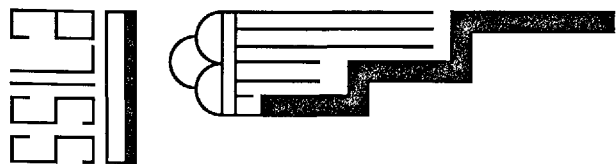


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THE SOCIETY FOR THE STUDY OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF THE AMERICAS



NEWSLETTER XVIII:2

July 1999

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SSILA BUSINESS

SSILA Summer Meeting (and "Chief Illiniwek")

The Society held its 1999 Summer Meeting on the campus of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Friday and Saturday, July 9-10, in conjunction with the 1999 Linguistic Institute. A welcoming reception was held on Friday evening, and the following papers were read during morning and afternoon sessions on Saturday:

- José Álvarez (Universidad del Zulia), "Split intransitivity in Kari'ña and other Cariban Languages"
Linda Cumberland (Indiana U), "Obstruent Alternation in Assiniboine: An Account in Optimality Theory"
Raimundo Medina (Universidad del Zulia), "Is Yukpa an Ergative or Accusative Language?"
Marianne Milligan (U of Wisconsin, Madison), "Menominee Vowel Harmony: A Feature Geometric Analysis"
Zsuzsa Nagy (Rutgers U), "On the Position of Reduplicants in Lushootseed"
Luis Oquendo (Universidad del Zulia/ U of New Mexico), "The Imperative in the Japerria Language"
Javier Ruedas (Tulane U), "Marubo Discourse Genres and Domains of Influence"

- Muriel Saville-Troike & Ellen Courtney (U of Arizona), "Learning to Build Complex Verbs: Evidence from Navajo and Quechua"
Patricia A. Shaw (U of British Columbia), "Reduplicative Non-Identity in Nisga'a"
M. Paul Shore (Arlington, Virginia), "A Proposed Method for Employing a Facet of Modern Consumer Culture to Foster Lay Awareness of Indigenous American Languages"
Sarah Thomason (U of Michigan), "Snap, Crackle, Pop, Plop, Twinkle in Montana Salish"
Frank R. Trechsel (Ball State U), "Possessor Ascension in Tzotzil"

At the conclusion of the afternoon session a Summer Business Meeting was held. The only topic on the agenda was discussion of the Society's position on the controversy surrounding the University of Illinois mascot, a caricatured figure of a Plains Indian known as "Chief Illiniwek." For several years, Indian groups have been calling for the removal of this offensive symbol, along with similarly offensive mascots, team names, and logos used by college and professional sports teams across the US. In the weeks leading up to the meeting the SSILA Executive Committee was contacted by representatives of several Native American organizations, as well as a number of individuals, asking us to cancel the meeting and boycott the University of Illinois until the issue was resolved. The Executive Committee, after lengthy deliberation, and after conferring with Brenda Farnell, an SSILA member on the Illinois faculty (and a leading opponent of "Chief Illiniwek") decided to proceed with the meeting, but to make an open discussion of the mascot a major component of the meeting. On Wednesday evening preceding the meeting approximately 30 Linguistic Institute faculty and students attending a showing of a film on "Chief Illiniwek", followed by a vigorous discussion. This discussion was continued at the business meeting on Friday. The following resolution was adopted unanimously:

We, the members of the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, urge the administration and trustees of the University of Illinois to replace their "Chief Illiniwek" symbol with one that does not promote inaccurate, anachronistic, and damaging stereotypes of Native American people, or indeed members of any minority group.

Vice-President/President-Elect Sarah G. Thomason, who chaired the meeting, added the following comments in her formal letter to the University of Illinois administration and trustees:

The "Chief Illiniwek" issue has already had a negative impact on this summer's Linguistic Institute, which is co-sponsored by the Linguistic Society of America and the University of Illinois. After learning about this issue, one student left the Institute immediately, and several others said that they would not have come to this university if they had known in advance about the university's "chief" symbol. This is just one indication that this issue is damaging the University of Illinois's reputation as a leading educational institution.

SSILA will not return to the University of Illinois campus as long as this symbol exists, and we will urge our professional organizations, beginning with the Linguistic Society of America and the American Anthropological Association, to join us in this resolve.

Given that the University of Illinois is an official state institution, we will also encourage our professional organizations not to schedule future conferences in the state of Illinois.

SSILA's resolution was made public at a press conference on July 13 and in a radio interview the next day. A group also met with the University Provost. In addition to Thomason, the spokespersons for SSILA included **Emmon Bach** (Past President of the LSA), **Katie Fraser** (Nuuchanulh First Nation), **Marianne Mithun**, and **Pat Shaw**.

### Second Call for Papers, SSILA Annual Meeting (Chicago, Jan. 6-9, 2000)

As announced in the April *Newsletter*, this winter's Annual Meeting of SSILA will be held jointly with the 74th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, in Chicago, Illinois, 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 must 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, although their scheduling will be integrated and all SSILA sessions 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 Palmer House Hilton (\$83 single/double; \$25/additional person) as well as the transportation discounts that have been negotiated by the LSA. Meeting registration and hotel reservation forms are enclosed with this issue of the *Newsletter*; these must be returned separately to the LSA and the hotel.

### Mary R. Haas Book Award: 2nd call for submissions

The *Mary R. Haas Award* is presented annually by SSILA to an unpublished manuscript from a younger scholar that makes a substantive contribution to the knowledge of American Indian languages. The selection committee (Sally McLendon, Keren Rice, Louanna Furbee, and Douglas Parks) is now accepting submissions for the 1999 award. Submissions should be monograph-length works reflecting substantial effort. Dissertations are preferred, but dictionaries or edited collections of texts are welcome. Scholars with or without academic affiliation are encouraged to submit their work, but holders of tenured faculty positions are not normally eligible. The committee does not specify when a work should have been completed, so any dissertation of reasonably recent vintage 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. Although the award carries no monetary stipend, SSILA will work with the author to arrange for publication of the winning manuscript, where possible in the University of Nebraska Press series, *Studies in the Anthropology of North American Indians*. The committee will only be able to consider manuscripts written in English.

Manuscripts should be mailed to: Keren Rice, SSILA Book Award, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Toronto, 130 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario M5S 3H1 CANADA

Inquiries should be addressed to Keren Rice at this address (tel: 416/978-1763; e-mail: rice@chass.utoronto.ca). Since the manuscripts will have to be photocopied for distribution to the committee, a loose copy is preferred. Submissions should reach Prof. Rice no later than **August 15, 1999**.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Harrington material

April 28, 1999

I have been doing quite a lot of work in the Charles F. Lummis papers, which can be found at the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles, in Special Collections at the University of Arizona, and in the Peabody Museum at Harvard. Lummis was a fair linguist and did a lot of work on Isleta (Southern Tiwa), which is my interest. In working through the materials at the University of Arizona, which are in 3 distinct sets, I came across a file of letters from J. P. Harrington to Lummis. (In the initial letter Harrington is in Santa Ana, teaching languages at a local high school.) These are handwritten and are largely appeals for funds from Lummis in order to undertake work on Chumash and some other languages in the Los Angeles area. One letter, however, does give a number of terms for local geographic features. There is also a letter from Lummis scolding Harrington for not getting on with the job of working with the last surviving ancient consultants he vividly described in his funds appeals. He is chastised for leaving the money in the bank and not responding to any of Lummis' correspondence asking him to initiate the work.

Could you bring this to the attention of those who are interested in these languages or in Harrington? Many thanks.

— Betsy Brandt

Dept. of Anthropology, Arizona State University  
(betsy.brandt@asu.edu)

### Problems Needed

June 10, 1999

I am currently putting together a workbook of exercises for a beginning morphology and syntax course. This will be a categorized and annotated collection of problems, with a "teacher's edition" that contains the solutions. There are still a few gaps in the table of contents, and I would like to request some help in filling them. Here is what is still needed:

- 1) A problem that requires students to identify an antipassive construction. This should not be in Inuit, Dyirbal or any Polynesian language.
- 2) A problem that demonstrates object incorporation. Any language but Chukchee or Panare.
- 3) A problem that illustrates an "inverse" system of the Algonquian type, but not an Algonquian language (!) if possible.
- 4) A problem that illustrates "heavy" vs. "lite" reflexives, but not Russian, Spanish or any related language. One that illustrates reflexive vs. middle constructions would also be nice.

Thanks for any and all help. So far there are about 80 problems in the manuscript. As an incentive to participate, I will promise a free pre-publication copy of the work to anyone whose contribution is adopted. I have lots of data and references on these issues, but am hoping to not have to reinvent the wheel if someone out there already has problems prepared.

