



April 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@humboldt.edu; web: trc2.ucdavis.edu/ssila). ISSN 1046-4476. Copyright © 1999, SSILA. Printed by Bug Press, Arcata, CA.

Volume 18, Number 1

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SSILA BUSINESS

SSILA Summer Meeting: 2nd Call

Members are reminded that 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 was distributed with the January issue of the *Newsletter* and is posted at the SSILA website (<http://trc2.ucdavis.edu/ssila/meetings.stm>). The deadline for receipt of abstracts at the SSILA office (P.O. Box 555, Arcata, CA 95518) is May 15.

SSILA Annual Meeting (LSA, Chicago, January 2000)

This winter's Annual Meeting of SSILA will be held jointly with the 74th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, at the Parker House in Chicago, January 6-9, 2000. Abstracts are invited from all members of SSILA in good standing, and a submission form is enclosed with this issue of the *Newsletter*. The format of the short abstract is of particular importance, since it must conform to the photo-reproduction requirements of the *LSA Meeting Handbook*, and it should be submitted on the form

provided, or by e-mail. Submissions should reach SSILA (P.O. Box 555, Arcata, CA 95518) no later than Friday, September 3, 1999.

SSILA abstracts must *not* be sent to the LSA. SSILA sessions are organized separately from the regular sessions of the LSA annual meeting, but will run concurrently with these and will be included in the *LSA Meeting Handbook*. Participants in the SSILA sessions are required to pay the LSA meeting registration fee (\$60; \$25 for students) but are not required to be members of the LSA. All registered participants at the joint meeting are welcome to attend the sessions of either group. SSILA participants are also eligible for the special hotel rates at the Parker House as well as the transportation discounts that have been negotiated by the LSA. Meeting registration and hotel reservation forms will be distributed by the LSA in June, and copies will be enclosed with the July *SSILA Newsletter*; these must be returned separately to the LSA and the hotel.

Sessions organized for 38th CAIL (AAA, Chicago, November 1999)

Although SSILA will hold its regular annual meeting this coming winter with the LSA (see above), the *XXXVIIIth Conference on American Indian Languages* will nevertheless have a place on the program of the 1999 Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association (Chicago, IL, November 17-21), continuing a relationship that has been unbroken since 1964. Two symposia organized independently by SSILA members have been designated as the sessions of the 1999 CAIL: "Placenames Through Time", organized by Karen Sue Rolph-Morales (Stanford); and "Indigenous Movements and Language Politics in Latin America: Speaking, Representing, and Mobilizing Difference", organized by Bret Gustafson (Harvard) & Judith Maxwell (Tulane). The details and scheduling of these sessions will be announced in the October 1999 *Newsletter*.

The Mary R. Haas Award

The *Mary R. Haas Award* is presented annually by the Society to an unpublished manuscript from a younger scholar that makes a significant substantive contribution to the knowledge of American Indian languages. The selection committee is now accepting submissions for the 1999 Mary R. Haas Award. Submissions should be monographs (dissertations are preferred) or other works reflecting substantial effort, including full dictionaries or edited collections of texts. Scholars with or without academic affiliation are encouraged to submit their work, but holders of tenured faculty positions are not normally eligible. The selection committee has not specified how recently a work should have been completed, so any dissertation of reasonably recent vintage dealing specifically with a Native American language or languages qualifies. A single clean copy of the manuscript (unbound if possible) should be submitted, together with a short letter describing the circumstances of the work. The awardee will be selected by a standing committee of the Society including Sally McLendon, Keren Rice, Louanna Furbee, and Douglas R. Parks. Although the award carries no stipend, SSILA will work with the author to arrange for the publication of the winning manuscript, where possible in the University of Nebraska Press series, *Studies in the Anthropology of the North American Indian*. The committee will only be able to consider manuscripts written in English.

Manuscripts should be mailed to: Prof. Keren D. Rice, SSILA Book Award, Dept. of Linguistics, University of Toronto, 130 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA M5S 3H1 (tel: 416/978-1763; e-mail: rice@chass.utoronto.ca). Since Prof. Rice will photocopy and distribute copies to the other committee members, a loose copy is preferred. All submissions should reach her no later than **August 15, 1999**.

The 1998 winner of the Mary R. Haas Award was *Anna M. S. Berge*, for her UC-Berkeley dissertation, *Topic and Discourse Structure in West Greenlandic Agreement Constructions*. The work, in the words of the selection committee, "stands out in providing a clear and accessible discourse-based analysis of ergativity, switch-reference, topic, and theme in West Greenlandic, demonstrating both breadth and depth in a difficult and important area of West Greenlandic structure." It represents "a valuable permanent contribution to Eskimo linguistics, to the study of discourse in the native languages of the Americas, and to the study of discourse in general."

CORRESPONDENCE

Correction

Due to an oversight on our part, two historical errors occurred in the space of one paragraph in our essay on "The First Itelmen Author" in the January *SSILA Newsletter*.

The "Jesup North Pacific Expeditions (1900-01 and 1910-11)" should read: "the Jesup North Pacific Expedition (1900-01) and the Riabushinsky Expedition (1910-11)."

"The first writings in Itelmen by a native speaker are ... textbooks by E. Orlova" should read: "The first works in Itelmen that involved writing by native speakers are ... textbooks by E. Orlova". (Orlova — a rather mysterious figure — led a "brigade of Itelmen speakers" at an institute in Khabarovsk in the editing and preparation of a primer and math textbook in Itelmen, though she herself was not a native speaker. But the names of the contributors are known.)

We regret these errors.

— Jonathan David Bobaljik & David Koester

Newly Fluent Speakers Needed for Study

March 31, 1999

I am a doctoral student at Gonzaga University, a member of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes, and a student of Salish language. My parents met in Washington, D.C., in the early days of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. My mother was a full-blood enrolled with the Kickapoo Tribe of Kansas, and my father was enrolled with the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribes of the Flathead Reservation, Montana. I did not begin learning my heritage language until adulthood. In language revitalization I have found personal satisfaction and a professional purpose.

In order to carry out the dissertation research that I am proposing, I need the help of the SSILA membership to find ten newly fluent speakers of Native American languages (not including linguists!) in the states of Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming. The definition of "newly fluent" that I use in this study is:

Having the ability to speak the newly acquired language with sufficient structural accuracy and vocabulary to participate effectively in most formal and informal conversations on practical, social, and profes-

sional topics. He/she is able to discuss particular interests and special fields of competence with reasonable ease; comprehension is quite complete for a normal rate of speech; vocabulary is broad enough so that the speaker rarely has to grope for a word; accent may be obviously foreign; control of grammar good; and errors never interfere with understanding and rarely disturb the native speaker.

This definition is based on U.S. Foreign Service guidelines. It is used here to provide a consistent description of fluency. Tribes have generally not defined fluency and that this definition may be higher or lower than they choose to use. The definition is intended for this study only.

I would be grateful if you could direct me to individual(s) 18 years old and above who you believe may meet this definition, or come close to meeting it, and who live in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, or Wyoming. Making a nomination does not commit you (or your nominee) to being part of the study. I will contact any person nominated to determine if they are interested in participating in the study. It is my feeling that newly fluent people may not think they are fluent.

I hope to do the interviews throughout the summer and fall and intend to complete the study in the fall of 1999. All information shared will be strictly confidential.

Please feel free to contact me to discuss this further. Also, please share this information with anyone else who may be able to help.

— Joyce A. Silverthorne
P.O. Box 149, Dixon, MT 59831
tel/fax: 406/246-3224
dxn3224@montana.com

Navajo Language Lab

February 8, 1999

The Navajo Language and Linguistics Program at the Univ. of New Mexico Gallup campus needs input from language teachers who have had some experience in utilizing language labs. In the next couple of months UNM-Gallup will have a fully installed and fully functioning language lab for the 80+ students in Elementary Navajo courses. Navajo language is taught by the Language Experience method and in the Whole Language for Adults mode. We are looking for approaches and strategies that are compatible with language labs. We are also interested in communicating with people who are working in the area of language and culture maintenance using labs and computers. Contact us for more information.

— Alyse Neundorf
Navajo Language Program, UNM Gallup Campus, 200
College Road, Gallup, NM 87301
(aneundorf@gallup.unm.edu)

Mohawk MS

February 9, 1999

I am a Ph.D. student in History at Laval University in Quebec City. I am trying to find a manuscript entitled "Mohawk [Book of prayers in the Mohawk language]" that was listed in J. C. Pilling's *Bibliography of the Iroquoian Languages* (Washington, 1888, pp.119-120). In 1888, the manuscript belonged to Dr. W. H. Haynes of New York City, who got it from the late Dr. Robertson, Bishop of Missouri. Are there any readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* who could help me locate this manuscript? I can be reached through e-mail at <murielle.nagy@fss.ulaval.ca>, or at the postal address below.

— Paul-Andre Dubois
22 Mont-Carmel, #1A
Quebec City, Quebec G1R 4A4, CANADA

Copies of Bloomfield's *Menomini Language* Sought

March 23, 1999

A group of students and I are looking for copies of Bloomfield's *The Menomini Language*. We're working on Menominee and the library is growing tired of us renewing and re-renewing its two copies. So if anyone out there would be willing to part with a copy (or copies!), please let us know how much you would like for it. (Other Menominee material would also be of interest.)

— Monica Macaulay

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OBITUARY

Parker McKenzie (1897-1999)

Dr. Parker Paul McKenzie, Kiowa historian, linguist, and elder, passed away on Friday, March 5, 1999, at the age of 101. He was the oldest member of the Kiowa Tribe of Oklahoma and a bundle keeper for the Kiowa people. McKenzie was also an accomplished (if self-taught) linguist whose knowledge and talents were often compared to those of Sequoyah, and he was a longtime friend and colleague of John Peabody Harrington's.

He was born on Nov. 15, 1897, in a Kiowa camp south of what is now Mountain View, Kiowa County, Oklahoma, and was enrolled under his Kiowa name, San-Tau-Koy. He spoke no English until he began attending school at Rainy Mountain boarding school and the Phoenix Indian boarding school. He later studied at Lamson Business College and Oklahoma A & M. In March 1920, McKenzie began employment in the Indian Monies Section of the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Anadarko Agency. He retired in June 1959 after 39 years of meritorious service.

McKenzie's association with J. P. Harrington began in 1918, when he served as a part-time Kiowa consultant for the legendary Smithsonian linguist during Harrington's preliminary work with the language. McKenzie later supplied much of the data for Harrington's *Vocabulary of the Kiowa Language* (BAE Bulletin 84, 1928). In 1948, Harrington and McKenzie published a *Popular Account of the Kiowa Indian Language* (Monographs of the School of American Research 12), using a phonetic alphabet devised by McKenzie. In recent decades McKenzie had worked closely with the linguist Laurel Watkins, and the two published *A Grammar of Kiowa* in 1984.

McKenzie was long recognized by his Tribe as the principal scholar of the Kiowa language. His painstaking attention to detail and nuances of meaning were legendary. In 1991 the University of Colorado presented McKenzie—then a mere 94—with an honorary doctorate in Humane Letters for his accomplishments as “citizen-scholar, tribal elder, historian, and respected authority on the language of the Kiowa.”

McKenzie is survived by his daughters, Esther Hayes of Mountain View and Kathryn Collier of Wewoka, and by 12 grandchildren, 35 great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild. Services

were held in the Rainy Mountain Baptist Church on March 11 and he was buried in the Memory Lane Cemetery in Anadarko.

— Liz Pollard, with additional material from VG

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Latin American Indigenous Languages Organization Formed

[The following notice is about the creation of an organization (at least that is the final goal) to promote the interinstitutional, inter-areal, inter-theoretical, and typological study of the indigenous languages of the linguistic areas of Latin America. The acronym will be A.L.A.L. It was the product of an intense two-day working session this past February in Brazil, during the Meeting of the Brazilian Linguistic Association, attended not only by local colleagues but also by linguists from other parts of the continent. — J. Diego Quesada, U. of Toronto.]

Grupo Permanente de Estudio de las Lenguas Indígenas de las Áreas Lingüísticas de América Latina

Presentación

En América Latina existen al menos diez áreas lingüísticas (Wiley 1971: 21; véase al final); tanto ellas en su totalidad, como sus miembros (familias de lenguas y lenguas aisladas) han sido estudiadas hasta el momento de una manera un tanto aislada. En términos generales y con pocas excepciones (e.g., Constenla 1991), no se han realizado estudios pan-areales, inter-areales que permitan lograr un conocimiento integral, general de los aspectos comunes y divergentes de las lenguas y áreas de América Latina. El potencial de estudios de esa naturaleza y su contribución al avance no solo del conocimiento de la totalidad lingüística de América Latina, sino también al avance de las diferentes teorías lingüísticas es bastante considerable. Por ello se hace necesario unir esfuerzos a lo largo del continente para encarar la tarea de un trabajo lingüístico interinstitucional, con énfasis inter-lingüístico, inter-areal e inter-teórico.

Existen instituciones a lo largo del continente latinoamericano, las cuales tienen mecanismos y programas de investigación que, dentro de una perspectiva de trabajo interinstitucional, podrían cooperar en la tarea de documentación, descripción, y análisis de la situación lingüística de América Latina. Dadas las necesidades expuestas anteriormente, es indispensable disponer de una organización que se encargue de promover iniciativas encaminadas a la consecución de estos asuntos.

