fieldwork for over 15 years.

The work is divided into three sections (noun, verb, predicate), and Q. argues that, while nouns and verbs can be distinguished from one another on many formal grounds, they can both function as predicates. Derivational processes (*procédés de lexicogénèse*) are treated extensively—in the case of nouns, kinship and number formations, in the case of verbs, locational-directional derivations.

— Order from: Éditions Peeters, Bondgenotenlaan 153, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium (fax: +32 (16) 22.85.00).]

Ethnologue on CD-ROM

A CD-ROM version (for Mac and Windows 95/98 PCs) of the 13th edition of SIL's *Ethnologue* has recently been released. This is a completely new presentation of the entire text in a searchable data archive, and is much faster and easier to use than the Internet

version. It includes hyperlinks among the *Ethnologue* proper, the *Language Name Index*, and the *Language Family Index*, as well as to 80 maps. It is being distributed free with purchase of the full *Ethnologue* set in paper format (\$74), and for an extra \$10 with purchase of the paper *Ethnologue* alone (\$45). It may also be purchased separately for \$29.95. — Order from: International Academic Bookstore, SIL, 7500 Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236 (tel: 972/708-7404; fax: 972/708-7433; e-mail: academic_books@sil.org; web: http://www.sil.org).

LINCOM EUROPA Publications

LINCOM EUROPA, the German publisher that specializes in small runs of specialized publications reporting basic research on languages and linguistic topics, has announced (in *Project Line* 8, Dec. 1998/Jan. 1999) a number of new titles of particular interest to readers of the *SSILA Newsletter*.

These include a number of short grammars of American Indian languages in the Languages of the World/Materials series: *Nu-Chah-nulth (Nootka)*, Toshihide Nakayama; *Oneida*, Clifford Abbott; *Klallam*, Timothy Montler; and *Kawesqar* [Fuegian], Oscar Aguilar F.; *Maipurc*, Raoul Zamponi; *Tamanaku (Tamanaco)*, Spike Gildea & Sérgio Meira; *Cayuga*, Hans-Jürgen Sasse; *Shawnee Grammar*, Kenneth R. Andrews; *Gramática muisca* [Chibcha], Angel López-García; *Karítiana*, Luciana Raccanello Storto; *Kiliwa*, Mauricio J. Mixco; *Mandan*, Mauricio J. Mixco; *West Greenlandic*, Jerrold M. Sadock; *Lummi*, Richard A. Demers; *Wiyot*, Karl V. Teeter; *Miluk Coos*, Anthony Grant; *El náhuatl de Tezcoco*, Valentín Peralta; *Toba*, Harriet E. Manelis Klein; *Jaqaru*, M. J. Hardman; *Ixtenco Otomí*, Yolanda Lastra; *Panamint*, John E. McLaughlin; *Damana*, María Trillos Amaya; *Embera*, Daniel Aguirre Licht; *Chiriguano*, Wolf Dietrich; *El quechua ancashino*, S. Hernán Aguilar; *San Carlos Apache*, Willem J. de Reuse; *Tol (Jicaque)*, Dennis Holt; *Chivvero Siouan*, N. Louanna Furbee & Jill D. Davidson; *Pima Bajo*, Zarina Estrada F.; *Passamaquoddy-Maliseet*, Robert Leavitt; *Bare*, Alexandra Aikhenvald. Most of the titles in this series are forthcoming (SSILA has seen copies only of the last three), although they are all announced with late 1998 or early 1999 publication dates. All have chapters on Phonetics/Phonology, Morphology, and Syntax, and include one or more sample texts. The average length is 60 pp., and most sell for US \$32.50.

Several titles have also been announced in the Languages of the World/Text Collections series: *Chinook Jargon*, Zvezdana Vrzic; *Tariana Texts*, Alexandra Aikhenvald; *Kawesqar Texts*, Oscar E. Aguilar F.; *Western Apache Texts*, Willem J. de Reuse; and *Anthology of Menominee Sayings*, Timothy Guile. Lengths and prices vary.

In addition to these documentary publications, LINCOM EUROPA has also published (or announced) several new research monographs on American Indian language topics. These include: *A Reconstruction of Proto-Taranoan: Phonology and Inflectional Morphology*, Sergio Meira (ca. 240 pp. \$80); *Tlingit-Eyak-Athabaskan: Isolated or Relatable to Other Native American Language Groups?*, Stefan Liedtke (ca. 60 pp., \$31); *Zuni: Roots in the Northwest: The Linguistic Origins of a Southwestern Pueblo People*, Stefan Liedtke (ca. 60 pp., \$31); *Wakashan, Salishan and Penutian: Lexical Evidence for their Genetic Relationship*, Stefan Liedtke (ca. 200 pp., \$62); *Aspects of Tsishath Nootka Phonetics & Phonology*, John Stonham (ca. 160 pp., \$46); *Phonological Study of the Karo Language (Brazil)*, Nilson Gabas, Jr. (ca. 80 pp., \$33); *Linguistic Acculturation in Mopan Mayan*, Lieve Verbeeck (120 pp., \$41); *Proto-Popolocan (PPN) Morphosyntactic Categories*, Annette Veerman-Leichsenring (ca. 240 pp., \$80); *Aspectos Tipológicos da Língua Javáé*, Marcus Maia (ca. 150 pp., \$52); *A Reference Grammar of Warao*, Andrés Romero-Figueroa (ca. 160 pp., \$45); *Eudeve Dictionary*, David Shaul