— Tom Payne

Department of Linguistics, University of Oregon  
(tpayne@oregon.uoregon.edu)

## Yoeme dictionary

June 7, 1999

Recently, the Hippocrene edition of a *Yoeme-English/English-Yoeme Standard Dictionary* appeared, and was given notice in the *SSILA Newsletter* (April 1999, p.12). Unfortunately, this publication is marred by three factors: (1) the cover and spine have only the name of the junior author (myself), not the primary, Yoeme authors; (2) the copyright notice is only given in the junior author's name (despite the fact that on the contract it is mentioned that copyright is in all three names; and (3), the galley proofs that were submitted to the publisher in late November 1998 were not incorporated into the book. This latter problem is complicated by the fact that the typesetting program used by the publisher introduced typos by converting accented vowels into other sequences; in fact, the proof for the grammar section was not even seen by the authors.

None of the authors even saw a copy until told by others that there were copies in the local Borders in Tucson.

I have asked the Yaqui tribal attorney to write a letter to Hippocrene, asking that the books be withdrawn. It represents a long-time commitment on the part of all three authors, and is a bitter disappointment. While much of the book is accurate, a long errata sheet would have to be produced to make it completely reliable. In a reference work, this is deplorable -- but not the authors' fault.

In the meantime, I would like to ask all SSILA readers and members to not buy this book, and to advise others about its dubious nature.

— David L. Shaul  
Linguistics Department, University of Arizona  
(dave@celtharp.com)

## OBITUARIES

### J. Richard Reid (1915-1998)

J. Richard Reid, Professor Emeritus of Romance Languages and Linguistics at Clark University, and a member of SSILA since its inception, passed away on October 11, 1998, at his home in Amherst, Massachusetts. He was 83 and had been suffering from heart disease for several years.

Reid was a Romance philologist who in later years developed a secondary interest in Nahuatl and other American Indian languages. After graduating from Swarthmore College he studied comparative philology at Harvard, receiving his Ph.D. in 1943. He joined the faculty at Clark the following year, where he taught French, Spanish and linguistics.

A member of the Religious Society of Friends (Quakers) and a lifelong pacifist, Reid served on four international work groups with the American Friends Service Committee, three in Mexico and one in Cuba. After retirement he and his wife built a home in Amarga, Spain, where they spent their winters. A memorial service was held November 15 at the Worcester Pleasant Street Friends Meeting.

— VG

### Phillip Goode (1951-1999)

Phillip Goode, a San Carlos Apache language teacher, consultant, and expert, died of a massive stroke in Phoenix, Arizona, on April 27, 1999, at the age of 48.

Originally from the Seven-Mile Wash area in San Carlos, Arizona, Goode developed an early interest in Apache language, reading and writing through observing his father, Britton Goode (1911-1981), a historian and writer who was working with Faith Hill on translating the New Testament into the Western Apache language. Goode graduated from Alchesay High School and received an AA degree from Hartnell College (California) in Youth Services. He also attended the American Indian Language Development Institute and Arizona State University. He taught Apache language classes at various colleges and schools on and near the San Carlos Apache Reservation. At the time of his death, he was the Apache language instructor at the San Carlos High School. Goode was the author of several unpublished pedagogical works on Apache, including one text for elementary school students (in collaboration with Jeanette Cassa), and one text for undergraduate college students (in collaboration with Willem de Reuse). Goode was an extremely perceptive linguistic expert and consultant. As a teacher, he was caring, generous, and sensitive in sharing his knowledge. His extraordinary ability to volunteer little known and interesting grammatical constructions, his vast knowledge of older forms and sayings, and his wit and puns in Apache and in English will be missed.

The list of linguists and anthropologists Goode worked with, in some cases briefly, in other cases for years, includes Faith Hill, Curtis Bunney, Paul Platero, Elizabeth Brandt, David Samuels, Brian Potter, Pam Munro, Peter Ladefoged, and myself. Goode was also a Pentecostal minister. He leaves behind his wife Carol, four daughters, one son, two grandsons and two granddaughters.

— Willem J. de Reuse

## NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

### SSILA Members Moore and Zepeda Receive MacArthur Fellowships

The John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, in Chicago, has named 32 new recipients of MacArthur Fellowships, widely known by their unofficial name as "genius grants." Fellows receive full salary awards for 5 years in amounts determined by their age. We are proud to say that among this year's recipients of this highly prestigious honor are two members of SSILA:

• **Denny Moore** (Coordinator of the Linguistics Division, Museu Paraense Emilio Goeldi, Belém-Pará, Brazil). Moore, an anthropological linguist, is making important contributions to preserving the language and culture of endangered indigenous groups in Brazil. With strategies that engage both native speakers and the larger public, he leads the effort to document and preserve well over a hundred endangered languages in Brazil.

• **Ofelia Zepeda** (Professor of Linguistics, Univ. of Arizona). Zepeda is a linguist, poet, editor, and community leader devoted to maintaining and preserving Native American languages and to revitalizing tribal communities and cultures. Her singular work in advancing the field of Native language scholarship positions Zepeda as a unique force on behalf of the continued life of endangered languages.

Moore will receive \$365,000 over the next 5 years, Zepeda will receive \$320,000.

Our warmest congratulations to them both!

### News from the Endangered Language Fund

The Endangered Language Fund supported 10 projects in its second cycle of grants, 1998-99, selected from 70 submissions. Of the projects funded, 8 focused on American Indian languages:

**Ronald Geronimo**, "Illustration of a Tohono O'odham Text for Children"; **Nile R. Thompson**, "Twana Language Use in Songs"; **Suzanne Wash**, "[Documentation of] the Last Speakers of Northern Sierra Miwok"; **Timothy Thornes**, "Documentation of Burns Paiute"; **Darrell R. Kipp**, "Immersion Learning of Blackfoot"; **Monica Macaulay**, "Menominee Language and Linguistics"; **Eve Chuen Ng**, "The Structure of Passamaquoddy"; and **Mary Louise Defender Wilson**, "Broadcasting in Dakotah on KLND."

Applications for the 1999-2000 grant cycle were due in April and the announcement of grants will be made this month.

It has also been announced that **Karl Teeter** (1999 President of SSILA) has joined the ELF Board of Directors. Other members include **Douglas H. Whalen** (President), **Stephen R. Anderson**, **Rebecca Bending**, **C. J. Cheryh**, **Noam Chomsky**, **Melissa Fawcett**, **Durbin Feeling**, **Dennis Holt** (Secretary/Treasurer), **Peter Ladefoged**, and **Johanna Nichols**.

Further information about the Endangered Language Fund and its grant program, including descriptions of the projects funded to date, can be found at the ELF website (<http://www.ling.yale.edu/%7Eelf/>) or by contacting ELF at the Dept. of Linguistics, Yale University, P.O. Box 208236, New Haven, CT 06520-8236 (e-mail: [elf@haskins.yale.edu](mailto:elf@haskins.yale.edu)).

### Ken Hale Honored at WCCFL-18

At the 18th *West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics* (WCCFL-18), held at the University of Arizona in April, there was a panel honoring **Ken Hale** and his contributions to the study of Native American languages.

Presenting papers were: **Ted Fernald** (Swarthmore), **Ellavina Perkins** (Navajo Language Academy), & **Paul Platero** (Navajo Nation), "Navajo Conditional Interpretations"; **Jane Hill** (U of Arizona), "The Features LABIAL and ROUND in Tohono O'odham"; **Eloise Jelinek** (U of Arizona), "Datives and Argument Hierarchies"; **Lynn Nichols** (Harvard), "On the Nature of Switch Reference"; **Keren Rice** (U of Toronto), "Another Look at the Athapaskan *y-/b-* Pronouns"; **Leslie Saxon** (U of Victoria), "Head-Internal Relative Clauses in Dogrib"; **Carlota Smith** (U of Texas, Austin), "The Navajo Prolongative in Lexical Structure"; **Peggy Speas** (U of Massachusetts, Amherst), "Person and Point of View in Navajo Discourse Complements"; **MaryAnn Willie** (U of Arizona), "Individual and Stage Level Predication and the Navajo Classificatory

Verbs"; and **Ofelia Zepeda** (U of Arizona), "Reading Words: Efforts in American Indian Language Literacy Development."

Ken Hale provided closing remarks. The papers will appear in a special issue of the *Coyote Papers*, the University of Arizona Working Papers in Linguistics.

### Southwest Journal of Linguistics Invites Manuscripts

The *Southwest Journal of Linguistics* is renewing its call for manuscripts. The journal publishes papers, written in either Spanish or English, across a broad range of topics in linguistics, though essays and research papers dealing with the languages of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico are especially encouraged. The journal also publishes scholarly reviews of the literature, book reviews, and occasional commentary on topics of concern to the journal's readership. Each 240-page volume of the journal is published in two numbers, one in June and one in December.