Precisamente durante el II Congreso Nacional de la *Asociación Brasileña de Lingüística* (ABRALIN), realizado los días 25, 26 y 27 de febrero de 1999, en la Universidad Federal de Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, Brasil, lingüistas brasileños y de otras nacionalidades que realizan investigaciones con lenguas amerindias participaron en una sesión especial de trabajo convocada por el Grupo de Trabajo (GT) “Lenguas Indígenas” de la Asociación Nacional de Postgrado en Letras y Lingüística (ANPOLL-BRASIL). En esa reunión, conducida por la Dra. Lucy Seki, Profesora de la Universidad Estatal de Campinas (UNICAMP) y actual coordinadora del GT-Lenguas Indígenas de la ANPOLL, se constituyó el “Grupo Permanente de Estudio de las Lenguas Indígenas de las Áreas Lingüísticas de América Latina” (o A.L.A.L. = Áreas Lingüísticas de América Latina), el cual tiene como fin principal promover iniciativas de investigación interinstitucional, las cuales permitan profundizar los conocimientos de las lenguas indígenas habladas en América Latina. Los participantes

coincidieron en concebir A.L.A.L. como un embrión que poco a poco ira adquiriendo la dimensión necesaria para realizar los objetivos trazados. Se proyecta una reunión de indoamericanistas durante el proximo congreso de A.L.F.A.L. en Santiago de Chile, en la cual se intentara tomar decisiones con respecto a los pasos a seguir.

Objetivos

Generales:

1. Crear mecanismos interinstitucionales para el estudio conjunto de las lenguas indígenas de América Latina y de apoyo a las iniciativas de las comunidades hablantes de esas lenguas.
2. Desarrollar centros de documentación de las lenguas indígenas de América Latina.
3. Promover el intercambio de información entre los centros y los investigadores.
4. Realizar estudios lingüísticos que contribuyan al avance de las teorías lingüísticas.
5. Crear espacios de discusión teórica y de divulgación (e.g. lista electrónica, Revista Brasileira de Lingüística Indígena, etc.).

Especificos:

1. Realizar estudios descriptivos de las lenguas indígenas de América Latina a partir de diversas perspectivas teóricas.
2. Realizar estudios comparativos (areales, tipológicos, genéticos, etc.).
3. Explorar áreas temáticas específicas a partir de diversas perspectivas teóricas.

Mecanismos de Difusion

Para efectos de intercambio y difusión de iniciativas y sus resultados, por el momento, el Grupo cuenta con los siguientes tres medios:

1. una página de internet localizada en:
<http://www.unicamp.br/~kaitire/ling-amerindia>
2. una lista electrónica de discusion: ling-amerindia@unicamp.br
3. la Revista Brasileira de Lingüística Indígena, la cual aparecera prontamente.

Representantes

Durante la reunión celebrada en Florianopolis se acordo que el Grupo deberia contar con representantes de diversos paises (y áreas lingüísticas), los cuales seran encargados de dar información acerca de las actividades e iniciativas que se desarrollen. Los interesados podran ponerse en contacto con los siguientes colegas:

J. Diego Quesada, U de Toronto (dquesada@chass.utoronto.ca). Áreas: Mesoamérica, Intermedia y Caribe

Marília Facó Soares, U Federal de Rio de Janeiro, Museo Nacional (marilia@acd.ufrj.br). Áreas: Amazonica, Brasileira Oriental

Lucia Golluscio, U de Buenos Aires y CONICIT (lag@filo.uba.ar). Áreas: Surandina, Chaco, Pampeana, Del Fuego

Se espera encontrar colegas que trabajen con lenguas de las diversas áreas con el fin de asignar solo una área por persona.

Asimismo, como personas de liaison entre el Grupo y el Grupo de Trabalho Línguas Indígenas de ABRALIN, funcionaran los colegas

Lucy Seki, UNICAMP (Coordinadora del GT-Lenguas Indígenas-AN-POLL) (lseki@turing.unicamp.br).

Angel Corbera Mori, UNICAMP (Vice-coordinador del GT-Lenguas Indígenas-ANPOLL) (angel@obelix.unicamp.br). Área Peruana.

Áreas Lingüísticas de América Latina (segun Willey 1971):

Mesoamérica; Caribe; Intermedia; Peruana; Surandina; Amazonica; Brasileira Oriental; Chaco; Pampeana; Del Fuego

Citas

Constenla, Adolfo. 1991. *Las lenguas del Área Intermedia*. San Jose: Editorial de la Universidad de Costa Rica.

Willey, Gordon. 1971. *An Introduction to American Archeology*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc.

2nd Northwest Indigenous Language Institute at Oregon

The Department of Linguistics at the University of Oregon announces the 2nd annual *Northwest Indigenous Language Institute*, to be held on the University campus June 21-July 9, 1999. Classes, designed specifically for people working in Tribal language maintenance and revitalization programs, will carry University of Oregon credit. Three-credit courses will meet two hours per day; 1-credit courses one hour per day.

Offerings will include: Introduction to Language Teaching for Teachers in Native Language Programs (3 credits); Introduction to Linguistics and Northwest Languages for Teachers in Native Language Programs (3 credits); and Workshop on Computer Implementations for Native Language Programs (1 credit). There will also be one-day workshops on grant writing, audio-visual production techniques, or other topics.

Depending on enrollment and available staff, the organizers also expect to offer one or two more advanced courses. Possibilities include: Advanced Language Teaching; Morphology and Linguistic Analysis of Northwest Languages; Phonetics for language analysis and teaching; and Creating your own linguistic materials, and linguist's materials. The organizers of the Institute welcome advice from language programs and communities about which of these classes participants would find most useful, or other suggestions of classes which might be more useful than these.

University of Oregon tuition will be \$770 for 7 undergraduate credit hours. Some scholarship aid will be available. Housing in University dormitories will be available; the approximate cost is \$650-700 per person for double occupancy, around \$775 for single occupancy.

Programs who are interested in participating in the Institute should send the following information as soon as possible: (1) name of contact person; (2) number (and names, if possible) of people from a program who are potentially interested in attending the Institute; (3) courses they are likely to be interested in; and (4) suggestions of other courses, workshops, or other activities which would make the Institute more useful.

For further information contact: Scott DeLancey, Dept. of Linguistics, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 (tel: 541/346-3901; e-mail: delancey@darkwing.uoregon.edu). Or Janne Under-riner, Dept. of Linguistics, University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 (tel: 541/346-3199; fax: 541/346-3917; e-mail: jlju@darkwing.uoregon.edu).

Telecourse in Choctaw

The Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma has begun teaching a Choctaw language class using interactive educational television. This is a type of video-conferencing that provides fully 2-way audio and visual communication between a teacher in Norman, Oklahoma, and students in Albuquerque, New Mexico. The course is spon-

sored by the Choctaw Nation and by the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute. The class is a pilot program offered by SIPI as an audit course, but the course is expected to be offered for credit in the Fall 1999 semester. The Choctaw Nation hopes to expand the telecourse to other communities of Choctaw people across the nation. Enrollment in the course is open to all. For further information contact: Carolyn Elgin, the administrator handling the course at Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute (tel: 505/346-2347); Joy Culbreath, Education Director, Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma, Drawer 1210, Durant, OK 74702 (tel: 1-800-522-6170); or Marcia Haag, 4216 Blue Sage Road, Norman, OK 73072 (e-mail: haag@mail.nhn.ou.edu). (*Report from Marcia Haag.*)

Canadian Native Educators Honored

Listed among 89 persons receiving the Order of Canada this year were **Freda Ahenakew** and **Verna Kirkness**. Ahenakew, a Cree speaker, has worked extensively with **Chris Wolfart** of the University of Manitoba, and has published a number of books on Cree. Kirkness, who is also a Cree, was a pioneer in Native education, but is better known for trying to introduce relevant materials and methods into the mainstream curriculum.

Symposium on the Languages of Suriname

A symposium on *The Languages of Suriname* was held at Leiden University, The Netherlands, on January 21-22, 1999, organized by **Eithne Carlin**. Although many of the papers were on creole languages, more than a third dealt with American Indian languages. These included: **Eithne Carlin** (Leiden), "Sound Symbolism and Performance in Trio"; **Eliane Camargo** (Paris), "The Category of 'Age' and Aspectual Marking in Wayana"; **Berend Hoff** (Leiden), "Karinya (= Carib) of Suriname"; **Peter van Baarle** (Amsterdam), "Pronouns in Arawak"; **George Huttar** (Nairobi), "The Trio-Ndyuka Pidgin"; **Odile Lescure** (Cayenne), "Language Contacts in the Guianas: An Illustration Based on the Carib Language (Karinya) of the Maroni River"; and **Sergio Meira** (Rice U), "The Semantics of Verbal Nominalizations in Tiriyo." (*Report from Hein van der Voort, U of Amsterdam.*)

Bibliographical Help Needed on California Languages

In 1992, Scarecrow Press published the *Bibliography of the Languages of Native California* by William Bright. Since then a great deal more material has been published on the topic, and it seems high time for a revised edition to be published, electronically and/or in hardcopy. **William Bright** (Colorado), **Victor Golla** (Humboldt), and **Andreas Kathol** (Berkeley) are undertaking such a revision. Like the 1992 book, the new bibliography will extend beyond the borders of California to cover Klamath in Oregon, Yuman/Cochimi in Baja California and Arizona, and Numic all the way across the Great Plains, including Comanche in Oklahoma.

To help them with this undertaking, the editors are asking for bibliographical material from everyone who has published anything (including working papers, conference reports, etc.) on the languages of Native California. Also to be included are MA theses and doctoral dissertations. Specifically, they ask that you send any

relevant bibliography listings to William Bright, who is coordinating the compilation. "Relevant" listings means any publication that includes substantive material on one or more Native languages of the area, even though the main topic of the publication may be broader; e.g., they want to include an article that contains Yurok data, though the article may be mainly about comparative Algic, or on a theoretical topic. The fullest possible bibliographic information should be provided — with inclusive page numbers for articles, and total page numbers for books. Short abstracts are also welcome. It would be best if listings were sent electronically, either by e-mail or on a diskette; but hardcopy is also accepted.

The editors are especially interested in materials prepared for practical use in Indian language education, under the auspices of tribal organizations, local educational institutions, and individuals. People who have information about such materials, whether or not they were personally involved in their preparation, are asked to submit that also.

Please contact William Bright at <william.bright@colorado.edu> or at 1625 Mariposa Ave., Boulder, CO 80302 (phone 303/444-4274, fax 303/413-0017).

Upcoming Meetings

• *Student Conference in Linguistics (Austin, May 8-9)*

The 11th annual *Student Conference in Linguistics* (SCIL) will be held at the University of Texas at Austin, May 8-9, and will focus on endangered and underdescribed languages. The invited speaker will be **Jonathan David Bobaljik** (McGill U), and the organizers are actively encouraging submissions that deal in some way with endangered languages. This includes both theoretical and descriptive treatments. One of the goals of the conference is to cover as wide a range of "exotic" languages as possible. People interested in participating should visit the SCIL website: <http://ccwf.cc.utexas.edu/~scil/>

SCIL is a student-run conference which aims to bring together graduate students from around the world to present their research and build connections with other students. The proceedings are published in the *MIT Working Papers in Linguistics*.

• *Workshop on American Indigenous Languages (UCSB, May 14-16)*

The linguistics department, University of California, Santa Barbara is hosting the 2nd annual *Workshop on American Indigenous Languages* (WAIL) on the weekend of May 14-16. WAIL is a forum for the discussion of theoretical and descriptive linguistic studies of indigenous languages of the Americas. The Invited Speaker will be **Sara Trechter** (CSU-Chico). For further information, e-mail <wail@humanitas.ucsb.edu>, telephone 805/893-3776, or check out the WAIL website: <http://www.linguistics.ucsb.edu/wail/wail.html>

• *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Conference (Tucson, June 3-5)*

The 6th annual *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Conference* ("One Voice, Many Voices: Recreating Indigenous Language Communities") will be held at the University of Arizona, Tucson, June 3-5, 1999, in conjunction with the 20th Annual American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI). Participants include parents, teachers, teacher assistants, school administrators, and other academic professionals; policy makers; language revitalization advocates and activists; technology specialists; and tribal scholars, elders, and leaders in a recommitment to strengthening indigenous languages. For further information contact:

Sheilah Nicholas, SILC Coordinator, Dept. of Language, Reading & Culture, College of Education, Room 517, Univ. of Arizona. P.O. Box 210069, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (tel: 520/626-7555 or 520/621-1068; fax: 520/621-8174; e-mail: silc@u.arizona.edu; website: <http://w3.arizona.edu/~aisp/aildi/silcmain.html>).

• **Foundation for Endangered Language (Ireland, Sept. 17-19)**

The third in a series of annual workshops and conferences hosted by the *Foundation for Endangered Language* (UK) will be held in Ireland on 17-19 September, at St. Patrick's College Maynooth, near Dublin. The theme will be "Endangered Languages and Education."

When a language is endangered, it is because the community that uses it may cease to do so the foreseeable future. This is often because new generations of the community are not acquiring the language, or if they do, are not using it so much as speakers in the past. Education, seen as any formal process whereby knowledge is passed on to new people, usually plays an important part in such changes. But it may act to promote, resist or even reverse the loss of a language.