(ca. 300 pp., \$80); *The Taracahitic Hypothesis*, David Shaul (ca. 160 pp., \$43); *Comparative Tepiman*, David Shaul (ca. 160 pp., \$43); and *Possession in Yucatec Mayan: Structures, Functions, Typology*, Christian Lehmann (ca. 170 pp., \$58).

— For further information contact: LINCOM EUROPA, Paul-Preuss Str. 25, D-80995 München, Germany (tel: +49 89 314593; fax: +49 89 3148909; e-mail: lincom.europa@t-online.de; web: http://home.t-online.de/home/lincom.europa).

BRIEF MENTION

First Person Singular III. Edited by Konrad Koerner. John Benjamins, 1998. 267 pp. \$75. [This sequel to the *First Person Singular* volumes published in 1980 and 1991 contains 12 more autobiographical accounts by North American linguists. Three of these figures made significant contributions to American Indian linguistics—Sydney M. Lamb, Kenneth L. Pike, and Karl V. Teeter. The others are John C. Catford, Charles A. Ferguson, W. Nelson Francis, Henry Hiz, Henry Kučera, James W. Ney, Ernst Pulgram, William J. Samarin, and Robert P. Stockwell. — Order from: John Benjamins Publishing, P.O. Box 27519, Philadelphia, PA 19118-0519 (tax: 215/836-1204; e-mail: service@benjamins.com; web: www.benjamins.com).]

Performing Dreams: Discourses of Immortality among the Xavante of Central Brazil. Laura R. Graham. University of Texas Press, 1998. 304 pp. \$16.95. [A new paperback edition of G.'s prize-winning 1995 study of how the Xavante use ritual performance of myths and dreams to maintain a "connectedness with the past" in the face of white intrusion and economic domination. In our original review (*SSILA Newsletter*, Oct. 1995) we commended G.'s book for being "almost Malinowskian" in its "easy interweaving of close observation with theoretical insight." — Order from: Sales Dept., Univ. of Texas Press, Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819 (tel: 800-252-3206; fax: 512/320-0668).]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Anthropological Linguistics [Student Building 130, Indiana U, Bloomington, IN 47405]

40.3 (Fall 1998):

Timothy Jowan Curnow & Anthony J. Liddicoat, "The Barbacoan Languages of Colombia and Ecuador" (384-408) [Making rigorous use of the comparative method, C. & L. demonstrate that the 5 Barbacoan languages form a low-level family with either two or three subfamilies. However, they find no evidence to support a relationship between Barbacoan and Paez (Nasa Yuwe).]

Helena Halmari, "Language Maintenance on the Alabama-Coushatta Reservation" (409-428) [A survey carried out in 1996 indicates that Alabama and Coushatta (Koasati) are still widely spoken, and that the overall attitude towards maintaining competence in these two Muskogean languages is positive.]

Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald & Diana Green, "Palikur and the Typology of Classifiers" (429-480) [A. & G. describe an unusual and complicated system of three genders and four distinct types of classifiers in a northern Arawak language of Brazil and French Guiana.]

Ives Goddard, "Frank T. Siebert, Jr. (1912-1998)" (481-494) [An appreciative obituary of one of American Indian linguistics' most colorful

scholars, celebrating his intellectual independence, precision, and unflinching objectivity.]

Ives Goddard (comp.), "Bibliography of Frank T. Siebert, Jr." (495-498)

Canadian Journal of Linguistics [U of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin St, Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T8, Canada]

42.3 (September 1997) [appeared July 1998]:

Julie Brittain, "The Conjunct Verb in Sheshatshit Montagnais" (253-284) [B. accounts for the distribution and the formal properties of the conjunct in a dialect of Cree-Montagnais within the theoretical model of the Minimalist Program.]

Carrie Dyck, "Cayuga Accent: A Synchronic Analysis" (285-322) [D. shows that Cayuga accent placement is predictable from metrical structure, which in turn is influenced by constraints on syllable structure.]

Cognitive Linguistics [Walter de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532]

9.3 (1998):

Jürgen Bohnemeyer, "Temporal Reference from a Radical Pragmatics Perspective: Why Yucatec does not need to express 'after' and 'before'" (239-282) [In Yucatec Maya, event-order relations are not grammaticalized and only marginally lexicalized. This casts doubt on claims that 'before'/'after' represent primitives and universals of time semantics.]