The June 1999 issue of the journal, now in press, includes an essay on "public linguistics" written by Robert D. King; an article on the use of the ingressive airstream in women's speech in Tohono O'odham, written by Jane Hill and Ofelia Zepeda; a cognitive grammar analysis of two Korean motion verbs, written by Jeong-Hwa Le; an analysis of taboo words in southern California, written by Rong Chen; a treatment of epistemic and evidential modality, written by Ferdinand de Haan; and a sociolinguistic study of Spanish in El Paso, Texas, written by Joseph Weyers. The issue also includes seven book reviews.

For further information contact the editor, Jon G. Jonz (Department of Literature & Languages, Texas A&M-Commerce, Commerce, TX 75429 ([jon\\_jonz@tamu-commerce.edu](mailto:jon_jonz@tamu-commerce.edu)), or visit the journal's website (<http://www.tamu-commerce.edu/swjl>).

### International Congress of Americanists (Warsaw, July 2000)

The 2nd Circular of the 50th *International Congress of Americanists*, to be held in Warsaw, Poland, July 10-14, 2000, is now on the Internet at the ICA's recently opened website (<http://www.cesla.ci.uw.edu.pl/50ica/>). Versions in Spanish, English, and Portuguese are available. The following linguistic symposia are being organized. Anyone interested in participating in one of these symposia should contact the convenor.

ART-8: *Escrituras fonéticas precolombinas/Pre-Columbian Phonetic Writing*. Convenor: Galina Yershova, Centro de Estudios Mesoamericanos, Nikolskaya-15, 103012 Moscow, RUSSIA (tel/fax: 7095-4376926; e-mail: [billy96@online.ru](mailto:billy96@online.ru)). Co-convenors: Nikolai Grube, Univ. Bonn, GERMANY (e-mail: [ups402@ibm.rhrz.uni-bonn.de](mailto:ups402@ibm.rhrz.uni-bonn.de); fax: 49-228-734385); Jan Szeminski, Hebrew Univ. of Jerusalem, ISRAEL (e-mail: [msinqa@pluto.mscc.huji.ac.il](mailto:msinqa@pluto.mscc.huji.ac.il); fax: 9722-5322545)

ART-9: *Fondo autóctono y aportes europeos en las literaturas amerindias: aspectos metodológicos y filológicos/ Native Background and European Contributions to Amerindian Literatures: Methodological and Philological Aspects*. Convenor: Willem F. H. Adelaar, Hugo de Grootstraat 9, 2311 XJ Leiden, NETHERLANDS (fax: 3171-5272501; e-mail: [wadelaar@rullet.leidenuniv.nl](mailto:wadelaar@rullet.leidenuniv.nl)). Co-convenors: Jean-Philippe Husson, Université de Cergy-Pontoise, FRANCE (e-mail: [Husson\\_Jean-Philippe@pemail.enac.fr](mailto:Husson_Jean-Philippe@pemail.enac.fr); fax: 33-5-62174017); Lindsey Crickmay, University of Liverpool, UK (e-mail: [linds500@liv.ac.uk](mailto:linds500@liv.ac.uk); fax: 44-151-7943080).

ART-10: *Las lenguas indoamericanas y sus hablantes ante el nuevo milenio/Indoamerican Languages and their Speakers at the New Millennium*. Convenor: Ramon Arzávalo Marin, Inst. de Investigaciones Antropológicas UNAM, Ciudad Universitaria, Del. Coyoacan CP 04510 Mexico DF, MEXICO (fax: 515-6652959, 6229651; e-mail: arzapalo@servidor.unam.mx). Co-convenors: William Hanks, Northwestern University, USA (fax: 1847-8694876; e-mail: wfhanks@nwu.edu); Annette Veerman-Leichsenring, Leiden University, NETHERLANDS (fax: 3171-5277569; e-mail: leichsenring@pcmail.leidenuniv.nl)

ART-11: *Lenguas amazónicas y de las áreas adyacentes: aspectos descriptivos y comparativos/Languages in the Amazon and its Neighboring Areas: Descriptive and Comparative Aspects*. Convenor: Marília Facó Soares, Museu Nacional UFRJ, Depto. de Antropologia, Quinta da Boa Vista, Sao Cristovão 20940-040 Rio de Janeiro, RJ - BRAZIL (fax: 5521-2546695; e-mail: marilia@acd.ufrj.br). Co-convenors: José Alvarez, Univ. de Zulia, Maracaibo, VENEZUELA (fax: 5861-977168; e-mail: jalvar@luz.ve); Hein van der Voort, Univ. of Amsterdam, NETHERLANDS (e-mail: hein.van.der.voort@let.uva.nl; fax: 3120-5253052).

### Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Conferences: 1999 and 2000

Over the past six years the annual *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages* conference has provided a unique opportunity for people world-wide to come together to work on practical issues, problems, and solutions to the challenges facing all indigenous languages. Elders, other community leaders, front-line workers, researchers, administrators, educators, students, media specialists, and advocates come and meet fellow workers, and take part in plenary sessions, workshops, and presentations about many kinds of action to promote, preserve, and support indigenous languages. There are hands-on workshops, descriptions of educational projects of many kinds, demonstrations of materials that have been produced, and talks by experienced leaders in the field.

- The 6th *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages* conference was held June 3-5, 1999 at the Memorial Student Union on the University of Arizona campus, Tucson, Arizona, hosted by the American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI). The conference opened on the evening of June 3 with a reception followed by a plenary address, "The Goodness of Bilingual Education for Native American Students" by **Wayne Holm**, Director of the Diné Language Program, Navajo Nation. During the next two days the following presentations were given:

**Bernadette Adley-Santa Maria**, "Teaching White Mountain Apache"; **Melissa Axelrod & Jule Gómez de García**, "Fieldnotes from the Edge" [Athabaskan - Koyukon and Apache]; **Ann Alphonse**, "Dreams and Involvement: A Questionnaire [Black Lake First Nations]"; **Ruth Bennett**, "What Motivates Native Language Learners? Hupa Language"; **Louise Benally, Shirley Capitan & Julia Benally**, "Improving the Integration of Navajo Studies into the Curriculum: Fort Defiance Agency BIA/Grant Schools Collaboration Effort"; **Larry Berlin**, "Indigenous Language Education & Second Language Acquisition: Are They Compatible?"; **Heather Blair, Lynda Holland & Ann Alphonse**, "Dene Language Revitalization in Northern Canada: A Case Study of Black Lake, Saskatchewan"; **Barbara Burnaby**, "Community Language Surveys and Assessments of Candidates for Bilingual Jobs"; **Andrea K. Ceppi & Lois Yamauchi**, "The Voices of Hawaiian Immersion Educators: A Video Illustration"; **Jule Gómez de García**, "Language Skills

Curriculum Design" [Kickapoo]; **Nagnon Diarrassouba & Norbert Francis**, "Language Planning and Policy Development: Activities for Reversing Language Shift"; **Mary Joy Elijah**, "Oneida: Barriers to Language Acquisition"; **Francisco Erize**, "The Historical Maintenance (and Fragility) of Basque as an Indigenous Language and the Pressures of the Spanish-Speaking World (1863-1936)"; **Norbert Francis**, "Problems of Bilingual Assessment in the Teaching of Indigenous Languages"; and **Lynn Fredericks & Jessie Talaswaima**, "Starting from Scratch: Developing a Hopi Language Program."

**Anne Goodfellow**, "Revitalizing Indigenous Languages: Program Development" [Kwak'wala]; **Verónica Grondona**, "No Policy as a Negative Policy"; **Enrique Hamel**, "Indigenous Literacy Teaching in Public Primary Schools: Maintenance Education in Mexico"; **Leanne Hinton**, "Language Survival at Home"; **Tracy Hirata-Edds**, "Language & Culture: Implications and Applications for the Classroom"; **Rex Lee Jim, Danny Lopez & Ofelia Zepeda**, "Creative Writing in Indigenous Languages"; **Bill Johnston & Angela Cavender Wilson**, "Community-Based Immersion Programming: Dakota Language Preschool at Pesitazizi"; **Jeanette King**, "Maori Language for Adults - Immersion"; **Richard La Fortune**, "Successful Fund Raising for Native American Language Programs"; **Geneva Langworthy**, "Land Security and Language Maintenance in the Central American Garifuna Nation"; **Patrick Marlow**, "Denqenage' Career Ladder Program: The University of Alaska's Role in Language Revitalization"; **Joseph Martin**, "The Role of Songs in Reversing Language Shift: The Power of the Drum and Southern Plains Social Songs in a Southern Arizona Community"; **Barbara Meek**, "From the Mouths of Babes: Kaska Language Shift & Child Language Development"; **Paula Meyer, Josefina Meza & Carlos Pelayo**, "Kumeyaay: Rebuilding Community Back Home"; and **Elena Milkova**, "Ethnic Language Education Strategies: An Udihe (Siberia) Example."