Among the questions that will be addressed at this conference are: How can education programs be formulated with clear reference to, and respect for, local culture? Who will be the teachers in such programs, and how can they be trained? In setting up such programs, is there a useful role for international organizations (as FEL) to help in negotiations with local administrations or national governments, and indeed international programmes? Ethically and empirically, what is the right balance between option and compulsion in the curriculum? How does the role for minority languages bear on the balance between mother-tongue and foreign-language instruction?

It will be a particular feature of the conference to bring the concerns of "ethno-education", where education mediates between cultures that have been separate, into contrast with those of "bilingual education", where there has been traditional co-existence, but the smaller language may be losing out.

For more information contact: Nicholas Ostler, Batheaston Villa, 172 Bailbrook Lane, Bath BA1 7AA, England (nostler@chibcha.demon.co.uk).

Opportunities for Summer Language Study

• **Nahuatl Institute at Yale** (June 21-August 13). A Nahuatl Summer Language Institute will be held at Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, as part of the Yale Summer Language Institute, June 21-August 13, 1999. It offers intensive language training in Classical, colonial, and modern Nahuatl, 3 hours per day, 5 days per week. For details, see *SSILA Newsletter* XVII:4 (January 1999), p. 10. 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 (Jonathan Amith) at jonathan.amith@yale.edu. Additional information is available on the web at <http://www.yale.edu/nahuatl>.

• **Kaqchikel Mayan Course** (June 14-July 23). The Kaqchikel Mayan Intensive Summer course, jointly sponsored by the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of Texas at Austin and the Roger Thayer Stone Center for Latin American Studies at Tulane will be held again in 1999, from June 14 to July 23. The course begins and ends in Antigua Guatemala, but about three weeks will be spent in the field, principally in the town of Santa Catarina Palopó. As in previous years, mornings are spent in Kaqchikel language activities, afternoons are devoted to interchange of information about Mayan culture, with the participants from the US and other "Western" countries sharing their "book" learning and models and the teachers contributing their life expe-

riences. The study group will be kept small in order to maintain close to a one-to-one teacher-student ratio. Nonetheless, there are both beginner and "intermediate" levels of the class. For further information contact Judith Maxwell, Anthropology, 1021 Audubon St., Tulane Univ., New Orleans, LA 70118 (e-mail: maxwell@mailhost.tcs.tulane.edu); or Brian Stross, Anthropology, ETS 1.130, Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712 (e-mail: bstross@mail.utexas.edu).

• **Introductory Course in Yucatec Maya** (June 7 - July 17). A Summer Intensive Introductory Course in Yucatec Maya is offered by the Duke-Univ. of North Carolina Program in Latin American Studies, with funding from the U.S. Department of Education, Title VI Program. It has three components: I. Classroom instruction (UNC-Chapel Hill) — an intensive 4-week introduction to modern Yucatec Maya, 6 hours a day, 5 days a week, and evening practice. Conversation, grammar and classical and modern Yucatec texts will be featured. II. Hieroglyphics Workshop (Duke U), a weekend workshop focusing on the structure and content of the ancient Maya writing system with comparisons to Yucatec grammar and literature. III. A two-week field orientation in the Yucatan (July 5-17). In the first week, in Mérida, students will continue language classes conducted by native Yucatec speakers, with seminars and lectures led by distinguished historians, ecologists and anthropologists. The second week will be spent in Valladolid with daily trips to the Mayan village of Xocn where students will be placed with families in order to share in their daily lives and practice speaking Maya. Enrollment is limited. Applications are invited from anyone wishing to study beginning Yucatec Maya. The deadline for all applications and final payment of the program fees is the beginning of May. For applications or further information contact: Sharon S. Mujica, Yucatec Maya Summer Inst, Duke-UNC Program in Latin American Studies, 223 E. Franklin St., CB 3205, Chapel Hill, NC 27599 (tel: 919/962-2414; fax: 919/962-0398; e-mail: smujica@email.unc.edu). Information about the course is on the web at: <http://www.duke.edu/web/las/Yucatec/index.htm>

• **Quechua in Cuzco** (July 5-August 8). Three levels (Beginning, Intermediate, Advanced) of Intensive Southern Quechua will be taught at the Escuela Andina de Postgrado in Cuzco, Peru, July 5-August 18, jointly sponsored by the U of Michigan. Classes meet intensively for 18 hours per week. Enrollment is limited to 15 students for each level, and is open to all graduate and professional school students. A series of lectures on Quechua culture and history and an extensive program of excursions and cultural events will supplement the courses. Students may choose to take the course for U of Michigan credit or may take the courses without credit directly through the Escuela Andina de Postgrado. For further information contact: Quechua Language Study/LACS, Suite 2607, 1080 S University, U of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 48109-1106 (tel: 734/763-0553; e-mail: lacs@umich.edu; web: <http://www.umich.edu/~iinet/lacs/>).

• **Quechua at the U of Illinois** (June 14-August 7). An intensive course (16 hours/week) in Introductory Quechua (Latin American Studies 345) is being offered this summer at the U of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. The instructor, Clodoaldo Soto, is a native speaker of Quechua who graduated from the U de San Marcos (Lima) and earned an MA from SUNY-Buffalo. He will use his own textbook. Contact: Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, 910 S 5th St., Champaign, IL 61820 (tel: 217/333-3182; e-mail: s-soto3@uiuc.edu; web: <http://www.uiuc.edu/unit/lat/>).

• **Aymara at the U of Chicago** (June 21-August 20). An intensive sequence in Modern Aymara will be offered by the Center for Latin American Studies at the U of Chicago during the 1999 Summer Session. This 3-course intensive sequence in beginner's Aymara will stress conversational skills, grammatical structures, and culture. Contact: Summer Session Office, 5835 S Kimbark Ave, Judd Hall 207, Chicago, IL 60637 (tel: 773/702-8420; e-mail: clas@uchicago.edu).

NOTES & COMMENT

Celebrating Indigenous Languages in Oklahoma

Guidelines for Editing Manuscripts

Richard A. Grounds*

Ives Goddard*

[I prepared the following guidelines for editing and citing manuscripts at the request of a colleague and submit them here, slightly expanded, in case they may be of wider use. Note that the uses of brackets and other conventions differ depending on the specific task. — I.G.]

An edition of a single source (diplomatic edition) properly includes no restorations or emendations. Brackets of different kinds mark the ostensible status of things present in the ms. For example, I use square brackets for damaged sections where something is visible, with underdots to indicate uncertainty. E.g. [aṽ] indicates that there are traces consistent with *a* and *t* (but which are not certainly these letters), plus traces of two more letters. (A damaged but certain letter should not be dotted; this dot should be larger and lower than the diacritic for retroflexion.) I use double square brackets [[]] for writer's deletions and underline (not italics) for writer's additions or corrections. (Print writer's underlined words as italics.) Words with several changes can be written twice, once as first written (in double square brackets) and then as intended with the changes (underlined), but explain that this is your convention. (This avoids complex letter-by-letter bracketing.) Complex cases always merit verbal description.

In a diplomatic edition, emendations may be suggested separately, for example in notes; or the diplomatic edition may be accompanied by a critical edition that incorporates emendations and restorations. In a critical edition, all such changes, however minor, should be accompanied by notes that say what the manuscript actually has; these notes are what classicists call the critical apparatus. The practices followed for punctuation and capitalization should also be specified.

In a critical edition or citation, standard pointed brackets < > (i.e., less-than and greater-than, or develops-from and develops-into signs) are used for omitted letters supplied by the editor, square brackets [] for lost or damaged and unidentifiable letters conjectured by the editor. I also have used dotted (unbracketed) letters for ambiguous cases, when the letter is present as written but it is uncertain what the writer intended. Changes made by the writer are incorporated as intended, with a note. If there are multiple hands they should be distinguished.

Words or letters cited as they appear in the source, rather than as transcribed into a different notation or phonemicized, can be enclosed in shallow-pointed brackets ⟨ ⟩. (I think I made up this name, but the characters are present in standard special symbol sets and are now more and more in use.)

This can include citations with one-for-one conventional substitutions of one shape for another; if so, explain the specifics.

On the 9th of December 1994 the General Assembly of the United Nations declared the *Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples (1995-2004)* as part of an effort to bring international attention to the plight of an estimated 300 million indigenous community members in more than 70 countries.

Here in Tulsa, Oklahoma, the local committee for the U. N. Decade of Indigenous Peoples holds an annual celebration dinner. During last year's event we held a workshop with storytelling in the local Native languages and we recognized the work of four elders in passing forward their language. We gave framed awards written entirely in the language of each recipient: *Leonard Thompson* in Lenape (Delaware), *Lottie Pratt* in Osage, *Maggie Marsey* in Yuchi, and *Evans Ray Satepauhoodle* in Kiowa. When I received my Ph.D. to recognize the specialized knowledge that I had acquired, the text was written in Latin—which I had never studied and could not read. The Committee hoped to reverse—at least symbolically—the centuries-old pattern of universalizing European languages as the privileged languages of the educated within a colonial structure. Instead we sought to elevate particular indigenous languages as the domain of gifted and knowledgeable persons within local communities. Each award was signed by a representative of the Native nation, a leader of the Decade Committee, and Julian Burger of the United Nations Center for Human Rights in Geneva.

At this year's celebration (held on February 27) we gave recognition awards to two younger community members for their successes in learning their language of heritage as a second language. *Daryl Baldwin*, member of the Miami Nation of Indiana, was recognized for his reclamation work in the Miami language. The letter of nomination from the Miami Tribe of Oklahoma Language & Culture Preservation Committee was quite moving:

It is important for you to know that the Miami People have no fluent speakers. The last fluent speaker died in the late 1950s. We have extensive written records of our language but the language has been dormant for over 40 years. It was not until Daryl began working with the language with intent of "speaking" that serious work began.

Baldwin was cited for his extensive work with the communities in Indiana and Oklahoma in preparing teaching materials and initiating an annual summer language camp. He studied linguistics in a Master's program at the University of Montana specifically for purposes of applying his acquired skills to the Miami language. He has worked to reconstruct the language from old tapes and through comparison with related languages. For many attendees the most memorable part of the evening was Baldwin's playing of an audio tape of his two pre-adolescent daughters speaking freely in the language. It is perhaps not surprising that Baldwin had to assist with the translation of his own award certificate into the Miami language.

The other recognition went to *Richard Codopony, Jr.* for his work as a community scholar and successful student of the Comanche

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language. The current community language work among Comanches was summarized by Ronald Red Elk, chairman of the Comanche Language and Cultural Preservation Committee, which has been active in kindergarten age programming and in Master/Apprentice efforts. Carney Saupitty, who translated the award into Comanche, addressed the gathering in Comanche language and spoke on behalf of Codopony, with whom he has worked in the Master/Apprentice program.

Codopony's efforts in learning the language was extolled as a hopeful example of the possibilities for success in acquiring facility in the traditional language. In a previous videotaped interview for the Intertribal Wordpath Society, Codopony spoke of how the process of learning the language has greatly influenced his art work, rendering a more hopeful dimension and new depth to his paintings.

The work of these younger community members is inspiring and offers promise for the 27 endangered indigenous languages here in Oklahoma. According to estimates from the Intertribal Wordpath Society, perhaps one-third of the previously spoken languages are now no longer heard in Oklahoma. Even the largest language communities, such as the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw find themselves with very few speakers below the age of 60. For almost all of the smaller communities (with the notable exception of Kickapoo), the situation is even more critical. There are about 30 speakers of Ponca and Caddo. Less than 10 fluent speakers of Lenape (Delaware), Pawnee, Wichita, Iowa, and Sauk languages. The Yuchi language has perhaps five fully fluent speakers.

The awards were offered in the light of these dire circumstances for the purpose of bringing encouragement and visibility to the language work that is being carried out here in Oklahoma by a scattered group of fluent elders, parents, children, and language activists with some significant support from linguistics scholars. Our communities are in great need of hope in their struggles to pass forward their languages to future generations.

At the beginning of the U.N.'s International Decade of the World's Indigenous Peoples, Ingrid Washinawatok—who was the tragic victim of political murder in March of this year during her work with the U'wa people of Colombia—spoke as the first chairperson for the Decade, calling for the voices of indigenous peoples to be heard: "We must unlock the silence of our people. Unlock the silence and let us speak to the world."

THE PLACENAME DEPARTMENT

Is Idaho Really in Colorado?

William Bright

As stated in the previous issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*, I propose in each issue to discuss two placenames derived from Native American languages. The etymologies discussed will vary in their degree of certainty; I'll be glad to publish further suggestions received from readers.

In the present issue, I present two placenames discussed in my book *Colorado Place Names* (Boulder: Johnson, 1993): first, Ouray, a city and county in southwestern Colorado; and second, the name of the state of Idaho — which, it turns out, was borrowed from an earlier usage in Colorado.