Diachronica [John Benjamins Publishing Co, PO Box 27519, Philadelphia, PA 19118-0519]

15.2 (Fall 1998):

David Pentland, "Initial *s > n in Arapaho-Atsina" (309-321) [Almost all Proto-Algonquian phonemes have undergone significant shifts in Arapaho and Atsina. Normally *s becomes h, but Goddard has argued that it becomes n in word-initial position. P. supports this with 12 more examples.]

International Journal of American Linguistics [U of Chicago Press, 5720 S Woodlawn, Chicago, IL 60637]

64.3 (July 1998):

Eugene Buckley, "Iambic Lengthening and Final Vowels" (179-223) [In languages with iambic lengthening of vowels in alternating open syllables, word-final vowels often fail to become long for a variety of reasons. Different patterns are illustrated with data from Muskogean (Choctaw, Chickasaw), Hixkaryana, Carib, Kashaya, N Sierra Miwok, Macushi, Maidu, Delaware, Cayuga, Yupik, and Menominee.]

Ximena Lois, "Gender Markers as 'Rigid Determiners' of the Itzaj Maya World" (224-282) [L. analyzes the semantics of the "gender prefixes" (*aj* and *ix*) of Itzaj and other Yucatecan languages with reference to Kripke's notion of "rigid determination" and Putnam's notion of "indexical" properties.]

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

27.4 (December 1998):

Nancy H. Hornberger, "Language Policy, Language Education, Language Rights: Indigenous, Immigrant, and International Perspectives" (439-458) [H. reviews several cases of disappearing indigenous and immigrant languages, finding "consistent and compelling evidence" that language policy and education serve to stabilize these situations and to promote the rights of speakers. American cases include Shawandawa (Brazilian Amazon), Quechua, and Native Californian languages.]

Opción: Revista de Ciencias Humanas y Sociales [Depto de Ciencias Humanas, Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, U de Zulia, Apdo 526, Maracaibo 4001-A, VENEZUELA]

26 (Agosto 1998):

Héctor Granados, "Morfofonología de la conversión /d/ [r] en la lengua waraw" (19-32) [Warao has both /d/ and /r/, but a sound change has been in progress shifting /d/ to [r] in possessive constructions.]

Orbis [Centre International de Dialectologie Générale, Blijde-Inkomststraat 21, B-3000 Leuven, Belgium]

39 (1996-97):

Christel Stoltz & Thomas Stoltz, "Universelle Hispanismen? Von Manila über Lima bis Mexiko und Zurück: Muster bei der Entlehnung spanischer Funktionswörter in den indigenen Sprachen Amerikas und Australiens" (1-77) [The spread of various Spanish discourse-marking particles into a large number of indigenous languages in the Americas and the Pacific has been a by-product of a change in discourse style.]

Robert H. Robins & Pierre Swiggers, "'Ask Not for Whom the Bell Tolls, it Tolls for Thee': General Linguistics, the History of Linguistics, and the Responsibilities of Language Students" [An interview with Robins, touching in part on his work with Yurok (pp. 196-99) and his concern with language endangerment (pp. 199-201).]

Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences [National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20418]

95.23 (November 1998):

Merritt Ruhlen, "The Origin of the Na-Dene" (13994-13996) [Resemblant lexical forms are adduced to support the hypothesis that the Yeniseian family of central Siberia (surviving only in Ket) is most closely related to the Na-Dene family of North America (Haida, Tlingit, Eyak, Athabaskan). Yeniseian-Na-Dene is more distantly related to Caucasian and Burushaski.]

Southwest Journal of Linguistics [Linguistic Association of the Southwest, Dept of Linguistics, U of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131]

15.1-2 (1996) [appeared October 1998]:

Special Issue: *Language Loss and Public Policy II*, ed. Garland D. Bills* N. Louanna Furbee & Lori A. Stanley, "Language Attrition and Language Planning in Accommodation Perspective" (45-62) [Both convergent and divergent accommodation, preventing children from gaining fluency in the home, have been involved in the rapid decline of Chiwere Siouan. A two-part plan for the renewal of the language is proposed.]

Rainer Enrique Hamel, "Language, Discourse, and Cultural Models: Three Levels of Language Shift and Maintenance" (63-88) [H. explores language shift among the Hñähñú (Otomi) of Mexico, focusing on the process of dislocation as manifested in verbal interaction. The mechanisms of the shift are primarily defined by clashes of cultural models and discourse styles.]

David Harmon, "Losing Species, Losing Languages: Connections Between Biological and Linguistic Diversity" (89-108) [H. argues that the comparison between species and languages is not simply metaphorical, but has a basis in real-life shared processes that are reducing the numbers of both.]