**Frances Numkena & Sharon Selestewa**, "Salt River Elementary School Culture Program"; **Ruth Norton & Doris Pratt**, "Community Language Planning for the Revitalization of the Tribal Languages of First Nations of North America"; **Nicholas Ostler**, "New Technologies for Talking: Lifeline or Noose?"; **Gary Owens & Jeff Shepherd**, "Creating a Language Classroom Environment"; **Donna & Myron Paskemin**, "Considerations for Planning a Cree Language Program at the University level: Incorporating Cree Traditional Stories & Protocol into Research & Curriculum Development"; **Susan Penfield & Amelia Flores**, "Remembering Mohave"; **Manuwai Peters**, "Ku Lama Pio'Ole" (Indigenous Language Immersion); **Bill Poser**, "Native Language Curriculum for Adults: Experience with a University-level Carrier Curriculum"; **Jon Reyhner**, "Language Preservation Strategies: Historical Examples"; **Leslie Saxon, Rosa Mantla, Jim Martin, & John B. Zoe**, "Dogrib Canoes & Trails: Youths and Canoe Experiences"; **Tracy Williams, Gerald Hill & Akira Y. Yamamoto**, "Rebuilding an Oneida Speech Community in Wisconsin"; and **Ofelia Zepeda, Teresa Donahue & Rufina Chavez**, "The Tohono O'odham Dictionary Project & Proposed Language Centers."

Workshops, posters, and multimedia demonstrations included:

**Norbert Francis**, "Language Assessment" (workshop); **Kalina Kum, Kehau Llanos, Ka'oi Nu'uanu, Makana Garma & Kehau Smith**, "He Hawai'i Au: 'I am Hawai'i'"; **Irene Silentman, Laura Wallace & Wayne Holm**, "Navajo Immersion, Language Research" (workshop); **Ana Carla Bruno**, "The Waimiri Atroari Dictionary: A Community Project" (poster); **Jerry Carr**, "The Northern Tutchone Noun Dictionary Project" (poster); **Chris Cavender & Carrie Schommer**, "Dakota-English Dictionary Project: A Minnesota Collaborative Effort"; **Leonard Little Finger & Wilhelm Meya**, "Lakota Language Immersion and Computer Technology"; **Laura Moll & Mizuki Miyashita**, "Demonstration Tutorial for Accessing and Using an Online Dictionary for Tohono

O'odham"; **Onur Senarslan & Anna Oldfield**, "Computer Aided Language Instruction in Indigenous Languages"; **Philbert Watahomigie**, "Hualapai Cultural and Environmental Curriculum"; and **Angela Cavender Wilson**, "Dakota Eya! A Dakota Language CD-ROM Tutorial."

Further information, including the final schedule, is posted at the conference website (<http://w3.arizona.edu/~aisp/aisp/aildi/silcmain.html>).

• The 7th *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages* conference will be held May 11-14, 2000, at the Toronto Colony Hotel, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, hosted by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) of the University of Toronto.

The theme of the 2000 meeting will be "Language Across the Community", emphasizing the many ways in which all community members can become involved in indigenous language activities. As always, it is expected that school programs will play an important part, with discussions and demonstrations related to various roles that the indigenous language can play in the school, together with discussions of teacher education and professional development, and materials and activities development. Special issues of administration for schools in which an indigenous language plays a role will come up, and a section of the program will be devoted to immersion programs.

The registration fee will be \$125 Canadian (\$100 US) before March 31, 2000, and \$150 Canadian (\$125 US) after that date. Student rates are \$50 Canadian (\$40 US).

Presenters should submit a 250-word abstract, 25-word summary, and 50 word biographical sketch, together with registration. Deadline for submission of presentations is March 31, 2000.

Several presentation formats can be used: *Regular presentations*: 45 minute time blocks to present information about any issue related to the conference topic, with about 10 minutes for audience questions. *Workshops*: 90 minute time blocks to talk about some indigenous language related project with activities to involve the audience in learning about or how to do the project. *Roundtables*: 45 or 90 minute blocks for facilitators or panels to lead discussion with the audience on a relevant topic. *Poster Sessions*: 90 minute time blocks in which presenters can display visuals and/or materials about their project and conference participants can circulate and ask questions individually.

For further information contact: Barbara Burnaby, Modern Language Centre, OISE/UT, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6, CANADA (fax: 416/926-0469; e-mail: [silc@oise.utoronto.ca](mailto:silc@oise.utoronto.ca)). A conference website will be up in October at <http://www.oise.utoronto.ca/MLC/SILC>

## 2nd WAIL Conference at UC Santa Barbara

On the weekend of May 14-16 the linguistics department at the University of California, Santa Barbara, hosted the 2nd annual *Workshop on American Indigenous Languages* (WAIL), a forum for the discussion of theoretical and descriptive linguistic studies of American indigenous languages. Presentations included a Keynote Address by **Sara Trechter** and the following papers:

**Matthew Gordon**, "Intonational properties of Chickasaw"; **Eugene Buckley**, "On the naturalness of unnatural rules"; **Graham Horwood**, "Anti-faithfulness and Subtractive Morphology"; **Loretta O'Connor**, "Classificatory verbs of transfer in Lowland Chontal"; **James Copeland**, "Marking of Semantic Roles and Grammatical Relations in Tarahumara";

**Robert Cromack**, "Simple Forms and Multiple Functions in Cashinawa Narrative"; **William Weigel**, "Referential Tracking in Yokuts Languages"; **Anna Berge**, "Preliminary Studies of the Distribution of Aamma in West Greenlandic"; **Timothy Thornes**, "Demonstratives in Northern Paiute"; **Pilar Maritza Valenzuela**, "Transitivity, Case-Marking, and Switch-Reference in Shipibo-Konibo"; **Nancy Mattina**, "Toward a history of the inflectional future in Colville-Okanagan Salish"; and **Rosa Yañez Rosales**, "Language Replacement in a Nahuatl Speaking Community: Testimonies of the Speakers and Their Children."

**Fred Field**, "A quantitative look at borrowing patterns in Malinche Mexicano"; **John Nichols**, "Incorporative and Hyperbolic Variation in Severn Ojibwe"; **Randy Rightmire**, "Native vs. borrowed grammar: Relative clauses in Santa Maria Chimalapa Zoque"; **Jeff Rasch**, "The grammaticization and lexicalization of Yaitepec Chatino '7o'"; **Sergio Meira de Santa Cruz Oliveira**, "Nominalizations in Tiriyo"; **Ellen Courtney**, "Child Acquisition of the Quechua Affirmative Suffix"; **Connie Dickinson**, "Mirativity, Evidentiality and Semantic Verb Classes in Tsafiki (Colorado)"; **Rosemary G. Beam de Azcona**, "Ablaut in Coatlan-Loxicha Zapotec, a diachronic explanation"; **Darin Howe & Patricia Shaw**, "Prosodic Faithfulness: Vowel Syncope and Reduction as Output-Output Correspondence"; and **Suzanne Wash**, "Imitative Sound Symbolism in Miwok Languages"

For further information visit the WAIL website (<http://www.linguistics.ucsb.edu/wail/wail.html>).

## News from Europe

### Finland

• A second annual *Intensive course in Nahuatl* was sponsored by the Department of General Linguistics, University of Helsinki, on April 7-15, 1999. It was organized by **Jan-Ola Östman**, chairman of the Department, together with the Fulbright office in Helsinki, **Lily Díaz** of the Media Lab of the Helsinki University of Art and Design, and the Helind Rautavaara Museum. There was also support from the Renvall Institute of the University of Helsinki, and the Embassy of Mexico.

A series of lectures, seminars and workshops on the language and culture of the Aztecs, the course was a continuation of the first intensive course in Nahuatl given by **Frances Karttunen** in May 1998 [see *SSILA Newsletter* 17(3), October 1998, p.3]. In addition to Karttunen herself, the instructors included **Cleofas Ramírez Celestino** (a Nahuatl linguist and artist) and **José Antonio Flores Farfan** (Professor of Linguistics at CIESAS in Mexico City). Many of the participants from last year's intensive Nahuatl class returned, and there were a lot of new faces as well.