OURAY. — There is no doubt that this placename, currently pronounced both [úwrey] and [yúwrey], is derived from the name of Chief Ouray, a famous 19th century leader of the Ute tribe in Colorado. The chief himself wrote his name, in English, as "U-Ray" and "U-re," and has been quoted as saying that it was the first word he spoke as a baby. Two etymologies have been suggested. One is that the word represents *uu* 'arrow', but this leaves the second syllable unexplained. A better etymology is suggested in T. Givón's *Ute Dictionary* (Ignacio, CO: Southern Ute Tribe, 1979), based on statements of present-day Ute speakers: The name is probably from *iri* 'main pole of the tipi; king'. Furthermore, this etymology can be taken another step: the Ute word is quite plausibly derivable from Spanish *rey* 'king'. Spanish loanwords are not infrequent in Ute, and the added initial vowel of *iri* is paralleled in another hispanism, Ute *iríku-c(i)* 'rich person' from Spanish *rico*. The Ute suffix *-c(i)*, with voiceless *i* now often dropped by younger speakers, is the "absolutive suffix."

IDAHO. — This term first came into use as a placename among white settlers in Colorado in the 1850s, as a name for the area of the present state (then a part of Kansas). The most credible etymological explanation is that it represents a term "idahi," applied by the Kiowa-Apaches to the Comanche tribe when they encountered them in what is now southwestern Colorado. Douglas Parks has identified the Kiowa-Apache word as *idààhé* 'enemy'. The apparent vowel change, from *e* to *i* to *o*, is probably not to be accounted for in terms of normal phonological change, but rather as a misreading of some frontiersman's handwriting.

In 1860 the term Idaho was proposed to the US Congress as a name for the new territory which was being detached from Kansas, but the legislators selected the name Colorado instead. A town called Idaho Springs still remains in Colorado. The name Idaho evidently had appeal in other parts of the West, and in 1861 a region in Washington Territory was named Idaho County. When that region was itself organized as a territory in 1863, it was named Idaho Territory, later to become the state of Idaho. Full details are given in a pamphlet by Erl H. Ellis, *That Word "Idaho"* (University of Denver Press, 1951).

Any questions? Suggestions? E-mail me at: <william.bright@colorado.edu>.

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.]

Language Skills Lead to Celebrity Award

Early in March, the Board of Directors of the American Indian Exposition announced that actor **Pato Hoffmann**, of Inca, German, and Spanish extraction has been named "Indian Celebrity of the Year for 1999." Hoffmann was born in La Paz, Bolivia and has lived in New York, Mexico City, Lima, and Los Angeles, where he presently resides.

Hoffmann holds a BA in economics with a minor in anthropology, and continued his graduate work in agriculture and environmental development. He speaks English, Portuguese, and Spanish and has acted roles which required him to speak several Native American languages, including Cheyenne, Apache, Sioux, Zuni, Aztec, and Quechua. Hoffmann has acted in seven movies, including *Raven Hawk*, *Geronimo*, and *Wild Bill*. His TV credits include roles in *Dr. Quinn*, *Medicine Woman*, *Profiler*, and *Pretender*.

In addition to his linguistic skills, Hoffmann excels in Kung Fu and has studied with Master E. Y. Lee since 1983. He is expert in the use of long staffs and bay daggers, and is presently studying the use of broad sword, Phoenix swords, and fencing.

Hoffmann will be presented with the award at the 68th annual American Indian Exposition, to be held August 2-7, 1999. More about Hoffmann, the Exposition, and these awards may be found at the expo's web site at <<http://www.indianexpo.org>>.

Paraguayan Strongman Uses Guaraní

On April 3, the BBC World Service's *Newshour* featured a segment on Paraguayan General **Lino Oviedo** and his role in the latest political crisis in that South American nation. A populist leader associated with the deposed dictator Alfredo Stroessner, Oviedo (who has now fled to Argentina) almost always used Guaraní in public appearances, in order to project an image of machismo and authority. **Jim Hurley**, an American linguist, was interviewed about the unique social history of Guaraní, the only American Indian language to achieve general acceptance throughout a nation. While in other Latin American countries indigenous languages nearly always lack prestige, in Paraguay Guaraní and Spanish have roughly equivalent social status. Hurley described Paraguay as the only country in the world that is genuinely (as opposed to officially) bilingual and bicultural.

Very Old News from the Channel Islands

In a front-page story in its Sunday edition of April 11, the *Los Angeles Times* reported on the announcement made by SSILA member **John Johnson**, Curator of Anthropology at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, that the bones of a woman found near Arlington Springs on Santa Rosa Island, one of the Channel Islands off the Southern California coast, might be the oldest human remains ever found in North America. Radiocarbon and DNA tests recently carried out on the bones (which were originally discovered 40 years ago) indicate an age of around 13,000 years. This is well in excess of the earliest Clovis dates and thus supports the increasingly popular hypothesis that the original colonizers of the New World may have taken a coastal route,

skirting the glaciers in boats and exploiting maritime resources. In the late Wisconsin period, when the Arlington Springs woman appears to have flourished, sea level was over 300 feet lower and the Channel Islands were joined to the mainland.

In the ethnographic period the inhabitants of Santa Rosa Island and several other Channel Islands were speakers of one of the Chumashan languages, an isolate family sometimes classified as Hokan. The remaining islands were occupied by speakers of a Tadic (Northern Uto-Aztecan) language. While no claims are being made that either of these stocks has a 13,000 year long association with the Southern California coast, the likelihood that the west coast was one of the earliest inhabited places in North America may help explain the linguistic complexity of the area.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Algonquian

- The 31st *Algonquian Conference* will be held in conjunction with the 9th annual Woodland National Conference of the Prophetstown Council for Preservation of Great Lakes Native American Culture, October 28-31, 1999, at the University Inn, Lafayette, Indiana. The organizers welcome presentations on topics from all disciplines relating to the Algonquian speaking peoples. Papers may be delivered in English or French. Speakers will be allowed 20 minutes for presentation with 10 minutes for discussion following the presentation. There are two main tracks for the conference: Algonquian Language and Algonquian Culture. This is the first time that the Algonquian Conference has been held in Indiana and is an extraordinary opportunity to hear papers relating to Great Lakes Tribes and meet those who are working on cultural preservation in Canada, the United States and Europe.

Please send requests for information and presentation proposals of not more than one page, with presentation title and equipment needs to: Nicholas L. Clark, Executive Director, The Museums at Prophetstown, 22 N. Second St., Lafayette, IN 47901 (tel: 765/423-4617; fax: 765/423-4495; e-mail: nclark@prophetstown.org).

Registration materials will be available by August 1. Abstracts are due September 1.

Eastern Canada

- The 1999 conference of the *Atlantic Provinces Linguistic Association* (APLA) will be held November 5-6, at Mount Allison University, Sackville, New Brunswick, with the theme "Language and Identity." Papers (in either English or French) on the indigenous languages of the Maritime provinces of Canada are most welcome. Contact: Wendy Burnett, Dept. of Modern Languages and Literatures, Mount Allison University, 49A York St., Sackville, NB E4L1C7, Canada (tel: 506/364-2485; e-mail: wburnett@mta.ca).

Salish

- The 34th *International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages* will be held at the Chief Louis Center in Kamloops, BC, from Wednesday August 18 through Friday August 20, hosted by the Secwepemc Cultural Education Society (SCES) of the Shuswap People. Papers on all aspects of the study, preservation, and teaching of Salish and other Northwest languages are welcome.

Conference coordinators are *Marianne Ignace* and *Mercedes Q. Hinkson*. If you plan to attend the conference, submit a paper, or order preprints, please contact Mercedes at your earliest convenience at: SCES/SFU, 345 Yellowhead Hwy, Kamloops, BC V2H 1H1, Canada (tel: 250/828-9799; fax: 250/828-9864; e-mail: hinkson@sfu.ca).

Camera-ready hard copies of papers must be received by July 1 if they are to be included in the conference proceedings. Late papers will be scheduled as time permits.

Kamloops is a very busy city during the summer and it is wise to make hotel reservations well in advance. For a list of hotels and motels where rooms have been reserved at special rates, and for more conference information, visit the SCES website: <http://www.secwepmc.org>

Siouan-Caddoan

• The 19th annual *Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages* will be held at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College/Univ. of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, June 11-12, 1999. (SIFC is Canada's first fully-accredited Indian-governed university college, with 1000 Indian students and a rich Indian-oriented curriculum.)

Papers are welcome on any aspect of research or teaching of Siouan or Caddoan languages. Presentations will be 30 minutes (including time for questions). Please send an abstract of your paper to: *Brent Galloway*, Dept. of Indian Languages, Literatures & Linguistics, Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, 118 College West, University of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2, CANADA (tel: 306/757-9053 or 770-6248; fax: 306/779-6220; e-mail: bgalloway@tansi.sifc.edu).

On-campus accommodations are available in the U of Regina College West dorms (tel: 306/585-5335), where a block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. Prices range from \$31 CDN (\$20 US) to \$43 CDN (\$28 US). Off campus there are a number of good hotels, including the Indian-owned Landmark Inn. Contact Brent for a complete list.

Penutian

• The *Comparative Penutian Workshop* that was announced for the International Conference on Historical Linguistics in Vancouver, BC, in August 1999, failed to attract much interest, even with the ICHL connection. The organizers received only three solid abstracts and a couple of vague promises—not enough to fill up a morning, even if everyone actually came, and not a critical mass for much wide-ranging discussion. Therefore, once again, the meeting has been cancelled. It is hoped that someone can find a way to get a substantial part of the Penutianist community together in 2000.

Uto-Aztecan

• The 1999 meeting of the *Friends of Uto-Aztecan* will be held in Mexico, June 17-18. Contact Karen Dakin, Apdo. Postal 21-587, Col. del Carmen, Del. Coyoacán, 04100 México, DF (dakin@redvax1.dgsc.unam.mx).

Nahuatl

• An *Analytic Dictionary of Ameyaltepec Nahuatl* is in preparation, part of a comprehensive effort to document and teach the Nahuatl spoken in Ameyaltepec, a Nahuatl-speaking village of central Guerrero, Mexico. When complete, the project will include a printed and an internet version of the dictionary; a grammar and course book; interactive exercises that complement the grammar and course book and that will be placed on-line; web-based and CD-ROM versions of sound files that will be linked to internet versions of the dictionary and didactic material; and (on the CD-ROM) digitized versions of ritual speech, songs, and life histories, with transcriptions and translations

At present a preliminary version of the course book and exercises has been completed. This material will be placed on-line during the next few months at: <http://www.yale.edu/nahuatl>. Meanwhile, a preliminary version comprising just over 2,000 entries (about 20% of the total words in the Analytic Dictionary) has been completed, and is on-line at the Linguistic Data Consortium, University of Pennsylvania, website:

<http://www ldc.upenn.edu/hyperlex> (click on Nahuatl)

Although incomplete and presently being edited and corrected, it was decided to place the dictionary on-line in order to make the results available to those interested in Nahuatl, to facilitate the development of a final version from the present prototype, and to encourage feedback and suggestions from users that will improve the final product.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Lexical Acculturation in Native American Languages. Cecil H. Brown. Oxford Studies in Anthropological Linguistics 20, Oxford University Press, 1999. 259 pp. \$55. [B. undertakes a large and systematic cross-language investigation of what he calls “lexical acculturation”, i.e., the accommodation of languages to new objects and concepts encountered as a result of culture contact.

B. surveys words for 77 items of European culture (e.g., chicken, horse, apple, rice, scissors, soap, and Saturday) in the vocabularies of 292 languages and dialects from the Arctic to Tierra del Fuego. Words for introduced items are either European-language loanwords or terms manufactured from native vocabulary (e.g., “little maggots” for rice). One of B.’s findings is that the Native American languages primarily influenced by Spanish speakers have strongly tended to adopt Spanish loanwords for introduced items, while the languages primarily influenced by English speakers have strongly tended to label such items through use of native vocabulary and only rarely have borrowed European terms. Another involves the areal diffusion of native language words for imported European things. Approximately 80% of all sharing of such terms (caused by diffusion) is found to occur among closely genetically related languages. Languages only distantly related, or not related at all, tend to share native labels for acculturated items only when these have diffused to them from a lingua franca, such as Chinook Jargon or Peruvian Quechua. B. constructs an explanatory framework for these findings around the proposal that degree of bilingualism positively influences extent of lexical borrowing.

— Order from Oxford Univ. Press, 2001 Evans Rd., Cary, NC 27513 (tel: 1-800-451-7556; in Canada, 1-800-387-8020; website: <http://www.oup-usa.org>.)