Tlalocan: Revista de fuentes para el conocimiento de las culturas indígenas de México [Seminario de Lenguas Indígenas, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, 04510 Mexico, DF, Mexico]

12 (1997) [appeared August 1998]:*

Edward Kennard, "Yayaponcham" (17-26) [Hopi text, collected on Second Mesa in 1934-35, describing a Kachina dance.]

Silvia Leal Carretero & Pedro Haimiwie García Muñoz, "Una versión del mito huichol de la ruta de los muertos" (18-70) [A version of the Huichol myth of the journey of the dead.]

Fernando Horcasitas & Alfred Lemmon, "El tratado de Santa Eulalia" (71-116) [Paleography and translation of a Nahuatl colonial manuscript on music theory from Santa Eulalia, Guatemala.]

Stephanie Wood, "The False Techialoyan Resurrected" (117-140; 2 color plates) [The newly-discovered original Nahuatl version of the "Códice de San Cristóbal y Santa María" is compared with a 19th-century transcription.]

Jonathan D. Amith, "'Tan ancha como tu abuela': adivinanzas en náhuatl del Guerrero Central" (141-219) [Texts of 129 riddles collected in Ameyaltepec and San Agustín Oapan, with extensive analysis.]

Valentín Peralta Ramírez, "Pedro, Pedro, Petsintowian" (221-226) [A Nahuatl tale from San Jerónimo Amanalco, Tezcoco.]

Patrick Johansson, "Eyi icnimeh 'tres hermanos': Análisis estructural de un cuento cómico de la Sierra Norte de Puebla" (227-246) [Analysis of a Nahuatl story from Puebla.]

Mauricio Mixco, "Etnohistoria pa'ipai en la Baja California" (249-270) [Several Paipai texts, most of them historical accounts.]

Claudine Chamoreau, "La leyenda de las ánimas" (271-290) [A Phurhepecha (Tarascan) text concerning the "Day of the Dead", from Jarácuaro, Michoacán.]

Paulette Levy, "El conejo que quería ser grande" (291-312) [A Totonac story from Papantla, Veracruz.]

Pedro Hernández López, "Cuando el trueno quemó la iglesia de dos comunidades chinantecas" (315-324) [A Chinanteco text from Santa María Las Nieves, Oaxaca, in which a key role is played by sorcerers with the power to transform themselves into lightning.]

Ausencia López Cruz, "El cantarito: una forma de curar el espanto en una comunidad zapoteca" (325-336) [A Zapotec text, from San Pablo Güilá, for curing soul-loss due to accident or anger.]

Ausencia López Cruz, "Taab xten Mâyêê Kòbdèe: cuento de María Ceniza" (337-350) [A Zapotec version of "Cinderella".]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 59 (3-8), September 1998-February 1999, and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 36 (5), September 1998.

Christensen, Alexander F. Ph.D., Vanderbilt Univ., 1998. *Biological Affinity in Prehispanic Oaxaca*. 474 pp. [The biological structure of ancient Oaxaca, Mexico, was investigated using cranial non-metric and odontometric data collected from all available skeletal remains from the state (ca. 1500 individuals). Separate analyses were conducted of Forma-

* This is the second volume of *SJL* devoted to papers originally presented at a symposium at the University of New Mexico in 1995. The first volume appeared as *SJL* 14 (1995) and was noted in *SSILA Newsletter* XVII.2, July 1998.

* Individual copies can be ordered from Seminario de Lenguas Indígenas, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, Circuito Mario de la Cueva s/n, UNAM, 04510 México, D.F., for \$15 US including postage. No credit cards, but personal checks on US or Mexican banks are accepted.

tive (1800 BC-AD 200), Classic (AD 200-800), and Postclassic (AD 800-1520) remains. There was no clear congruence of biological and culturo-linguistic groupings; the majority of genetic variation occurred at the level of the individual community and not of the region or ethnolinguistic group. In the Postclassic, samples from the Valley of Oaxaca demonstrated strong continuity with their Classic predecessors. This was even the case for series from the area around Monte Alban, where ethnohistoric sources indicate that Mixtec, rather than Zapotec, was the dominant language at the time. It thus appears that the Mixtec language was introduced into the Central Valley during the Postclassic without much accompanying gene flow, and that models of large scale migration are inaccurate. DAI 59(3): 877-A.] [Accession # AAG9827578]

Courtney, Ellen H. Ph.D., Univ. of Arizona, 1998. *Child Acquisition of Quechua Morphosyntax*. 327 pp. [A description of morphosyntactic development of six Quechua-speaking children between the ages of 2;0 years and 3;9 years, based on fieldwork in the community of Chalhuanca in the department of Arequipa, Peru, in 1996. The study focuses on (1) overall development of syntax and of morphology directly relevant to the syntax; and (2) development of verb morphology. No attempt is made to support any particular theory of language development. The child corpora, as well as child-directed adult speech, were transcribed by native speakers of Quechua. The analysis favors Strong Continuity: functional projections are available to children before they acquire full productivity of the corresponding morphology. Meaning is foremost in the development of verb morphology, with children seeking unique form-function correspondences. As children begin producing complex verbs, they tend initially to attach a small set of suffixes and their combinations to a wide variety of roots. DAI 59(8): 2949-A.] [Accession # AAG9901663]