The course focused on the Nahuatl language for five intensive full-day or half-day sessions (April 7-9 and 12-13). On Tuesday, April 13, there was a workshop on "Language Contacts and Cultural Contacts in Mesoamerica" which featured presentations on "Effects of long-term Spanish-language contact on Nahuatl and Maya in the Mesoamerican language-and-culture area" (Karttunen); "Effects of Spanish-Nahuatl language contact in the Rio Balsas area in this century" (Flores Farfan); and "Traditional Rio Balsas *amate* art and its uses in indigenous language revitalization and socio-political expression" (Ramírez Celestino & Flores Farfan).

On Wednesday, April 14, there was a panel discussion on "Language and Art: A Mesoamerican Case Study" at the University of Art and Design, Media lab, focusing on the use of culture and new media in the revitalization of communities. Again, the panelists were Ramírez Celestino, Flores Farfan, and Karttunen. Finally, on Thursday, April 15, Frances Karttunen gave a presentation on "The Day of the Dead and Memorial Day in Mexico

and the United States" at the Renvall Institute's Program in North American Studies.

An exhibition of Cleofas Ramírez Celestino's *amate* paintings (a traditional medium of painting on bark paper) was on view at the Helind Rautavaara Ethnographic Museum in Espoo during the course.

A third course is being planned for September 2000. For further information contact Prof. Jan-Ola Östman, Dept. of General Linguistics, University of Helsinki, FINLAND (joostman@ling.helsinki.fi).

### Germany

• The establishment last year of a Linguistics Department at the *Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology* in Leipzig heralds the dawn of a new era in one of Europe's most famous centers of linguistic research during the 19th Century. (The University of Leipzig was academic home to many of the Junggrammatiker, including Brugmann, Osthoff, Paul, Schuchardt, and Delbrück; Wilhelm Wundt also spent most of his career there). Under the direction of **Bernard Comrie**, and with at least two other SSILA members on staff (**Martin Haspelmath** and **Orin Gensler**), the department will be oriented firmly in the direction of typological and historical studies, with a strong emphasis on new descriptive fieldwork on poorly-documented languages. Several two-year postdoctoral and predoctoral fellowships are being offered, and the first cycle will include at least two other SSILA members, **Pilar Valenzuela** (who works on Peruvian languages) and **Jeanette Sakel** (who works on Greenlandic and Moseteno). For further information on the MPI-Leipzig program contact Bernard Comrie, Inselstrasse 22, D-01403 Leipzig, GERMANY (e-mail: comrie@eva.mpg.de) or visit the MPI-Leipzig website (<http://www.eva.mpg.de>).

• Another Americanist linguist moving to Leipzig is **Elke Nowak**, who is joining the Institut für Linguistik at the *University of Leipzig*, where she will serve as the link between that institution and the Linguistics Department at the MPI. She has launched a research project on polysynthetic structures in North American languages — the morphology/syntax interface — funded by the German Research Council, and work will begin sometime later this year.

• SSILA member **Thomas Stolz** (University of Bremen) is taking over as the main editor of the journal *Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung* (*STUF*). Stolz is very interested in Mesoamerica and in language contact between Spanish and indigenous languages in the Americas.

### The Netherlands

• After last year's successful symposium on Bolivian languages at Leiden University, it was decided to take a bit broader scope this year and organize a general *Workshop on Amerindian Linguistics*. The preliminary program of the workshop, held June 7-8, included:

**Simon van de Kerke** (Leiden U), "Case in Andean languages"; **Astrid Alexander** (Leiden U), "The Cholon verbal system: an outline"; **Pieter Muysken** (Leiden U), "Uru & Chipaya"; **Hein van der Voort** (U of Amsterdam), "Switch reference and cross-reference in Kwaza"; **Annette Veerman** (Leiden U), "Co-reference and word order in the Popolocan languages"; **Alfredo Torero** (independent researcher), "Las lenguas del nororiente peruano"; **Willem Adelaar** (Leiden U), "The interpretation of V2 in Mayan"; **Leo Wetzels** (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), "Nambikwara"; **Stella Telles** (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam) "Algunos aspectos da fonología Latundi"; **Mily Crevels** (U of Amsterdam & Leiden U), "The Mamoré-Guaporé region as a transitional area"; **Peter van Baarle** (U of Amsterdam), "18th and 19th century sources of Arowak (Guyana & Surinam)"; **Carlo Verstijlen** (Leiden U), "Quantification in Heiltsuk"; **Odileiz Sousa** (Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam), "Accentuação em Ingarik (Karib)"; **Eithne Carlin** (Leiden U), "Trio (Carib)."

For further information contact: Mily Crevels, Dept. of Theoretical Linguistics, Univ. of Amsterdam, Spuistraat 210, NL-1012 VT Amsterdam, THE NETHERLANDS (tel: +31 20 5253818; fax: +31 20 5253021; e-mail: mily.crevels@hum.uva.nl).

### Russia

• **Andrej A. Kibrik** reports from Moscow that "the biggest piece of news here is that there was a Navajo visitor here in June, **Bernice Casaus** of Navajo Community College. She came on a travel grant from a US-Russia scholarly exchange program. Bernice is a Navajo linguist, writer, and poet. She came to do some work with me, and we had a number of hours of very good fieldwork. It looks like this may be the first case of a Native American consultant traveling to Russia in decades, or perhaps ever (including anthropology). Bernice gave two talks, including one at the American Studies department of the Institute for Ethnology and Anthropology. There were several dozen people in the audience, and much interest expressed."

## American Philosophical Society: Research Grants and Awards

### General Information on Grants

Grants are for research only. The Society makes no grants for study, travel to conferences, workshops or to consult with other scholars, for permanent equipment, or assistance with publication or translation. Eligibility: Applicants may be residents of the United States, American citizens on the staff of foreign institutions, or foreign nationals resident abroad, whose research can only be carried out in the United States. Grants are made to individuals; institutions are not eligible to apply. Specific requirements are given under the listings below.

All information, and forms, for all of the Society's programs can be downloaded from the APS website (<http://www.amphilsoc.org>). Click on "research grants" on the homepage. If forms cannot be downloaded from the website, they may be requested by mail from: Committee on Research, American Philosophical Society, 104 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106 Requests for forms should include (1) indication of eligibility for the program; (2) nature of the research (e.g. archival, laboratory, fieldwork, etc.); and (3) proposed use of the funds (travel, purchase of microfilm, etc.). Foreign nationals must state the objects of their research, available only in the United States. Questions concerning the eligibility of a project, or the use of funds are accepted at 215/440-3429, or via e-mail to <eroach@amphilsoc.org>.

### Information about Individual Grant Programs

*General Research grant program.*— Proposals may be in all areas of scholarly knowledge except those in which support by government or corporate enterprise is more appropriate. The program does not accept proposals in journalistic writing; for the preparation of textbooks, or teaching aids; or the work of creative and performing artists. Eligibility: Applicants are normally expected to have a doctorate, but applications are accepted from persons whose publications display equivalent scholarly achievement. Grants are rarely made to persons who have held the doctorate for less than one year, and never for pre-doctoral study or research. Maximum award: \$6000. Deadlines: March 1, October 1, December 1. Decisions are reached in the fourth month after a given deadline.

*Phillips Fund grants for Native North American Research* — For research in Native North American linguistics and ethnohistory, i.e., the continental United States and Canada. Not for work in archaeology, ethnography, psycholinguistics, or pedagogy. Ordinarily given for one year, for travel, tapes, and informants' fees; not for general maintenance or the purchase of permanent equipment. Eligibility: applicants may be graduate students,

for research on master's or doctorate dissertations; postdoctoral applicants are eligible. Maximum award: \$1500. Next deadline: March 1, 2000; notification in May 2000.

*Sabbatical Fellowship for the Humanities and Social Sciences* — Mid-career faculty of universities and 4-year colleges in the United States who have been granted a sabbatical/research year, but for whom financial support from the parent institution is available for only part of the year. Candidates must not have had a financially supported leave during the past 3 years. Award: \$40,000. Next deadline: November 1, 1999; notification in early spring.

#### *The Millennium Award*

The American Philosophical Society announces its first annual *Millennium Award* to be given out November, 2000 for the best monograph accepted by the Society for publication in its Transactions series. The award is \$5,000. Authors must have doctorates. Subjects include all areas of history (history of science and medicine included), archaeology, anthropology, linguistics, ethnohistory, classics, and paleontology. Deadline is December 1, 1999. Manuscripts should be no more than 250 pages, double-spaced and printed on one side and should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and abstract. All manuscripts are subject to review by the Committee on Publications, Alexander G. Bearn, Chairman. Inquiries should be sent by e-mail to <CaroleAPS@aol.com>. Send manuscripts to: Carole LeFavre-Rochester, Editor American Philosophical Society, 104 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

#### Upcoming Meetings

- A symposium on Mesoamerican epigraphy, archaeoastronomy, and archaeology, *America Antiqua III*, will be held on September 21-25 at the UFSIA University of Antwerp, Belgium. Sessions will focus on four areas: (1) Archaeoastronomy and the Maya correlation problem; (2) Teotihuacan, Tolteca, and their influences; (3) The location of Aztlan, Colhuacan, and Chicomoztoc; and (4) Comparing codex and monument writings. Featured will be a seminar by **Antoon Leon Vollemaere**, presenting results of his recent investigations in all these areas. For further information contact: Flemish Institute for American Cultures, De Noterstraat 21, B-2800 Mechelen, Belgium (e-mail: kg000407@glo.be; web: <http://titan.glo.be/~kg000407>).