Cuarto Encuentro Internacional de Lingüística en el Noroeste. Tomo I: Lenguas Indígenas. Edited by Zarina Estrada Fernández et al. Editorial Unison, Hermosillo, Sonora, 1998. 622 pp. (2 parts). No price indicated. [Proceedings of the 4th biennial conference on linguistics held at the University of Sonora, November 20-22, 1996. In addition to this volume, devoted to indigenous American languages (from Mexico and other parts of the hemisphere), there are two other volumes of proceedings: one devoted to papers on Spanish studies, the other to interdisciplinary linguistics. The papers in this volume include:

Conferencia Especial: Bernard Comrie, "Algunas observaciones sobre el origen de las lenguas criollas" (17-33). *Estudios Descriptivos y Teóricos:* Isabel Barreras Aguilar, "Orden de palabras básico en el guaraní de Sonora" (37-68); Fidencio Briceño Chel, "La gramaticalización del verbo *bin* (ir) en el maya yucateco" (69-93); Indira M. Bakshi & Doris L. Payne, "Vowel Harmony and Transitive Verb Classes in Panare: Where are the Consonant-Initial Roots?" (95-115); Cristina Buenrostro, "Orden de palabras en chuj" (117-28); Una Canger, "Náhuatl en Durango-Nayarit" (129-49); Christiane Cunha de Oliveira, "Negation in Baré: A diachronic explanation" (151-65); Zarina Estrada Fernández, "Construcciones copulativas en lenguas yutoaztecas" (167-92); Paula Gómez López, "La asimetría afijal en la adquisición del huichol hasta los tres años de edad: un estudio de caso" (193-213); Ken Hale, "El antipasivo de enfoque del k'ichee y el inverso del chukchi: un estudio de la concordancia excéntrica" (213-39); Mercedes Montes de Oca Vega, "Pares verbales en el náhuatl ¿paralelismos o difrasismos?" (241-61); E. Fernando Nava L., "El p'urhépecha, candidato a lengua con sistema de vox básica" (263-82); Valentín Peralta Ramírez, "La pluralización nominal en el náhuatl de Amanalco, Tezcoco, Estado de México" (283-303); and Susan Steele, "A Number of Plurals: On the Boundary between Inflection and Derivation" (305-22).

Lexicografía y Etnosemántica: Rosa Elena Anzaldo Figueroa, "Categorías de Kroeber en los sistemas de parentesco de la Huasteca" (325-42); Bárbara Cifuentes, "La descripción de los nahuatlismos en los diccionarios de provincialismos del siglo XIX" (343-57); Ana Gerzenstein, "El registro bilingüe del léxico maká: Examen somero de algunas definiciones lexicográficas" (359-77); Yolanda Lastra, "El vocabulario de chichimeco jonaz de fray Guadalupe Soriano" (379-90); Flavio Molina Molina, "Toponimia aborigen del Estado de Sonora" (391-407); Pilar Valenzuela, "'Luna-avispa' y 'tigre-machaco': compuestos semánticos en la taxonomía shipiba" (409-28). *Estudios del Discurso:* Norbert Francis, "Textualidad y transferencia" (429-50); Carla Victoria Jara, "Estructura de la conversación y 'diálogo de géneros' en la lengua bribri (Chibcha, Costa Rica)" (451-71); María del Carmen Morúa, "Citativos cero y plenos en el habla reportada de textos narrativos yaquis" (473-97); María Luisa Astorga de Estrella, Stephen A. Marlett, Mary B. Moser & E. Fernando Nava L., "Las canciones seris: una visión general" (499-526); Julie Solomon, "'Todos somos hermanos, todos somos ciudadanos': La (re)creación de la autoridad textual en el discurso maya contemporáneo" (527-50). *Estudio Especial:* Loren Bommelyn & T. Givón, "Internal Reconstruction in Tolowa Athabaskan" (553-622).

— For availability, contact: Zarina Estrada Fernández, Departamento de Letras y Lingüística, A. P. 793, Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora, 83000 México (tel/fax: (62)-125529; e-mail: zarina@fisica.uson.mx.)

Across Before Columbus? — Evidence for Transoceanic Contact with the Americas prior to 1492. Edited by Donald Y. Gilmore & Linda S. McElroy. New England Antiquities Research Association, 1998. 313 pp. \$22.50. [27 papers from a Columbian Quincentenary conference at Brown University in 1992 that explored the evidence for "post-glacial but pre-Columbian contacts across the oceans." Both the conference and this publication attempt to give "courteous hearing" to some unorthodox ideas. Section III contains the papers on "Linguistics, Inscriptions, and Glyphs":

David H. Kelley, "The Identification of the Proto-Tifinagh Script at Peterborough, Ontario" (171-82) [Ontario petroglyphs are identified as texts in an alphabetic script otherwise attested in Scandinavia and Italy]; Mary Ritchie Key, "American Indian Languages Before Columbus" (183-

92) [evidence for Hittites and Sumerians voyaging across the Atlantic]; Roger Williams Wescott, "Early Eurasian Linguistic Links with North America" (193-97) [the Penutian and Uto-Aztecan languages show evidence of extensive borrowing from Uralic, Afro-Asiatic, and other Eurasian stocks]; Donal B. Buchanan, "An Inscribed Stone: The Anatomy of a Decipherment" (199-201) [inscriptions from New Hampshire and Michigan are alphabetic texts in early Spanish]; J. Huston McCulloch, "The Bat Creek Stone: A Reply to the Critics" (203-15) [in defense of Cyrus Gordon's identification of an inscription from Tennessee as "Paleo-Hebrew"]; Suzanne O. Carlson, "The Decipherment of American Runestones" (217-36) [an inventory of all purportedly runic inscriptions from North America, from the Kensington Stone on]; Gloria Farley, "The Transmigrations of Tanit" (237-44) [a Carthaginian deity shows up in North American petroglyphs]; and Brian D. Stubbs, "Commentary — Section III" (245-51) [further data on Uto-Aztecan-Semitic parallels].

One other paper in the volume deals with language in part: Nancy Y. Davis, "The Zuni Enigma" (125-40) [13th century Japanese contact explains Zuni uniqueness in the Pueblo Southwest].

— Order from: NEARA, Box 1050, 77 Court Street, Laconia NH 03246. Shipping & handling \$3.50. (Web orders: <http://www.neara.org/abcbook.htm>.)

Revitalizing Indigenous Languages. Center for Excellence in Education, Northern Arizona University, 1998. \$10. [A selection of papers from the Fifth Annual Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Symposium, "Strategies for Language Renewal and Revitalization," held in Louisville, Kentucky, in May 1998.

The conference focused on opportunities and obstacles faced by language revitalization efforts, programs and models for promoting indigenous languages, the role of writing role in indigenous language renewal, and how new technology is being used to compile indigenous language dictionaries, publish indigenous language materials, and link together dispersed indigenous language communities.

Contents include: Jon Reyhner, "Some Basics of Indigenous Language Revitalization"; Richard Littlebear, "Some Rare and Radical Ideas for Keeping Indigenous Languages Alive"; Steve Greymorning, "Running the Gauntlet of an Indigenous Language Program"; Daniel S. Rubin, "Sm'algyax Language Renewal: Prospects and Options"; Stan J. Anonby, "Reversing Language Shift: Can Kwak'wala Be Revived?"; Gina P. Cantoni, "Using TPR-Storytelling to Develop Fluency and Literacy in Native American Languages"; Douglas R. Parks, Julia Kushner, Wallace Hooper, Francis Flavin, Delilah Yellow Bird, & Selena Ditmar, "Documenting and Maintaining Native American Languages for the 21st Century: The Indiana University Model"; Ruth Bennett, Pam Mattz, Silish Jackson, & Harold Campbell, "The Place of Writing in Preserving an Oral Language"; Brian Bielenberg, "Indigenous Language Codification: Cultural Effects"; Mizuki Miyashita & Laura A. Moll, "Enhancing Language Material Availability Using Computers"; Amar Almasude, "The New Mass Media and the Shaping of Amazigh Identity"; and Robert N. St. Clair, John Busch, & B. Joanne Webb, "Self-Publishing Indigenous Language Materials."

The papers are posted in their entirety at the Teaching Indigenous Languages website (<http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TIL.html>), together with information on how previous conference publications can be purchased: *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages* and *Teaching Indigenous Languages*. The website also has information on the 1999 conference, which will be held June 3-5 at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

— Order from: Virginia Bender, Box 5774, Northern Arizona University, Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5774, USA (tel: 520/523-8420;

e-mail: virginia.bender@nau.edu). Shipping and handling additional: \$3 within US and \$10 outside US.]

What Role for the Specialist? Foundation for Endangered Languages (UK), 1998. 120 pp. £12/US\$ 20. [The proceedings of FEL's 1998 conference in Edinburgh. Contents include:

Part 1. *Setting the Scene*: Nicholas Ostler "Foreword: What Role for the Specialist?" (11-12); Donna B. Gerdtz, "Keynote Address: The Linguist in Language Revitalization Programmes" (13-22). — Part 2. *Successful Interactions*: Bill Jancewicz, "Developing Language Programs with the Naskapi of Quebec" (25-32); Gina Cantoni & Jon Reyhner, "What Educators Can Do to Aid Community Efforts at Indigenous Language Revitalization" (33-7); Veronica Grondona, "Endangered languages, their speakers and the language specialist: the case of Mocoŋ" (38-42). — Part 3. *Understanding the Language from the Outside*: Jens-Eberhard Jahn, "Minority Languages in Istria: Experiences from a Sociolinguistic Fieldwork" (45-52); J. Diego Quesada, "Competing Interpretations of History: What if they are Wrong?" (53-7); Tapani Salminen, "Minority Languages in a Society in Turmoil: the case of the Northern Languages of the Russian Federation" (58-63); and M. Lynn Landweer, "Indicators of Ethnolinguistic Vitality. A Case Study of Two Languages: Labu and Vanim" (64-72).

Part 4. *Understanding the Language from the Inside*: N. Louanna Furbee, Lori A. Stanley & Tony Arkeketa. "The Roles of Two Kinds of Expert in Language Renewal" (75-9); Kim Hardic, "Role of Specialists: the Case of Flemish in Belgium" (80-84). — Part 5. *The New Role of Information Technology*: Bojan Petek, "Slovenian Language in the Information Age" (87-90); R. C. MacDougall, "Individuals, Cultures and Telecommunication Technology" (91-8). — Part 6. *Taking Stock*: Mari Rhydwen, "Strategies for Doing the Impossible" (101-6); Hilaire Valiquette, "Community, Professionals, and Language Preservation: First Things First" (107-12); and Akira Yamamoto, "Retrospect and Prospect on New Emerging Language Communities" (113-20).

— Order from: Nicholas Ostler, FEL, Bathaston Villa, 172 Bailbrook Lane, Bath BA1 7AA England (tel: +44-1225-85-2865; fax: +44-1225-85-9258; e-mail: nostler@chibcha.demon.co.uk). Price includes surface postage and packing; for air-mail, add 50%.]

The Counselling Speeches of Jim Kâ-Nîpitêhtêw. Translated and edited by Freda Ahenakew & H. C. Wolfart. Publications of the Algonquian Text Society 5, Univ. of Manitoba Press, 1998. 390 pp. \$24.95 (Canadian). [Texts of eight speeches delivered by kâ-pimwêwêhahk (Jim Kâ-Nîpitêhtêw), a monolingual Cree speaker from Onion Lake, Saskatchewan.

A highly respected orator, kâ-pimwêwêhahk served on the Council of Elders at the Saskatchewan Indian Cultural College in Saskatoon. In these discourses he speaks of his concerns for young people and the proper performance of rituals, and gives an account of the signing of Treaty Six. The Cree texts are presented first in syllabic orthography, then in roman orthography and English translation on facing pages. There is a full set of interpretive notes, a comprehensive Cree-English glossary, and an English index to the glossary.

— Order from: Univ. of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin St., North York, Ontario M3H 5T8, Canada (tel: 1-800-565-9523; web: <http://www.umanitoba/publications.ca>.)]

Yoeme-English/English-Yoeme Standard Dictionary. Felipe S. Molina, Herminia Valenzuela, & David L. Shaul. Hippocrene Books, 1999. 351 pp. \$16.95 (paper). [A reference dictionary of Yoeme (Yaqui), the first comprehensive dictionary of any language of the Cahitan branch of Uto-Aztecan.

This dictionary is a collaborative effort between two Yoeme speakers (Molina is also a writer and historian) and a linguist. There are approximately 8,000 primary entries. Although developed as a resource for bilingual programs in Tucson and elsewhere in southern Arizona, it is also aimed at the general linguist, and contains a relatively full information on Yoeme phonology, morphology, and syntax in four long appendices (Alphabet and Spelling; Sentence Structure; Word Structure; and Sentence Complexity).

— Order from: Hippocrene Books, Inc., 171 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016 (tel: 718/454-2366; e-mail: hippocre@ix.netcom.com).]

Convergencia e individualidad: Las lenguas Mayas entre hispanización e indigenismo. Edited by Andreas Koechert & Thomas Stolz. Colección Americana 7, Verlag für Ethnologie, Hannover, 1998. 356 pp. Price not indicated. [Contents include:

Yolanda Lastra, "Las lenguas amenazadas en México"; Raúl Avila, "The limits of Spanish America: English and Indian languages"; Raúl Fornet Betancourt, "Aspectos de la filosofía latinoamericana del lenguaje"; Jill Brody, "On Hispanisms in elicitation"; Claudia Parodi, "Hispanismos léxicos en las lenguas de América y Asia y la pronunciación del Español"; Ortwin Smailus, "Die Maya-Sprachen"; Barabara Pfeiler, "El *xe'ek'* y la *hach* Maya: Cambio y futuro del Maya ante la modernidad cultural en Yucatan"; Lieve Verbeeck, "Borrado de la memoria, grabado en la lengua: interferencias españolas e inglesas en el Mopan de Belice"; Christel Stolz, "Hispanicization in modern Yucatec Maya: grammatical borrowing"; Jürgen Bohnemeyer, "Temporale Relatoren im hispano-yukatekischen Sprachkontakt"; Stephan Günther, "Levels of communication in Yucatec *cuentos*: An analysis of the interactive structuring of discourse"; Andreas Koechert, "Cultura indígena en oraciones cofradiales cakchiqueles"; Thomas Stolz, "Private literacy. A Yucatecan tailor rides an unusual hobby-horse: Writing prose in his native language"; and María Teresa Jarquin Ortega, "Los codices coloniales del México Central."