Davidson, Jill D. Ph.D., Univ. of Missouri-Columbia, 1997. *Prayer-Songs to Our Elder Brother: Native American Church Songs of the Otoe-Missouria and Ioway*. 546 pp. [D. examines Native American Church songs in the Otoe-Missouria and Ioway language commonly known as Chiwere (Siouan). She places the song texts in their larger cultural/historical matrix in order to examine their persistence in the face of the obsolescence of spoken Chiwere. She documents the genre as a culturally significant body of orally composed texts, including native exegesis of those texts and their composition, structure, and performance. Finally, she explores a seemingly paradoxical situation, cultural continuity in the face of language obsolescence, via the category of song as a primary locus of esoteric knowledge/spiritual power, and the means of transmitting that knowledge/power. DAI 59(7): 2579-A.] [Accession # AAG9841275]

Field, Margaret C. Ph.D., UC-Santa Barbara, 1998. *Maintenance of Indigenous Ways of Speaking Despite Language Shift: Language Socialization in a Navajo Preschool*. 307 pp. [F. examines language socialization practices in a Navajo community currently undergoing a shift from Navajo to English, and suggests that in spite of the change in dominant linguistic code, indigenous aspects of communicative practice continue to persist. Examples include the use of triadic participation structure in the giving of directives and the use of silence as a response. In addition, the grammar of directives reflects the influence of the grammar of Navajo directives, which typically avoid reference to hearer's affective or epistemic stance, as well as self-effacement, deference to rank, or apology. F. examines this in the light of practice theory (Bourdieu, Giddens) and dialogicality (Bakhtin), and further suggests that these ways of speaking are part of a larger configurational pattern (Sapir) or socially significant preference for indirectness, avoidance of coercion, and noninvasion of others' autonomy. DAI 59(7): 2472-A.] [Accession # AAG9840771]

Huffman, Stephen M. Ph.D., Georgetown Univ., 1998. *The Genetic Classification of Languages by N-Gram Analysis*. 445 pp. [H. tests the degree to which a particular computational technique can be used to group a set of languages in a way that closely approximates the correct genetic

classification of those languages without explicit comparisons of forms. The technique uses fixed length strings of consecutive characters, known as *n-grams*, as the fundamental unit of comparison between texts written in different languages. Each text is characterized by a vector containing a count of the number of occurrences of each n-gram in that text. A similarity score for each pair of vectors is computed based on the angular separation of the vectors. The similarity scores are then used to cluster the texts, generating a putative classification of the languages in which those texts are written. The technique was used on two corpora: a group of European languages whose genetic relationships are well understood, and a group of American Indian languages. The results show that the technique is capable of producing a classification very similar to the proper genetic classification, at least to the level of language families such as Germanic or Romance. DAI 59(7): 2475-A.] [Accession # AAG9839491]

Kapust, Waltraud H. M.A., San Jose State Univ., 1998. *Universality in Noun Classification*. 291 pp. [K. provides cross-linguistic evidence for non-arbitrariness in nominal categorization by examining the lexical organization and classification system of 6 unrelated, areally disparate languages (German, Swahili, Vietnamese, Dyirbal, Ojibwa, and Jacaltec). K. concludes that noun classification is motivated by cognitive principles of classification and linguistic evolutionary processes. MAI 36(5): 1235] [Accession # AAG1389653]

Malouf, Robert P. Ph.D., Stanford Univ., 1998. *Mixed Categories in the Hierarchical Lexicon*. 254 pp. [Mixed category constructions, such as verbal gerunds, involve lexical items that seem to be central members of more than one part of speech and so pose a problem for the standard view of syntactic categories as primitive, universal, and perhaps innate. M. develops a fine-grained theory of syntactic categories of mixed category constructions in several languages including Quechua, Tibetan, Quiché, Standard Arabic, Fijian, Dagaare, and Jacaltec. Finally, he shows how West Greenlandic noun incorporation can also be accounted for as a mixed category. DAI 59(8): 2953-A.] [Accession # AAG9901550]

Meira, Sergio. M.A., Rice Univ., 1998. *A Reconstruction of Proto-Taranoan: Phonology and Inflectional Morphology*. 199 pp. [Relying on a large amount of new descriptive data as well as on published sources, M. attempts to demonstrate the close genetic relationship of a subgroup of 3 Caribbean languages (Akuriyo, Tiriyo, and Karihona), the last two of which were considered by Durbin (1977) to belong to very distant branches of the family. A preliminary etymological dictionary, as well as some remarks on the history of the speakers, is included. MAI 36(5): 1235] [Accession # AAG1389108]