## NOTES & COMMENT

### *The Siebert Sale*

Ives Goddard\*

Books and manuscripts from the superb collection of Americana left by Frank T. Siebert, Jr., M.D., at his death last year were auctioned at Sotheby's in New York on 21 May, 1999, bringing record prices. Included were many books dealing with the Native American languages of Canada and the Northeast, as well as publications and manuscripts relating to cartography, captivity narratives, and Indian treaties from before 1800. A second sale, planned for October 28, will offer items from the South and the West.

The bidding was dominated by William Reese, the pre-eminent dealer in Americana from New Haven, Connecticut, who bought more than half of the 545 or so lots, acting for himself and other dealers and for several institutional and private clients.

The top price for a linguistic item was \$150,000, fetched by a first edition of John Eliot's Massachusetts bible (1663). (The prices quoted are the hammer prices, net of the Sotheby's 15% "buyer's premium" and any dealer's commission, usually 10%.) A second edition (1685) was bought for the Mashantucket Pequot Museum in Ledyard, Connecticut, for \$80,000, and a noble fragment (186 1/4 of 204 leaves) of the revised Massachusetts translation of the Psalms and the Gospel of John by Experience Mayhew and John Nesnumun (1709) went to Harvard University for \$7,000. Two items with incidental linguistic content were William Wood's *New Englands Prospect* (2nd ed., 1635), which includes a five-page Massachusetts vocabulary (\$45,000); and Gabriel Thomas's promotional tract for Pennsylvania and West New Jersey (1698), which has some Pidgin Delaware words and sentences (\$35,000).

Other top prices were brought by Daniel Buttrick and David Brown's Cherokee spelling book (1819) (\$50,000), only the second known copy of this pre-Sequoia imprint; Grindal Rawson's Massachusetts translation of *A Confession of Faith* (1699) (\$32,500); a first edition of Roger Williams's Narragansett vocabulary and phrase book, *A Key into the Language of America* (1643) (\$28,000; promptly listed for \$45,000 by the dealer who purchased it); Daniel Claus's Mohawk primer (1781) (\$47,500); and the Mohawk Anglican prayerbook of 1780 (\$23,000). The second edition of the Mohawk primer (1786) brought \$8,000.

Many items of linguistic interest were bought for the Beinecke Library of Yale University. These included Peter Paul Wzôkhilain's Western Abenaki primer and Roman Catholic catechism, *Kagakimzouiasis Ueji Wôbanakiak*, (1832) (\$1,500); the Ojibwa translations of the gospels of Matthew and John by Peter and John Jones (1829, 1831) (\$1,300 the lot); James Evans's Eastern Ojibwa *Speller and Interpreter* (1st ed., 1837; wrongly listed as 2nd ed.) (\$4,750), perhaps the first Algonquian publication to indicate vowel length with double letters; a lot of four Roman Catholic religious works in Montagnais (1847-1867) (\$900); a lot of three scriptural selections and a hymnbook in Cherokee (1830s) (\$15,000); Frederic Baraga's Southwestern Ojibwa prayer book, *Otchipwe Anamie-Masinahigan* (1st ed., 1837) (\$4,500); Eleazer Williams's Mohawk tract *Good News to the Iroquois Nation* (1813) (\$500); Solomon Davis's Oneida catechism (c. 1830) (\$700); Thompson Harris and James Young's Seneca hymns (1823) (\$1,800); Jabez Hyde's Seneca Grammar (1827) (\$3,250); Harris's Seneca translation of the gospel of Luke (1829) (\$200); and a complete run, all 19 numbers, of Asher Wright's Seneca newspaper *The Mental Elevator* (1841-1850) (\$4,250). A second copy of the Wzôkhilain was in a lot with Joseph Laurent's grammar and phrase book (1884) and Charles Gill's notes on old Abenaki manuscripts (1886) that went to a dealer for \$1,100; this copy was later purchased by the Smithsonian Institution Libraries.

Two early Ottawa primers were obtained for the Free Library of Philadelphia to add to its extensive collection of books for children in American Indian languages: Auguste Dejean, *Anichinabek Amisnahikaniwa* (1830) (\$3,500), and Leonard Slater, *The Ot-*

\* NHB Rm 85, MRC 100, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560



towa *Spelling Book* (1833; not in J.C. Pilling, *Bibliography of the Algonquian Languages*) (\$4,500). Siebert believed his copy of Slater's book, which had been found in the wall of a demolished house in Vermont, was the only one in existence, but research done after the sale catalogue appeared has revealed that there is also a copy in the Boston Public Library.

The Smithsonian Institution Libraries also obtained G. A. Belcourt's grammar of Saulteaux (1839) (\$3,750); David Zeisberger's Northern Unami primer, *Essay of a Delaware-Indian and English Spelling-Book* (1776) (\$7,000), and the second, heavily revised edition, *Delaware Indian and English Spelling Book* (1806) (\$1,700); *A Short Vocabulary in the Language of the Seneca Nation* (1818) (\$2,750); and other items. The National Anthropological Archives bought four manuscripts, none of them linguistic, and a captivity narrative.

Other Southwestern Ojibwa works by Baraga also fetched strong prices: a later edition of the prayer book, *Katolik Anamie-Masini-gan* (1846) (\$1,700; described as Ottawa, following Pilling, but with Eastern Southwestern Ojibwa <mandan> 'this' on the title page); the bible lessons, *Katolik Gagikwe-Masinaigan* (1st ed., 1846; wrongly described by Pilling as sermons), with an ownership inscription in Ottawa by a resident of Lacroix, Michigan (\$2,750); the devotional texts, *Katolik Enamiad O Nanagatawendamowinan* (1850) (one copy, \$1,000; a second copy \$650, bought for the National Library of Canada); the first edition of the grammar (1850) (\$1,400), and of the dictionary (1853) (\$3,750); the joint issue of the three parts of the second edition of the grammar and dictionary, in the original green wrappers (1882) (\$1,300). Baraga's Ottawa life of Jesus, *Jesus Obimadisiwin Ajonda Aking* (1837), went for \$4,250.

Other Ojibwa items were: John Summerfield's *Sketch of Grammar* (1834) (\$1,700); Thomas Gallaudet's reader (1835) (\$1,800); Peter Jones's Genesis (1835) and bible stories (1835) (\$3,000 the lot); Belcourt's Saulteaux prayer book (1837) (\$1,100); Edwin James's New Testament (1833) (\$800); and Chrysostom Verwyst's prayer book (1880) (\$800).

The Montagnais prayer book published by Jean-Baptiste de La Brosse (1767) fell for \$4,250. Cree books included Joseph Howse's Woods Cree grammar (1844) (\$700) and William Mason's Plains Cree bible translation (1861-1862) (\$600). Two copies of Johannes Campanius's translation of the Lutheran catechism into Pidgin Delaware, with vocabularies of this language and of Susquehannock (1696), went for \$2,750 each. A second copy of Zeisberger's Northern Unami primer (1776) fetched \$8,000, and two copies of his translation of the Harmony of the Gospels (1821) went for \$250 and \$700. The Gilcrease Museum in Tulsa acquired the offprint of Peter Stephen Duponceau's translation of Zeisberger's Northern Unami grammar (1827) (\$1,800), and an undated Northern Unami *Litanies at Baptism* (not in Pilling) (\$500). Two copies of Jonathan Edwards Jr.'s *Observations* on Mahican (1788) fetched \$1,700 and \$2,250.

Other items sold included: Elias Boudinot and Samuel Worcester's Cherokee hymnbook (1829) (\$18,000); nine issues of the *Cherokee Phoenix* newspaper (1830-1834) (\$8,500); Worcester and Boudinot's Cherokee translation of the Acts of the Apostles (1833)

(\$8,500); a fragment (34 of 83 leaves) of *Sampwutteahae Quinnup-pekompauaenin* (1689), Eliot and Rawson's Massachusetts translation of Thomas Shepard's *The Sincere Convert* (\$1,500); a noble fragment (71 of 83 leaves) of *The Indian Primer* (1720), in Massachusetts and English (\$6,000); Horatio Hale's vocabulary of Penobscot Eastern Abenaki, including some Maliseet and Micmac (1834) (\$2,500); Asher Wright's Seneca reader (1836) (\$2,500) and spelling book (1842) (\$1,600); and Tertius Hibben's vocabulary of Tsimshian, Haida, and Chinook Jargon (1862) (\$3,000).