— Order from: Clemens Koechert Verlag für Ethnologie, Dachstrift 14, 30657 Hannover, GERMANY (e-mail: tikal@math.uni-bremen.de).]

Vocabulario Poliglota Incaico: Quechua, Aimara, Castellano. Revised and standardized by Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino, Edith Pineda Bernuy (Cuzco), Haydee Rosales Alvarado (Ayacucho), Serafín Coronel-Molina (Junín), Victor Reyes Padilla (Ancash), & Felipe Huayhua Pari (Puno). Lima: Ministerio de Educación del Peru, 1998. xxiii + 551 pages. Price not indicated. [A revised and modernized version of a dictionary originally produced by Franciscan missionaries on behalf of the Colegio de Propaganda Fide del Peru in 1905.

The principal contribution of the present revision, coordinated by Cerrón-Palomino, lies in the modernization of some of the lexicon and the standardization of the orthography to the official Pan-Quechua alphabet approved in 1983. Primary entries are in Spanish followed by Quechua and Aymara entries. Quechua entries appear in the following dialects, in

the order indicated: Cuzco, Ayacucho, Junín, and Ancash. This the only dictionary of its kind that compiles a lexicon in a variety of dialects and languages in a single volume, and presents them all simultaneously on the same page, facilitating comparisons among dialects.

— To find out more about this invaluable dictionary and the possibility of obtaining a copy, contact: Dr. Juan Carlos Godenzzi, Jefe de la Dirección de Educación Bilingüe, Ministerio de Educación del Peru, Van de Velde 160, San Borja, Lima, PERU (e-mail: god@minedu.gob.pe or godbul@chavin.rcp.nct.pe).]

E Ola Ka 'Ōlelo Hawai'i ("The Hawaiian Language Shall Live"). 'Aha Pūnana Leo, 1997. Videorecording, 28 minutes. \$12.95. [The founders of the Pūnana Leo immersion preschools, together with parents, teachers and children, tell the story of their remarkably successful effort to revitalize Hawaiian. The dialogue is entirely in Hawaiian, with (optional) English subtitles.

Little more than a century ago Hawaiian was the language of instruction for Hawaiian schools, Hawaiian language newspapers flourished, and the Hawaiian population had one of the highest rates of literacy in the world. In 1896 the US-backed Republic of Hawaii banned the use of the language. Founded in 1982, 'Aha Pūnana Leo is a non-profit educational organization committed to re-establishing Hawaiian as a daily language and protecting its official status in Hawaii. 'Aha Pūnana Leo administers 10 full-day preschools throughout the state and co-administers a high school. 'Aha Pūnana Leo's activities have also resulted in the establishment of a Hawaiian Language College in the University of Hawaii system, and the Kahuawaiola professional teaching certification program to prepare teachers for Hawaiian language schools.

— Order from: 'Aha Pūnana Leo, P. O. Box 1265, Kea'au, HI 96749 (808/966-7544; haawina@leoki.uhh.hawaii.edu). Ask for their catalogue of books, videos, and Hawaiian language instructional materials.]

And Along Came Boas: Continuity and Revolution in Americanist Anthropology. Regna Darnell. Studies in the History of the Language Sciences 86. John Benjamins Publishing Co., 1998. 331 pp. \$89. [A historical study of the "paradigm shift" that took place in American anthropology between 1880 and 1920, resulting in a distinctive academic tradition dominated by Boas and his students.

D. sees many continuities between 19th century government-sponsored classificatory studies of American Indians and the 20th century Boasian tradition, and she devotes the first third of her study to Powell's "mapping" projects. Much of the early Boasian synthesis was similarly concerned with classification and maps, and D. traces the gradual "professionalization" of this work as it shifted its base to museums and universities. The consolidation of the "Boasian hegemony" came with the articulation of the culture concept and the fieldwork ideal, both within the framework of a fully academic anthropology.

D. is especially good at locating American Indian linguistics in this intellectual evolution, and brings together many fascinating details on the Powell Classification, Brinton's compendium, Boas's *Handbook of American Indian Languages*, Kroeber's "Penutian" and "Hokan" classifications, and—of course—Sapir's enduring work.

— Order from: John Benjamins NA, P.O. Box 27519, Philadelphia, PA 19118-0519 (tel: 800-562-5666; fax: 215/836-1204; web: <http://www.benjamins.com>).]

Franz Boas among the Inuit of Baffin Island 1883-1884: Journals and Letters. Edited and introduced by Ludger Muller-Wille. Translated by William Barr, with a preface by Valerie Pinsky. University of Toronto Press, 1998. 298 pp. \$50 (Canadian). [A day-by-day account of Boas's first field trip, a winter on Baffin Island, where, faced with the rich complexity of traditional Inuit culture and language, he abandoned the research agenda of "psychophysics" and turned to ethnography and linguistics.

Pinsky (Boas' great-granddaughter) writes in her preface: "It is widely recognized that this trip signalled a crucial turning point for Boas personally, intellectually, and professionally, and that it was the primary context within which he developed his ethnographic field methods and began to articulate the more fundamental philosophical and moral attitudes that would form the core of his mature anthropological viewpoint." Muller-Wille has transcribed Boas's journals and letters to his fiancée, Marie Krackowizer, parents and sisters, and woven the texts into a sequential narrative. He also provides important background material in his introduction. The book is illustrated with some of Boas's own photos and maps of his field area.

— Order from: Univ. of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin Street, North York, Ontario, CANADA (tel: 1-800-565-9523; website: <http://www.utpress.utoronto.ca>).]

BRIEF MENTION

Idonapshe/Let's Eat: Traditional Zuni Foods. A:shiwí A:wán Museum and Heritage Center. University of New Mexico Press, 1999. 160 pp. \$16.95. [A compendium of recipes, folklore, and linguistic information, compiled by the Zuni people and written for both Zuni and non-Zuni readers. In addition to recipes, the book includes an introduction to the Zuni language and information from elders on such matters as planting customs, using an outdoor oven, sheepherding, and how to cook and eat locusts. — Order from: University of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Blvd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131 (tel: 1-800-249-7737).]

Snow in America. Bernard Mergen. Smithsonian Institution Press, 1997. 336 pp. \$24.95. [Everything you ever wanted to know about snow, from street cleaning to the ski industry. M. includes a whole chapter devoted to "The Names of the Snows," the ultimate reference not just for the proverbial Eskimo words, but for skiers' terminologies and the scientific nomenclature for snowflakes. (Recommended by Laura Martin.) — Order from: Smithsonian Institution Press, P.O. Box 960, Herndon, VA 20172 (tel: 1-800-782-4612).]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics [Linguistics Dept, 546 Fletcher Argue Bldg, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, CANADA]

23.4 (1998):

Pauleena MacDougall, "*Caco, cacare, cacavi, cacatus*. Expletives Not Deleted: Some Observations on the Death of a Language" (38) [Although Penobscot is no longer spoken as a first language, Penobscot forms referring to feces, flatulence, genitalia, and similar "vulgar" notions continue to be widely used in the native community.]

American Ethnologist [American Ethnological Society, 4350 N Fairfax Dr, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203-1620]

25.2 (May 1998):

Fernando Santos-Granero, "Writing History into the Landscape: Space, Myth, and Ritual in Contemporary Amazonia" (128-48) [The Yaneshua (Amuesha) of the Peruvian Central Andes preserve historical memory through myths, rituals, and other practices that coalesce into an "inscribing" of history on the landscape. S.-G. argues that this "topographic writing" constitutes a protowriting system in which "topograms" are combined in sequential or nonsequential mnemonic structures.]

25.3 (August 1998):

David M. Smith, "An Athapaskan Way of Knowing: Chipewyan Ontology" (412-32) [Chipewyan "bush sensibility" (Scollon & Scollon 1979) assumes that all beings are inextricably engaged in a complex communicative relationship. Firsthand knowledge is given greatest validity, through whatever sense it is perceived, with traditional narratives serving as guides to understanding.]

American Journal of Physical Anthropology [John Wiley & Sons, 603 3rd Ave, New York, NY 10158-0012]*

108.1 (January 1999):

Theodore G. Schurr, Rem I. Sukernik, Yelena B. Starikovskaya & Douglas C. Wallace, "Mitochondrial DNA Variation in Koryaks and Itel'men: Population Replacement in the Okhotsk Sea-Bering Sea Region During the Neolithic" (1-39) [mtDNA from 202 Itel'men and Koryak individuals was found to belong to 3 (A, C, and D) of the 4 major haplogroups observed in Siberian and Native American populations. In addition they exhibited mtDNAs belonging to haplogroups G, Y, and Z. These and other results are consistent with relatively recent immigration to Kamchatka of tribes from the Siberian mainland, with remnants of ancient Beringian populations still evident in the gene pools.]

108.2 (February 1999):

Alexander G. Kozintsev, A. V. Gromov & V. G. Moiseyev, "Collateral Relatives of American Indians Among the Bronze Age Populations of Siberia?" (193-204) [Crania from two southern Siberian Bronze Age populations — Okunev and Sopka — show an almost Amerindian combination of nonmetric and metric traits. These results suggest that the people of these areas, during the late 3rd and early 2nd millennium BC, were collateral relatives of Amerindians, with some Caucasoid admixture.]

Annual Review of Anthropology [Annual Reviews Inc, 4139 El Camino Real, Palo Alto, CA 94303-0897]

27 (1998):

Harold C. Conklin, "Language, Culture, and Environment: My Early Years" (xiii-xxx) [C.'s initiation into linguistic anthropology in the years following World War II.]

Michael Silverstein, "Contemporary Transformations of Local Linguistic Communities" (401-26) [An emerging subdiscipline, "the dynamic linguistic anthropology of local language communities," considers culture to be "a virtual—and always emerging—site in sociohistorical spacetime" and language to be "both emblematic and enabling" of the social processes that produce cultural identities. This perspective opens whole new ways of conceptualizing and investigating traditional problems of linguistics, including among others "language loss" and "language contact."]

Peter A. Michalove, Stefan Georg, & Alexis Manaster Ramer, "Current Issues in Linguistic Taxonomy" (451-72) [The authors review some recent proposals of linguistic relationship, with particular attention to far-flung connections such as "Nostratic" and "Amcrind". They reject the position articulated by Ringe and others that the temporal distance between potentially related languages may be so great that one cannot distinguish real relationships from chance similarities. They propose, instead, a scale of "easy" to "difficult" relationships in which temporal distance is only one factor.]

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

40.4 (Winter 1998):

Janie Rees-Miller, "Stages in the Obsolescence of Certain Eastern Algonquian Languages" (535-69) [Using historical documents, R.-M. reconstructs the process of attrition and death of the Algonquian languages of SE New England and eastern Long Island (extinct since 1908), and argues that stages of language obsolescence documented in modern times also apply here.]

Rosaleen Howard-Malverde, "Words for Our Lord of Huanca: Discursive Strategies in a Quechua Sermon from Southern Peru" (570-95) [H.-M. analyzes a sermon delivered by a Spanish-Quechua bilingual priest as an example of linguistic and conceptual mixing within the culture. Linguistic "hybridization" and the exercise of power by rhetorical means are seen to be interrelated pragmatic functions of the communicative event.]

Marta Lucía de Gerdes, "Media, Politics, and Artful Speech: Kuna Radio Programs" (596-616) [Radio programs in Kuna (Panama) contain verbal artistry characteristic of certain formal and ritual performances. This emerging style of discourse re-confirms the centrality and strategic role of verbal art in Kuna society and politics.]

Anthropology and Education Quarterly [American Anthropological Association, 4350 North Fairfax Drive, Suite 640, Arlington, VA 22203]

30.1 (March 1999):

(Theme issue: *Authenticity and Identity: Lessons from Indigenous Language Education*, edited by Rosemary Henze and Kathryn Davis.)*

Rosemary Henze & Kathryn Davis, "Authenticity and Identity: Lessons from Indigenous Language Education" (3-21)

David Gegeo & Karen Watson-Gegeo, "Adult Education, Language Change, and Issues of Identity and Authenticity in Kwara'ae (Solomon Islands)" (22-36) [Kwara'ae provides a useful illustration of the early stages of language erosion.]

Beth Dementi-Leonard & Perry Gilmore, "Language Revitalization and Identity in Social Context: A Community-Based Athabaskan Language Preservation Project in Western Interior Alaska" (37-55) [A summary of the concerns expressed and recommendations made during regional planning meetings funded by an ANA grant. The "demoralizing effects" of existing policies and practices are noted.]

Leanne Hinton & Jocelyn Ahlers, "The Issue of 'Authenticity' in California Language Restoration" (56-67) [Description of the Master-Apprentice program and the California Native Language Restoration Workshop, focusing on how new words have been developed in authentic ways.]

* Single copies of this issue can be ordered for \$9 if you are a member of the American Anthropological Association, or \$12 for non-members. Virginia residents add 4.5% sales tax. Address orders to AAA at address above, or telephone 703/528-1902, ext. 3031.