Money, Mary. Ph.D., Columbia Univ., 1998. *The Meaning of Metals in Aymara and Quechua according to the Dictionaries in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Andes*. 409 pp. [An analysis of the meaning of precious metals among Aymara and Quechua speaking groups in the Andes in the pre-conquest, conquest, and early colonial periods, based on contemporary documents and the classic dictionaries of the early Spanish clerics. It discusses mining, metallurgical technology, and metallic ornaments related to power, status and "reciprocity" in pre-conquest society as well as the changing meaning of precious metals as a result of the Spanish conquest. Text in Spanish. DAI 59(5): 1731-A.] [Accession # AAG9834355]

No Song II. Ph.D., UC-Berkeley, 1998. *Orality and Writing in Inca Garcilaso de la Vega's "Comentarios reales"*. 196 pp. [In his *Comentarios reales de los Incas*, the mestizo Garcilaso de la Vega, unlike his literary predecessors, did not assume his role of writer as mere witness or conduit; instead, he carefully and actively reinvented Peru through his personal, sincere, and at times painful experiences. N. sees Garcilaso's work as emerging from the profound cultural and socio-political conflicts between the European Renaissance and Inca civilization, as well as from the sharp

epistemological differences between European writing culture and Quechuan orality. Only careful attention to possible elements of orality as well as to the influence of European writing on the work makes it possible to unravel the text's heterogeneous intricacy. DAI 59(3): 836-A.] [Accession # AAG9827055]

Tacelosky, Kathleen Ann. Ph.D., Univ. of Texas at Arlington, 1998. *A Sociolinguistic Survey of Bilingual Education among the Shipibo of Amazonian Peru*. 221 pp. [In the 1950s, the government of Peru and SIL implemented a Bilingual Education program among indigenous Peruvians that incorporated vernacular indigenous languages and Spanish. Designed on a transition model, the BE experiment was generally held to have an ideology of assimilation and an objective of limited bilingualism. T. investigated the response to and application of the BE program among one ethnolinguistic group of the Peruvian Amazon, the Shipibo, using oral survey interviews, observation, and interaction with leaders, teachers, and students. The results indicate that in spite of an ideology and objectives that oppose maintenance of indigenous language and identity, the Shipibo—due to their unique history and culture, and the value placed on vernacular languages by SIL—have maintained spoken Shipibo and a strong sense of identity. DAI 59(6): 2000-A.] [Accession # AAG9836597]

Tuttle, Siri G. Ph.D., Univ. of Washington, 1998. *Metrical and Tonal Structures in Tanana Athabaskan*. 329 pp. [T. addresses the facts of, and the relationships between, stress, tone and basic intonation patterns in two dialects (Minto and Salcha) of Tanana Athabaskan (Tanana River, Alaska). While these dialects differ minimally in their phonological inventories, morphology, and syntax, there are distinct differences in syllable structure and stress assignment, and one important prosodic difference: Minto has low tone from proto-Athabaskan glottal constriction, while Salcha does not. The closeness of the dialects, and the nature of their differences, make them an interesting subject for comparison in terms of Optimality Theory. The descriptions of stress, tone and intonation are supported by instrumental measurements of vowel duration, fundamental frequency and amplitude. An important instrumental result is that the acoustic correlates of stress differ in Salcha and in Minto, with raised fundamental frequency being a correlate of stress in Salcha, but not significantly in Minto. DAI 59(6): 2000-A.] [Accession # AAG9836266]

Yumitani, Yukihiro. Ph.D., Univ. of Kansas, 1998. *A Phonology and Morphology of Jemez Towa*. 284 pp. [A descriptive study of the Kiowa-Tanoan language spoken at the Pueblo of Jemez in New Mexico, providing a detailed account of the phonology, noun morphology, and verb morphology. Although the phonological analysis in this work is essentially generative, a phenomenon-oriented approach is used rather than a model-oriented approach. Data contained in this dissertation should be readily accessible and comprehensible to other linguists. The dissertation includes a short narrative illustrating, in natural discourse, some of the phonological and morphological points, and also gives a glimpse into aspects of Jemez life, both past and present. Appendices include a list of Spanish loanwords and Jemez numerals. DAI 59(8): 2956-A.] [Accession # AAG9903080]

[Copies of most of the dissertations and theses abstracted in *DAI* and *MAI* can be purchased, in either microform or xerox format, from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1346, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-1346. The UMI order number is given at the end of the entry. Microform copies are \$32.50 each, xeroxed (paper-bound) copies are \$36 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Note that these prices are revised frequently, and postage is extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: 1-800-521-3042 (US); 1-800-343-5299 (Canada). Orders can also be placed at UMI's website: www.umi.com/hp/Support/DServices/.]