There were many mixed lots, mostly of missionary publications: three Blackfoot items that went for \$2,750; six Ojibwa and Ottawa items (\$2,500 the lot); four Cree lots that included two copies each of E.A. Watkins's dictionary (1865), John Horden's grammar (1881), and Albert Lacombe's grammar (1874), as well as several James and Jean Hunter items (totaling \$4,100); one lot of seven Munsee works (\$2,500); a lot of eight Micmac volumes (\$1,000); four Mohawk lots (totaling \$5,700); four works by Jean-André Cuoq (\$2,250); five Montagnais items (\$700); Eugene Vetromile's temperance broadside (ca. 1856), with a signed temperance pledge, and his Eastern Abenaki and Micmac bible stories (1858), purchased for the American Philosophical Society (\$3,000); a lot with two copies of Wzôkhilain's Western Abenaki primer, *Wôbanaki Kimzowi Awighigan* (1830), and Abraham Luckenbach's Old Testament stories in Northern Unami (1838) (\$2,500); offprints of Abiel Holmes's treatise on Mahican, *A Memoir of the Moheagan Indians* (1804), and Josiah Cotton's Massachusetts vocabulary (1829) (\$600); five Tuscarora, Mohawk, Cree, and Seneca items (\$2,250); three Mohawk gospels (\$1,100); and a lot with Greenlandic translations of Genesis, The Psalms, and Isaiah (1822, 1824, 1825), and Otho Fabricius's Greenlandic dictionary (1804) (\$800). From these lots Yale acquired *Congregatio Beatissimae V.M. / Ejiwebak Iwe O Wijindiwin Aw Ga Bini Ojigit Mari* (1858; not in Pilling), a book of rules, prayers, and hymns for a Catholic sodality, ostensibly printed at the time of its founding at Wikwemikong on Manitoulin Island but apparently in a dialect from further west; Charles Halfmoon's *Muncey and English Hymns* (1st ed., 1842); a Munsee catechism titled *A Series of Catechisms* (1852); and a Nipissing prayer book attributed to Jean-Claude Mathevet, *Nihima* [sic] *Ayamie-Mazinahigan* (1830).

Meanwhile, the last of a dozen or so boxes of Siebert's papers arrived at the American Philosophical Society Library in Philadelphia in June. The Librarian, Robert S. Cox, reports that rehousing and preliminary cataloguing has begun. Some items from Siebert's reference library that were not in the sale have also gone to the APS, and some were acquired by the George S. MacManus Company of Philadelphia. His collection of ethnographic and archaeological items is on loan to the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania.

#### CORRECTION

In the *Notes & Comment* column in the April issue ("Guidelines for Editing Manuscripts", by Ives Goddard) the fourth sentence of the first paragraph was garbled by a typographical error. The sentence should have read: "E.g. [aṭ. .] indicates that there are traces consistent with *a* and *r* (but which are not certainly these letters), plus traces of two more letters." — Our apologies!

## THE PLACENAME DEPARTMENT

### *Two Numic (?) Placenames*

William Bright

In this issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*, I'm concerned with two placenames which have been derived from Numic languages of the Uto-Aztecan language family, on opposite sides of the Great Basin. In each case, proposed etymologies have been published, but they may need to be revised in the light of new information.

**INYO, California.** — This placename was first applied to a mountain range near the Nevada border, east of the Owens Valley. Later it was given to Inyo County, in which the range is located. A leading etymology for the name was published by W. A. Chalfant in his local history *The Story of Inyo* (Chicago, 1922), citing pioneer records. According to that account, the Inyo Mountains were so named in 1860 by miners, using a term provided by Chief George, a local Indian leader who said the term meant 'dwelling place of a great spirit'. This origin was taken up in E. G. Gudde's *California Place Names* (Berkeley, 2nd edn., 1962; 3rd edn., 1969; 4th edn., ed. by W. Bright, 1998). However, the Berkeley scholar Madison Beeler noted that fieldwork on the three Numic languages of the Inyo area — Northern Paiute, Mono, and Panamint — had revealed no plausible origin for the word, and he suggested an alternative hypothesis: a derivation from Spanish *indio* 'Indian' (*Names* 20:56-59, 1972; 26:208, 1978).

However, it turns out that there are an Inyo Creek and Inyo Mountain in Lemhi County, Idaho, recorded by Lalia Boone, *Idaho Place Names* (Moscow, ID, 1988) with this comment: "The name reputedly means 'dwelling place of the great spirit' or 'something scary' in the Shoshoni language." Boone seems to have borrowed Gudde's wording, and it is possible that the Idaho *Inyo* is a transfer name from California. However, Shoshoni is also a Numic language, and it's possible that the Idaho name was bestowed independently.

In fact, with the help of John McLaughlin, it's been possible to identify forms resembling *Inyo* in several Numic languages, with meanings similar to 'dangerous, frightening'; e.g., Western Mono *ini*? 'anything dangerous or harmful; white man'; Northern Paiute (Idaho) *ini* 'scary'; Panamint *innī* 'danger' (with the continuative suffix, *innī-yun* 'it's dangerous'), Duck Valley Shoshoni *ini* 'scary' (*ini-yu* 'it's scary'), Gosiute Shoshoni *ini*, *innī* 'exclamation of fright'. Of these forms, Panamint *innī-yun* 'it's dangerous' seems, linguistically and geographically, most likely to have been the origin of *Inyo*. The Idaho placename may have been taken from a dialect of Shoshoni spoken in Lemhi County, or it may have been transferred from California.

A basic principle of placename etymology, as of historical linguistics in general, is that similarity in sound between two forms is not enough to establish a historical relationship; in addition, we need a connection in meaning of association. Thus Gudde criticized the "dictionary etymologists" who derived *Putah Creek* in central California from Spanish *puta* 'whore', in spite of the absence of any historical association with prostitutes; in fact, the Lake Miwok name was *puṭa wuwwe* 'grassy creek', as shown by Catherine

Callaghan. In the case of *Inyo*, we again see that the resemblance to Spanish *indio*, unsupported by other linguistic or historical considerations, provides a much less plausible etymology than Chief George's explanation of 1860, 'dwelling place of a great spirit'.

**PONCHA, Colorado.** — This term occurs in the names of Poncha Mountain, Poncha Pass, and Poncha Springs, all in Chaffee County, and has been claimed to represent an Indian word for 'tobacco'. However, the local Indian language is Ute — again Numic and Uto-Aztecan — in which the word for 'tobacco' is *koḷāpi*. (Ute forms here are adapted from T. Givón, *Ute Dictionary*, Ignacio, CO, 1979.) My own discussions with speakers of Ute have shed no light on the possible origin of *Poncha*. However, Ed Quillen, a writer for the *Denver Post*, reported in his column of July 11, 1995, that a Ute consultant had suggested another possibility: that the original term was "poo-paca", meaning 'footpath', from "poo" meaning 'road, path' and "paca" meaning 'foot' or 'shoe'.

Unfortunately, this etymology raises new problems. The Ute word for 'path' is in fact *poo* — pronounced [pö:], since Ute /o/ is [ö] when not next to a velar consonant. The Ute for 'foot' is *pác(a)*, with voiceless final *a* now often dropped; and this word does not mean 'foot', which is *náp(a)*. However, in Ute compound nouns, the modifier precedes the head, just as in English; so a hypothetical combination *poo-paca* would not mean 'footpath', or even 'shoepath', but rather 'path-shoe' (perhaps a plausible term for 'hiking boot'!)

Quillen's etymology for *Poncha*, then, seems flawed in the same way as Beeler's for *Inyo*; it is based on a certain similarity in sound, but supporting evidence is lacking. Some writers have proposed a Spanish etymology for *Poncha* — such as *poncho*, the name of a garment, which we have borrowed into English (and which Spanish borrowed from Araucano, in South America); or *Pancho*, the nickname for *Francisco*; or *panza* 'paunch'. But again, supporting evidence is lacking. For the time being, the etymology of *Poncha* remains a mystery.

Solutions? Suggestions? Questions about other possible Indian placenames? Contact <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. Special thanks this time to Lyle Campbell, David Costa, Ives Goddard, Wayne Leman, and Pilar Valenzuela.]