Sam L. No'eau Warner, "'Kuleana': The Right, Responsibility, and Authority of Indigenous Peoples to Speak and Make Decisions for Themselves in Language and Cultural Revitalization" (68-93) [Hawaiian language revitalization has been "colonized" by non-indigenous language educators who have attempted to control the decisions that should be made by native Hawaiians.]

Laiana Wong, "Authenticity and the Revitalization of Hawaiian" (94-115) [Each side in the debate over Hawaiian revitalization claims to be better informed, and each verifies its authenticity by pointing to links with traditional forms.]

Joshua A. Fishman, "Comments and Reflections" (116-24) [F. is struck by the Herderian and Whorfian nature of "insider" views of language-ethnicity linkages, suffused with religious and moralistic overtones, which stand in contrast to the secular and modernist views of most academics.]

Human Organization [Society for Applied Anthropology, PO Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124]

57.1 (Spring 1998):

Barbara J. Mills & T. J. Ferguson, "Preservation and Research of Sacred Sites by the Zuni Indian Tribe of New Mexico" (30-42) [The Zuni Tribe has successfully used both historic preservation and legislation/litigation strategies to manage their sacred sites. An unresolved issue is the unknown impact of the reduction of a dynamic oral tradition to the literate scholarly and legal forms of the dominant society.]

57.3 (Fall 1998):

Raul Reis, "The Impact of Television Viewing in the Brazilian Amazon" (300-306) [Widespread access to TV in a rural Amazonian community has changed concepts of time, work patterns, and attitudes toward consumption, and has resulted in decreased social interaction.]

Cynthia J. Miller, "The Social Impacts of Televised Media among the Yucatec Maya" (307-14) [The discourse of televised media depicts an array of values, social roles, and behavior patterns — including use of Spanish — that are in direct contrast with Yucatec Mayan culture. Members of the community under study are "rapidly renegotiating their senses of self and community."]

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

64.4 (October 1998):

Chris Golston & Wolfgang Kchrein, "Mazatec Onsets and Nuclei" (311-37) [Previous analyses of Huautla Mazatec have argued either for complex syllables or complex plosives. G. & K. show that both syllables and plosives are simple; the richness of the system lies in the types of features that can be associated to nuclei and to onsets.]

Timothy Jowan Curnow, "Why Paez is Not a Barbacoan Language: The Nonexistence of 'Mogueux' and the Use of Early Sources" (338-51) [The classification of Paez as Barbacoan (reiterated in Greenberg 1987 and Kaufman 1990) is "entirely erroneous" and results from "the incautious use" of a vocabulary published by Léon Douay in 1888 that is in fact a random mix of data from Guambiano—a Barbacoan language—and unrelated Paez.]

Sérgio Meira, "Rhythmic Stress in Tiriyo (Cariban)" (352-78) [An analysis of the rhythmic stress pattern of a Cariban language of Brazil and Surinam, in the framework of Metrical Stress Theory as developed by Hayes (1995). Since similar stress systems exist in other Cariban languages, rhythmic stress is apparently quite ancient in the family.]

Marcia Haag, "Word-Level Evidence for Lexical Categories in Salishan Languages" (379-93) [The provocative hypothesis that Salishan lan-

guages have an undifferentiated noun/verb lexical class is not supported by evidence from Straits Salish and Upper Chehalis, where the operation of partial reduplication distinguishes nouns, verbs, and adjectives. The inherent properties of lexical heads are similarly detectable in Choctaw, and H. argues for a linguistic level of 'lexical category', separate both from notional content and from functional category.]

David H. Pentland, "Cree *asikan* 'sock': Menominee *asēkan* 'blade of grass'" (394-97) [The divergent meaning of what is otherwise the perfect Menominee reflex of PA **ašikana* 'footwrap, sock' can be explained by assuming the form is a derived nominal 'what is stuffed into one's moccasins'. However, the identification of the underlying transitive inanimate verb stem is more difficult.]

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

54.3 (Fall 1998):

Brent Metz, "Without Nation, Without Community: The Growth of Maya Nationalism among Ch'orti's of Eastern Guatemala" (325-49) [The Guatemalan Peace Process has opened a space for a pan-Maya movement, organized by western Guatemalan Maya intellectuals. It intends to reverse 500 years of oppression by, among other things, advocating the preservation of Maya language, surnames, history, and counting, and organizing Maya ceremonies at archaeological sites. It has proven attractive to many Ch'orti's, but has also provoked a debate about the invention of tradition.]

Journal of Ethnobiology [Society of Ethnobiology, Dept of Anthropology, Campus Box 1114, Washington U, St Louis, MO 63130-4899]

18.1 (Summer 1998):

Leslie M. Johnson-Gottesfeld & Sharon Hargus, "Classification and Nomenclature in Witsuwit'en Ethnobotany: A Preliminary Examination" (69-102) [Names — and an analysis of the nomenclatural patterns — of 91 plant classes in Witsuwit'en (Babine, N Central BC), including all tree species, most large shrubs, edible plants, poisonous plants, and plants used for medicines or tools. A significant number of terms are borrowed from neighboring Gitksan.]

Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute [RAI Distribution Centre, Blackhorse Rd, Letchworth SG6 1HN, Herts, UK]

4.4 (December 1998):

Mark Jamieson, "Linguistic Innovation and Relationship Terminology in the Pearl Lagoon Basin of Nicaragua" (713-30) [The history of Pearl Lagoon Miskitu kinship terminology (which has evolved from a Dravidian-type to an Eskimo-type system) can only be properly understood in terms of the sustained interaction between Miskitu and English speakers in the area.]

Lingua [Elsevier Science, PO Box 945, New York, NY 10159-0945]

105.3/4 (1998):

Renate Lakämper & Dieter Wunderlich, "Person Marking in Quechua—A Constraint-Based Minimalist Analysis" (113-48) [The Ancash and Ayacucho dialects of Quechua exhibit remarkable asymmetries in the marking of objects. L. & W. account for this by means of a 1>2>3 person hierarchy and the Object-Subject Constraint.]

The Linguistic Review [Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532]

15.4 (1998):

David Basilico, "Wh-Movement in Iraqi Arabic and Slave" (301-40) [Both Iraqi Arabic and Slave (Athabaskan) show unusual asymmetries in wh-movement. In IA covert movement is more restricted than overt movement, while in Slave the opposite is the case. B. claims that the covert-overt distinction is a matter of pied-piping, and that wh-movement in the two languages is actually quite similar.]

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

36.4 (1998):

[Special issue, *Developing a Verb Category: Cross-Linguistic Perspectives*, ed. by E. V. M. Lieven.]

Shanley Allen, "Categories within the Verb Category: Learning the Causative in Inuktitut" (633-78) [Data from 8 Inuktitut-speaking children indicate that causative constructions are acquired in a way that is consistent with the general phrasal view of cognitive and linguistic development, in which children begin with rote knowledge and move by gradual stages to the schemata and rule knowledge that characterize adult language.]

Penelope Brown, "Children's First Verbs in Tzeltal: Evidence for an Early Verb Category" (713-53) [Studies of early childhood vocabulary in European languages indicate that at first far fewer verbs are acquired than nouns. Tzeltal acquisition proceeds in the opposite fashion, with productive verbal morphology appearing quite early. The Tzeltal facts suggest that when and how a child acquires a "verb" category is centrally influenced by the semantic structure of the input language.]

North American Archaeologist [Baywood Publishing, 26 Austin Ave, PO Box 337, Amityville, NY 11701]

19.3 (1998):

Jay W. Palmer, "The Dorset: An Enigma" (201-22) [P. uses genetic, linguistic, archaeological, and ethnographic data to construct a scenario for Dorset history. He sees the Dorsets originating as speakers of a language of the "Arctic-Siberian phylum", with subsequent interactions with Algonquian, Siouan, and "Na-Dineh" peoples.]

Phonology [Cambridge U Press, 40 W 20th St, New York, NY 10011-4211]

14.3 (1997):

Yen-Hwei Lin, "Syllabic and Moraic Structures in Piro" (403-36) [L. argues that Piro (Arawakan of lowland Peru) has only CV syllables. Deletion of extrasyllabic Cs licensed by the mora can lead to CL (CV + compensatory lengthening).]

15.1 (1998):

Nicola J. Bessell, "Local and Non-Local Consonant-Vowel Interaction in Interior Salish" (1-40) [Eastern Interior Salish faucal harmony (vowel retraction in the context of uvular and pharyngeal Cs) presents a typologically unusual case of non-local C-V interaction with no apparent effect on intervening segments. Data from Spokane-Kalispel-Flathead and Snchitsuʔumshstn (Cocur d'Alene).]

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

96.6 (March 16, 1999):

Daniel Nettle, "Linguistic Diversity of the Americas Can Be Reconciled with a Recent Colonization" (3325-3329) [Nichols (1990) has argued that the great diversity of indigenous language stocks in the Americas indicates a great time depth of *in situ* evolution, beginning as early as 35,000 years ago. But Nichols' assumption that the diversity of linguistic stocks increases linearly with time is not correct. If anything, after an initial radiation, stock diversity decreases with time. As the habitat is filled up, the rate of fissioning declines and lineage extinction becomes the dominant evolutionary force.] (Full text available online at <http://intl.pnas.org/cgi/content/full/96/6/3325>).

Revista de Antropologia [D de Antropologia, Faculdade de Filosofia, Letras e Ciências Humanas, U de São Paulo, São Paulo, Brazil]*

38.2 (1995):

Jan Szemiński, "Del Sexo del Creador y del Intérprete Traicionero" (55-105) [An examination of a collection of 16th Century Quechua prayers composed by Cristoual de Molina, the *cura* in Cuzco. He worked in collaboration with a Quechua informant-interpreter, through whom some pre-Conquest notions unintentionally but subtly survived. The Quechua texts are annotated at length, with S.'s suggested corrections. (*Intérprete Traicionero* might loosely be translated as 'misled interpretation'.)]

39.1 (1996):

María Cândida D. M. Barros, Luiz C. Borges, & Mário Meira, "A Língua Geral como Identidade Construída" (191-219) [The authors trace the impact of Tupí (or Nheengatú, or Língua Geral) on Brazil, from its synthesis by the Jesuits, through a period as language of instruction and lingua franca, to a romantic status as the *língua brasileira*, and finally to its present vestigial function as the language (Geral, Yeral) of some indigenous groups along the Rio Negro and tributaries.]

39.2 (1996):

"Debate" (7-118) [Four articles, noted individually below, dealing with theories being developed by archaeologists and linguists about the homeland of the Tupian stock and its subsequent branching and spread, particularly of the Tupí-Guaraní family.]

Francisco S. Noelli, "As hipóteses sobre o centro de origem e rotas de expansão dos Tupi" (7-53) [N. thinks that the Tupí originated near the confluence of the Rio Negro and the Solimões (Upper Amazon)—a modification of Donald Lathrap's hypothesis—and then spread to the upper regions of southern tributaries of the Central Amazon, where separate Tupí languages evolved. The more recent Tupí-Guaraní, with a 2000-year time depth, outpaced the others. N. promotes Brochado's *hipótesis de pincer* for the spread of the Tupinambá down the SE Brazilian coast to meet and "clash" with the Guaraní. N. takes his linguistic data principally from the work of Aryon Rodrigues.]

Eduardo Viveiras de Castro, "Comentárias ao artigo de Francisco Noelli" (55-60) [V. feels that Tupí expansion should receive more emphasis than migration, and prefers a model in which the Tupinambá expand from the south.]

Greg Urban, "On the Geographical Origins and Dispersions of Tupian Languages" (61-104) [U. locates the Tupí homeland in the headwaters area of the southern tributaries of the Central Amazon (Xingú, Tapajós, Madeira), where most Tupí languages evolved and remain.]

Francisco S. Noelli, "Resposta a Eduardo Viveiras de Castro e Greg Urban" (105-118) [N. clings to his stand. He questions Viveiras' finer points, but takes them into consideration. He challenges Urban's assessment of the comprehensiveness of comparative Tupian research.]

* Abstracted by Arthur P. Sorenson

41.1 (1998):

Heckenberger, Michael, Eduardo Neves, & James Petersen, "De onde surgem os modelos? As origens e expansões Tupi na Amazônia Central" (69-96) [Recent archaeological work in the Solimões/Rio Negro area does not support Noelli's claims for an early Tupian occupation. Another model for Tupi origins and expansion is needed.]

Southwest Journal of Linguistics [Linguistic Association of the Southwest, D of Linguistics, U of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1196]

17.2 (December 1998):

Margaret Field, "Politeness and Indirection in Navajo Directives" (23-33) [Navajo data do not support Ervin-Tripp's suggestion that a positive correlation exists between the politeness strategy of "mitigation" (tags, modals, *please*, etc.) and cultures which value "negative politeness" (self-effacement, formality, and restraint). In Navajo culture negative politeness is realized predominantly through indirection.]

Shaw M. Gynan, "Attitudinal Dimensions of Guaraní-Spanish Bilingualism in Paraguay" (35-59) [New data support most of Rubin's earlier findings about speakers' attitudes toward the unique bilingual situation in Paraguay.]

Jeff MacSwan, "The Argument Status of NPs in Southeast Puebla Nahuatl: Comments on the Polysynthesis Parameter" (101-14) [Although Nahuatl meets Baker's (1996) definition of a polysynthetic language, it does not exhibit the syntactic characteristics that Baker predicts. M. concludes that polysynthetic languages do not exist as a formal class, contrary to Baker's proposals.]

Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung (STUF)/Language Typology and Universals [Akademie Verlag (R. Oldenbourg Verlag), Postfach 801360, D-81613 München, GERMANY]

51.3 (1998):

Fritz Hamm, Anne Holzapfel & Susanne Schüle, "Nominalisierungstypen im Akatek Maya und in Japanischen" (228-55) [The authors show that the distinction Vendler has proposed between types of English nominalizations, based on an ontological category distinction between events and facts, is not idiosyncratic to English but appears also in Mayan and Japanese.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 59 (8-10), February-April 1999, *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 37 (1), January 1999, and other sources.

Ament, Gail R. Ph.D, Univ. of Washington, 1998. *The Postcolonial Mayan Scribe: Contemporary Indigenous Writers of Guatemala*. 246 pp. [A culturally contextualized study of the poetry, narrative, and other works produced in Spanish by Mayan writers in Guatemala since the late 1960s. A. discusses the relation of these writers to the canon of ancient Mayan writing, to twentieth-century indigenista literature, to the rich Mayan oral tradition, and to the linguistic complexities in Guatemala. After describing the nature of Mayan writing and literacy in pre-Columbian times and its suppression in the colonial era, she outlines the recent formation of an educated, bilingual indigenous elite capable of highly articulate cultural defense. She deals with "Mayanism" in the areas of hieroglyphic epigraphy and Mayan linguistics, and the efforts of Mayan-speaking linguists to

gain control of research agendas in these disciplines in order to combat enduring colonial attitudes among the hegemonic ladino population. The remainder of the dissertation deals with six major Mayan writers and their texts: Luis de León, Luis Enrique Sam Colop, Victor Montejo, Rigoberta Menchu, Humberto Ak'abal, and Gaspar Pedro Gonzalez. DAI 59(9):3476-A.] [Accession # AAG9907873]

Blain, Eleanor M. Ph.D., Univ. of British Columbia, 1997. *Wh-Constructions in Nêhiyawêwin (Plains Cree)*. [An analysis of wh-questions in Plains Cree in the Principles and Parameters framework. B. explains the absence of wh-movement and wh in situ by arguing that wh-words are not generated in argument position but are licensed as the predicate of a nominal clause. Wh-words are associated with an operator-variable chain when the subject of the nominal clause links to an A-position in a subordinate clause. Among the consequences of the proposed analysis is an argument/adjunct asymmetry, and the absence of Weak Crossover effects on wh-chains.] (Abstract submitted by author.)

Bortolin, Leah M. M.A., Univ. of Calgary, 1998. *Aspect and the Chipewyan Verb*. 144 pp. [In the existing Athabaskan literature, the morphological and semantic properties of imperfective and perfective prefixes, as well as their distribution across the verb corpus, are not considered in any detail. B. attempts to gain a better understanding of the morphosemantic distribution of these prefixes in Chipewyan by applying Smith's five universal situation types to the restricted distribution of the aspect prefix pairs which, in turn, creates a classification of the morphosemantic properties of Chipewyan verbs. MAI 37(1): 55.] [Accession # AAGMQ31279]

Chamoreau, Claudine. Ph.D., Université René Descartes, Paris V, 1998. *Description of Purépecha of the Islands of Lake Patzcuaro (Mexico)*. [A synchronic description of the Purépecha (Tarascan) language. The phonology and morphological structures are first examined, and then the syntax. Two predicate structures are analyzed: the verbal predicate, and the nominal predicate with copula (taken as a complex predicate). Syntactic functions are also examined, along with the different function unities that give a material form to them. Afterwards, consideration is given to some narrative discourse markers. Finally, variations of usage are analyzed, which indicate that the Purépecha language is in decline and even disappearing in some communities. — Copies of this thesis (in French) can be obtained directly from the author at: Cerro Xico 24, Col. Oxtopulco-Universidad, 03410 México D.F. MEXICO (cecilio@servidor.unam.mx).]

Choi, Jinny Kyungjin. Ph.D., Georgetown Univ., 1998. *Languages in Contact: A Morphosyntactic Analysis of Paraguayan Spanish from a Historical and Sociolinguistic Perspective*. 214 pp. [A synchronic and diachronic analysis of the morphosyntactic peculiarities of Paraguayan Spanish and their possible multiple origins. C. argues that interference from Guaraní on local Spanish, or other external influences, cannot provide a complete explanation for the linguistic phenomena under consideration. However, she also argues that an internal explanation is incomplete for some features, and thus is led to adopt the theoretical framework of multiple causation, considering internal and external factors equally. DAI 59(9):3424-A.] [Accession # AAG9907557]

Cohen, Diana. M.A., Univ. of Texas at Arlington, 1998. *A Grammatical Description of Tarahumara*. 436 pp. [Tarahumara (Uto-Aztecan of northern Mexico) demonstrates such a high degree of syntactic variability that some linguists have questioned whether the language lends itself to construction of a formal grammar. C. attempts to construct such a formal account of the syntax through application of Government and Binding theory to data from 10 spoken and 4 written texts. Pragmatic functions, including emphasis, special focus, discourse organization and ease of cognitive processing, are able to explain preposing and postposing of most re-ordered constituents. MAI 37(1): 55] [Accession # AAG1391489]

Donohue, Betty Booth. Ph.D., UCLA, 1998. *American Indian Texts Embedded in Works of Canonical American Literature.* 301 pp. [D. argues that close examination of many of the works in the American literary canon will reveal the presence of American Indian texts embedded within them. Beginning in colonial New England, Indians made their presence felt in American letters, giving American literature much of its texture, its metaphorical richness, its narrative complexities, its thematic directions, its imagery, its strength, and its vitality. D. focuses on William Bradford's *Of Plimoth Plantation*, which she believes to carry within it an Algonquian text which delineates Algonquian history, biographies, and anthropological data. DAI 58(12): 4652-A.] [Accession # AAG9818020]

Fallon, Paul D. Ph.D., Ohio State Univ., 1998. *The Synchronic and Diachronic Phonology of Ejectives.* 532 pp. [Although ejectives are the fourth most common type of stop and are found in 18% of the languages of the world, their phonological patterning has never been explored in depth. Based on a sample of over 180 dialects from genetically diverse languages, F. presents a typology of the major phonological processes involving ejectives, using the feature geometry of Clements and Hume (1995) and the phonological operations of spreading and delinking. These can account for ejective assimilation, lenition processes, deglottalization, debuccalization, and dissimilation. The voicing of ejectives also accounted for, and synchronic and diachronic examples are presented which support the Glottalic Theory of Proto-Indo-European, which reconstructs ejectives in PIE and requires the change of ejective to voice in daughter languages. Evidence is also provided that the creation of ejectives through fusion with an obstruent and glottal stop requires the admission of fusion as a basic phonological operation. DAI 59(8): 2952-A.] [Accession # AAG9900827]

Gronadona, Verónica M. Ph.D., Univ. of Pittsburgh, 1998. *A Grammar of Mocoví.* 309 pp. [A descriptive grammar of Mocoví (a hitherto poorly documented Waikuruan language of northern Argentina, with between 4 and 7 thousand speakers), with special emphasis on the inflectional morphology of noun and verb phrases and the structure of clauses and sentences. The data will be useful for a comparative study of Waikuruan languages, and for the reconstruction of Proto-Waikuruan. Mocoví is an SVO language with an Active/Inactive pronominal system. It has a complex demonstrative system that marks motion (coming/going) and position (standing/sitting/lying). The verb marks negation, indefinite agent, person and number, progressive aspect, location and direction, object number, and evidentiality. Although Mocoví lacks a passive construction, the verb marks indefinite agent with a proclitic. DAI 59(9):3426-A.] [Accession # AAG9906270]

Kaestle, Frederika A. Ph.D., UC Davis, 1998. *Molecular Evidence for Prehistoric Native American Population Movement: The Numic Expansion.* 117 pp. [The mitochondrial DNA of modern Native Americans has been shown to fall into one of 5 haplogroups (A, B, C, D, and X) which differ in frequencies among modern groups. The frequencies of these 5 haplogroups in a collection of ancient individuals from western Nevada were determined and used to test the hypothesis, supported by archaeological and linguistic data, that the current Numic inhabitants of the Great Basin are recent immigrants into the area who replaced earlier non-Numic inhabitants. Statistical comparisons of the frequencies of the haplogroups suggest that there is a genetic discontinuity between the ancient inhabitants and the modern Numic speakers, supporting the Numic expansion hypothesis. In addition, this analysis suggests that the ancient inhabitants of the Great Basin are most similar in mitochondrial haplogroup frequency to some of the modern Native American inhabitants of California. Finally, DNA sequences from the first hypervariable segment of the mitochondrial control region were determined for a subset of the ancient individuals from Western Nevada and for modern Native Americans inhabiting the Great Basin and surrounding areas. Comparisons of these sequences are consis-

tent with a recent Numic expansion into the area accompanied by limited admixture with the previous inhabitants, and also suggest that there has since been gene flow between the Numic peoples and their western neighbors, the Washo. DAI 59(10): 3871-A.] [Accession # AAG9909682]

Lopez, Daniel. M.A., Prescott College, 1998. *Tohono O'odham Language Maintenance.* 58 pp. [A history of the Tohono O'odham (Papago) language in its cultural context, from pre-European times through the impacts of the Spaniards, Mexicans, and Americans. Ways are suggested to maintain the language. (Thesis written in Tohono O'odham.) MAI 37(1): 56] [Accession # AAG1391484]

Potter, Elsa. Ed.D., Texas A & M, 1998. *The Primary Education of Bilingual Indigenous Children on the Talamanca Bribri Reservation in Limon Province of Costa Rica.* 149 pp. [P. investigated the adequacy of Costa Rican indigenous education laws that provide for language and culture maintenance, and surveyed what people—parents, students, and their educators—think about the quality of these laws as implemented. Her data suggest that (1) the laws now on the books apparently rely on the initiative of indigenous people for their implementation; (2) Bribri tribespeople feel they can keep their language alive through home practice with more aggressive bilingual-education support; and (3) schoolrooms lack full-time certificated bilingual instructors. DAI 59(10):3722-A.] [Accession # AAG9909715]

Schudel, Emily K. M.A., Univ. of Regina, 1997. *Elicitation and Analysis of Nakoda Texts from Southern Saskatchewan.* 280 pp. [Transcriptions of 6 texts elicited from a Nakoda (Assiniboine) speaker, originally from the Carry-the-Kettle Reserve, with morpheme-by-morpheme and running translations. One text is a myth, and the others are historical/sociological accounts. S. also provides a grammatical outline of Nakoda and a glossary of the words contained in the texts. MAI 37(1): 56] [Accession # AAGMQ30555]

[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/.]

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[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.]

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

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). 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.

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 meeting: June 2-25. Contact: AILDI, D of Reading & Culture, College of Education, Room 517, Box 210069, U of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (e-mail: kfbcgay@u.arizona.edu; website: http://w3.arizona.edu/~aisp/aildi.html).

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Symposium. Annual meeting for educators and activists interested in renewing and revitalizing American Indian and other indigenous languages. The 6th Symposium will be held in Tucson, Arizona, June 3-5, 1999, in conjunction with AILDI (see above). For further information visit the conference website: http://w3.arizona.edu/~aisp/aildi/silcmain.html

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets annually at various locations. The 1999 meeting will 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; website: http://s-leodm.unm.edu/~athconf).

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

Inuit Studies Conference. 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: ctudes.inuit.studies@fss.ulaval.ca).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1999 conference will be held October 28-31, at the University Inn, Lafayette, Indiana. Abstracts are due September 1. Contact: Nicholas L. Clark, The Museums at Prophetstown, 22 N Second St., Lafayette, IN 47901 (nclark@prophetstown.org). (See "News from Regional Groups".)

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).

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). General linguistics conference, annually in early November. Papers (in English or French) on local languages especially welcome. The 1999 conference will be held Nov 5-6, at Mount Allison U, Sackville, New Brunswick. Contact: Wendy Burnett, D of Modern Lgs and Literatures, Mount Allison U, 49A York St, Sackville, NB E4L 1C7, Canada (wburnett@mta.ca).

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. (See "News from Regional Groups".)

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 annually, usually in June or early July. The 1999 meeting has been cancelled.

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: SCOLL, 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 1999 Conference (the 19th) will be held at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, U of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, June 11-12. Contact: Brent Galloway, D of Indian Languages, SIFC, 118 College West, U of Regina, Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2, CANADA (bgalloway@tansi.sifc.edu). (See "News from Regional Groups".)

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 N Mexico and the adjacent US. Most recent meeting, Nov. 1998, U of Sonora, Hermosillo.

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).

Tlaloacan. 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 ANPOLJ (the Brazilian MLA); circulates newsletter. Contact: Lucy Seki, R. Humberto Erbolato 22, 13089-130 Campinas SP, BRAZIL (lseki@turing.unicamp.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: 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 Dembic, 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 (http://www.iai.spk-berlin.de/).

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 (http://www.sil.org/).

**THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY
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OF THE AMERICAS**

SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 1999 are \$13 (US) or \$21 (Canadian). Checks should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to: SSILA, P.O. Box 555, Arcata, CA 95518. For further information, visit the SSILA Website at <http://trc2.ucdavis.edu/ssila/>.