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[Although the Society's hardcopy *Membership Directory* is printed only once a year, in January, the *Newsletter* lists new members and changes of address every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue. An electronic version of the *Membership Directory*, available at the SSILA website, is kept current.]

New Individual Members (October 1 to December 31, 1998)

- Allen, Bob** — P. O. Box 3501, Portland, OR 97208 (ballen@pcc.edu)
Angenot, Geralda de Lima — Laboratoire de Phonétique, Université de Provence, 3-G, Place de Narvik, F-13100 Aix-en-Provence, FRANCE (geralda.angenot@lpl.univ-aix.fr)
Brody, Michal — 802 S. First #209, Austin, TX 78704 (brody@mail.utexas.edu)
Burt, Brian — 5704 Darlington Road, Apt. 1, Pittsburgh, PA 15217 (burtb+pitt.edu)
Campbell, R. Joe — 218 Ridgeview Dr., Bloomington, IN 47401 (campbel@indiana.edu)
Clayton, Mary L. — Dept. of Spanish & Portuguese, 844 Ballantine Hall, Indiana Univ., Bloomington, IN 47405 (clayton@indiana.edu)
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Changes of Address (after October 1, 1998)

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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). 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: Scott Stevens, Dept. of English, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287. Subscription by membership in the Association for Studies in American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), *see above*.

J. P. Harrington Conference. Conference and newsletter, focusing on the linguistic and ethnographic notes of John P. Harrington (1884-1961). For information on future meetings contact: Native American Language Center, D of Native American Studies, UC Davis, Davis, CA 95516 (mjmacri@ucdavis.edu or vkgolla@ucdavis.edu).

American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI). Annual 4-week training institute at the U of Arizona, Tucson, for teachers of American Indian languages, with emphasis on the languages of the Southwest. 1999 session: June 2-25. For information contact: AILDI, D of Reading & Culture, College of Education, Room 517, Box 210069, U of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (kfbcgay@u.arizona.edu).

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages. Annual symposium for educators and activists interested in renewing and revitalizing American Indian and other indigenous languages. The 6th meeting will be held in Tucson, Arizona, June 3-5, 1999, in conjunction with AILDI (see "News and Announcements" above).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets annually at various locations. The 1999 meeting will be held May 21-23 at the U of New Mexico. Contact: Dept. of Linguistics, U of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131 (e-mail: athconf@seodm.unm.edu; fax: 505/277-6355; conference website: <http://seodm.unm.edu/~athconf/>).

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Fyuk, Tlingit, and Haida. More than 100 titles in print. Contact: Alaska Native Language Center, Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (tel: 907/474-7874; fax: 907/474-6586; e-mail: fyanlp@aurora.alaska.edu).

Inuit Studies Conference. Most recent conference was held in Nuuk, Greenland, Sept. 23-27, 1998 (see "News from Regional Groups", this issue). The next conference (the 12th) will be held at the U of Aberdeen, Scotland, August 23-26, 2000. Contact: Dr. Mark Nuttall, Dept of Sociology, U of Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB9 2TY, Scotland (fax: +44-1224-273442; e-mail: soc086@abdn.ac.uk).

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. \$40 Can (in Canada) or \$40 US (elsewhere) for individuals; \$25 Can/US for students; \$65 Can/US for institutions. Address: Pavillon Ernest-Lemieux, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4 (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023; e-mail: etudes.inuit.studies@fss.ulaval.ca).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1998 conference met in Burlington, MA, near Boston, Oct. 22-25.

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. Current issue: vol 28 (Toronto 1996), \$44. Some back issues are also available (vol. 8, 21, 23, 25-27); write for pricing to Arden Ogg, c/o Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 5V5, Canada (arden_ogg@umanitoba.ca).

Conference on Iroquoian Research. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in early October, in Rensselaerville, NY (near Albany). Contact: Dept of Anthropology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222.

Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics. Newsletter. Four issues/year. \$12/year (US & Canada, US dollars to US addresses); write for rates to other countries. Editor: John Nichols, Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 5V5, Canada (jnichol@cc.umanitoba.ca).

EASTERN CANADA

Atlantic Provinces Linguistics Association (APLA)/Association de linguistique des provinces atlantiques (ALPA). General linguistics conference, annually in early November. Papers (in English or French) on local languages and dialects (e.g. Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, Gaelic, Acadian French) especially welcome. Annual conference proceedings and journal *Linguistica Atlantica*. The 1998 meeting was held in Sydney, NS, Nov. 6-7, at U College of Cape Breton (UCCB).

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 1999 Conference will be held on August 11-13 in Kamloops, BC, hosted by Simon Fraser U and the Secwépemc (Shuswap) Education Society, and organized by Mercedes Q. Hinkson (hinkson@sfu.ca) & Marianne Ignace.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Next meeting: Oct. 15-16, 1999, at Cuesta College in San Luis Obispo, CA. Coordinator: William Fairbanks, Social Sciences Division, Cuesta College, San Luis Obispo, CA 93403-8106 (tel: 805/546-3163; fax: 805/546-3904).

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets occasionally, usually in June or early July. A workshop on "Problems in Comparative Penutian" is being planned for the International Conference on Historical Linguistics, Vancouver, BC, August 9-13, 1999. Contact: Scott DeLancey, D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 (e-mail: delancey@darkwing.uoregon.edu).

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Five volumes in print: 1988 (\$8), 1989 (\$6.50), 1993 (\$16), 1994-95 (\$14), and 1996 (\$15). Order 1988 and 1989 volumes from: Dept of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Order other volumes from: SCOIL, Dept of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley, CA 94720. Prices postpaid.

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. \$19. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival (AICLS). Sponsors of Master-Apprentice training for California native languages. P. O. Box 664, Visalia, CA 93279 (aicls@lightspeed.net)

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. The 1998 meeting was held at Indiana U, Bloomington, IN, May 29-30. For information: American Indian Studies Research Institute, 422 N Indiana Ave, Bloomington, IN 47408 (parksd@indiana.edu or demallie@indiana.edu).

Mid-America Linguistics Conference. General linguistics conference, held annually in the Plains states, sometimes with sessions devoted to American Indian languages.

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste. General linguistics conference, with strong emphasis on studies of the indigenous languages of Mexico and Latin America. Most recent meeting, Nov. 1998, U of Sonora, Hermosillo. (See "News from Regional Groups" above).

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Usually meets annually in the summer. The 1999 meeting will be held in Mexico, June 17-18. Contact Karen Dakin, Apdo. Postal 21-587, Col. del Carmen, Delegación Coyoacán, 04100 México, DF (dakin@redvax1.dgsca.unam.mx).

Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl. Journal. Nahuatl archaeology, anthropology, literature, history, and poems and essays in Nahuatl 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.

Kiowa-Tanoan and Keresan Conference. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer, usually at the U of New Mexico. Contact: Laurel Watkins, Dept of Anthropology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80903 (lwatkins@cc.colorado.edu).

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

MAYAN

Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. \$5/year to US (\$8 foreign air mail). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 12618 NE 5th Ave., Vancouver, WA 98685 (gberry1155@aol.com). Make checks payable to the editor.

Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing/Maya Meetings at Texas. Annual meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels (also on Mixtec writing), usually mid-March. Contact: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (tel: 512/471-6292; e-mail: mayameet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu).

Winak: Boletín Intercultural. Journal of Guatemalan linguistics and anthropology. \$20 (US)/year (\$30 to institutions). U Mariano Gálvez, Apartado Postal 1811, 01901 Guatemala, Guatemala.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Linguists for Nicaragua. Supports documentation and education efforts for Nicaraguan indigenous languages. Write: Wayne O'Neil, LFN, 20D-213, MIT, Cambridge, MA 02139.

SOUTH AMERICA

Journal of Amazonian Languages. Papers on the languages of lowland Amazonia. One issue/year. \$25 (plus postage and handling). Contact: D of Linguistics, U of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260 (anderson@pupdog.isp.pitt.edu).

GT Línguas Indígenas. Working group on indigenous languages of Brazil. Meets with ANPOLL (the Brazilian MIA); circulates newsletter. Contact: Leopoldina Araújo, Rua Avertano Rocha 401, 66023-120 Belém-PA, Brazil (leomaria@supridad.com.br).

Correo de Lingüística Andina. Newsletter for Andeanist linguists. \$4/year. Editor: Clodoaldo Soto, Center for Latin American Studies, U of Illinois, 910 S 5th St #201, Champaign, IL 61820 (s-soto3@uiuc.edu).

The Aymara 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

Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/ALILA). Newsletter; Annual Symposium, usually in the Spring. For information: Mary H. Preuss, President, LAILA/ALILA, Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport, PA 15132-7698.

Latin American Indian Literatures Journal. Texts and commentaries, other papers, on indigenous literatures. \$25/volume (2 issues) (\$35 to institutions). Editor: Mary H. Preuss, Pennsylvania State U, McKeesport, PA 15132-7698.

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 next (50th) ICA will be held in Warsaw, Poland, in July, 2000. Contact Andrzej Dembiczy, Center for Latin American Studies, U of Warsaw, Poland (50ica@cesla.ci.uw.edu.pl).

AEA Publications in Amerindian Ethnolinguistics. French monograph series, mainly on S American languages; also a journal, *Amérindia*. For further information contact: Association d'Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne, U.A. 1026 C.N.R.S., 44 rue de l'Amiral Mouchez, 75014 Paris, FRANCE.

Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. German non-university institution with an important library on all matters referring to Latin America. Publishes various monograph series and a journal, *Indiana*, 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.

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