### The Siebert Sale

This spring's sale of a part of the late **Frank T. Siebert's** magnificent (and extraordinarily valuable) collection of rare books on North American Indian languages [see Ives Goddard in "Notes & Comment" above] was also a media event. Siebert and his

collection was the subject of a feature story, by Rita Reif, in the Arts section of the Sunday *New York Times* on May 16. (It was reprinted in a number of other places; one reader sent us a copy from the *Tulsa Times*.) The headline, "A Man Who Traded Everything for an Indian Trove", reflects the comments of *Edmund Carpenter*, who had known Siebert since the 1930s. As he told Reif, "Frank Siebert's story bears every mark of the fanatic collector. To buy books, he sacrificed everything." He certainly sacrificed his family, from whom he was estranged for many years, reconciling with his two daughters, Stephanie Finger and Kathleen Davis, only late in life. "My sister and I [were] proud to have a father who was so unusual," Finger said. They were also fortunate to inherit a collection that Sotheby's estimates will fetch in the neighborhood of \$7 million dollars at auction. As Carpenter put it, "He put his money where his heart was and was a true scholar."

The Siebert sale was also covered during *C-SPAN 2's* weekend "Book-TV" programming, in two segments — on Friday, May 21, immediately following the auction, and again on Sunday, June 13. In the May 21 segment (about 1 hour) Selby Kiffer, Senior Vice President of Sotheby's, talked about the significance of specific books in the sale, and the auction of the books was shown. Book dealers and collectors who bought books at the auctions were also interviewed about their purchases (these included Karen Hatcher from the Mashantucket Pequot Nation, Bonita Perry from the Smithsonian, Gary Milan, and Lin Respass). In the June 13 segment (about 2 hours) the same coverage is continued, and includes interviews with several other collectors (Helen Kahn, Marcus McCorison, William Reese, Ted Steinbach, and Michael Zinman). Videotapes of both segments can be purchased from *C-SPAN's* On-Line Store for \$29.95 (<http://www.c-spanstore.com/c-spanstore>).

### Redskins and the Past Tense

*USA Today* ran a long article in its May 12, 1999 issue (Sports section, page 1) on *Suzan Shown Harjo's* lawsuit to overturn the federal trademark protection of the Washington Redskins' name and logo. Arguing that the name is pejorative, and hence not legally subject to copyright, Harjo's suit has so far enjoyed considerable success in the courts. Last month a three-judge panel of the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office ordered the cancellation of seven registered Redskins marks, accepting expert testimony (from linguists, among others) that the term "might be disparaging." The ruling has been appealed, and the Redskins are, not surprisingly, bringing formidable legal resources to bear. Considerable social pressure is also being applied to Harjo and her co-litigants (six other Native Americans have joined her suit) from a wide spectrum of people in the Washington, DC, area, for whom the Redskins are all but totemic.

Which brings us to Indian languages, in a roundabout way. "People always ask me why I don't just let this go", Harjo is quoted in the article. "'It's all in the past,' they say. I tell them there is no past tense in the Cheyenne language. The past is not gone. As I stand here before you, all of my ancestors stand with me. And that's how it is when I go to court." — Wonderful words, but alas, not a very authoritative statement of Cheyenne grammar. Cheyenne indeed has a past tense. It is, Wayne Leman tells us, marked by /h/

immediately following the pronominal prefix in verbs, and all Cheyenne speakers use this morpheme. (Curious readers can check this out, and learn a good deal more about Cheyenne, at Wayne's splendid Cheyenne Language website at <http://www.mcn.net/~wleman/cheyenne.htm>). Harjo seems to have fallen prey to the Eskimo Words for Snow Syndrome. The absence of a past tense (or all tenses) in an Indian language (or all Indian languages), like the proverbially limitless Eskimo snow lexicon, or Chief Seattle's ringing phrases ("how can one sell the air?"), is another spurious factoid constructed by popular culture and magnified by the media.

### Wari' on ATC

In its edition of June 11, 1999, National Public Radio's evening news/features program "All Things Considered" included a 15-minute segment on endangered languages. Reporter Dean Osher interviewed Alaskan linguist and former SSILA President *Michael Krauss*, noted UCLA phonetician *Peter Ladefoged*, and *Lise Dobrin*, a graduate student at the University of Chicago. To his credit, Osher managed to get a meaningful debate going among the three over what the role of linguists should be in the face of the rapid die-off of the world's linguistic diversity. Should the preservation of local languages be a "struggle at all costs" that linguists should help wage, or is it a social question that is not for outsiders to decide? Krauss argued for intervention, and Ladefoged for a hands-off attitude (coupled with a vigorous campaign of scientific documentation; he appreciatively demonstrated a Wari' voiceless dental plosive with labial trill release [l'] to illustrate the kind of information still to be retrieved from out-of-the-way languages). Dobrin, who is doing field work on Arapesh in Papua-New Guinea, took a pragmatic middle ground, suggesting that linguists might help devise institutional settings — "hospices for dying languages" — in which at least some aspects of moribund local languages could be preserved for at least a few more generations.

### Recreational Reading

For recreational reading this summer our New Zealand correspondent, *Lyle Campbell*, (semi-) recommends *The Linguist*, by Mark Urban (1998, published in England but available worldwide from Amazon.co.uk). "It's not great," Lyle admits, "and probably slightly below average. The 'linguists' are spies who know French, and a lot of the plot is a love story cum non-action spy story." It involves a codebreaker who has solved how to tap fiber optic cables undetected. With American funding, he plans to tunnel under the streets of Paris to tap into the President of France's communication system.

Your Editor can give a more enthusiastic thumbs-up to the latest of *Tony Hillerman's* police procedurals, *The First Eagle* (Harper-Collins, 1998). Although references to Diné language are minimal in this latest installment of the adventures of Officer (now Acting Lieutenant) Jim Chee and Lieutenant (now retired) Joe Leaphorn of the Navajo Tribal Police, the landscape and social ambiance of the Navajo Nation are captured as accurately as ever. The ostensible villain of the piece is an arrogant medical researcher, but the real mischief makers are a virus that has evolved immunity to antibiotics and the technological hubris that let this happen.

## Quechua Thrives (But Won't Pay the Rent)

An AP story on Quechua was widely circulated in mid-May (we were referred to a posting at the CNN website on May 17). Under the headline, "Peru's Main Native Language Still Widely Heard", it gives a fairly accurate portrayal of Quechua's sociolinguistic status in the Andes. Contrasting Quechua with "Amazon Indian languages in danger of extinction," the article reports it to be spoken by a third of Peru's 23 million people and by another 5 million in neighboring Ecuador and Bolivia. Quechua "filters through the shouts of peddlers at street markets. It drifts out of shacks in poor barrios in the melancholy tones of the traditional 'huayno' music of the highlands....Outside the major market towns in the central and southern Andes, Quechua is often the only language heard." But the reporter (not named in the copies of the story we have seen) is alert to the growing pressure to switch to Spanish as Peru modernizes. "It is of little use," says a street peddler who migrated to Lima 15 years ago speaking only Quechua but now is fluent in Spanish. "Quechua won't earn you any money."

## NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

### Athabaskan

• Below are the papers scheduled for presentation at the 1999 *Athabaskan Language Conference* at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, Friday through Sunday, May 21-23:

**Ted Fernald & Ellavina Perkins**, "Tracking Discourse Referents and Studying Navajo"; **Celina Kahn**, "Translating the Baha'i Religion into the Navajo Language: The Illuminating Complexity of Expression"; **Carmelita Topaha**, "Archaeological Record and Jargon: Using Navajo Storytelling to Simplify Mumbo-Jumbo"; **Jay Williams**, "The Use of Metaphor and of Metonymy in Navajo Place Names"; **Jordan Lachler**, "Regular and Sub-regular Verb Stems in Navajo"; **Sharon Hargus**, "Root Relationships in Witsuwit'en Verb Stem Variation"; **Jeff Leer**, "Recent Advances in Athabaskan-Eyak-Tlingit Reconstruction"; **Bill Poser**, "Carrier Monosyllabic Noun Stems"; **Chad Thompson**, "Fallacies of Language Maintenance from A to A: The Amish and Athabaskan Cases"; **Patience Pederson & Sharon Hargus**, "Witsuwit'en Language Revitalization Plan in Moricetown, B.C."; **Lynda Holland**, "Dene Language Methods: Elements of a Teacher Training Program"; **MaryAnn Willie**, "Individual and Stage Level Predication and the Diné Classificatory Verbs"; **Ferdinand de Haan**, "Evidentiality as an Areal Feature: Evidence from Athabaskan"; **Sally Rice**, "Esoterogeny and the Chipewyan Lexicon"; **Charlotte Schaengold**, "'Bilingual Navajo': A Bilingual Mixed Language"; **Mary Ann Goodluck, Peter Thomas, & Louise Lockard**, "*Dibe ina At'e* Sheep is Life: Mathematics in the Navajo/English Dual Language Classroom"; **Ben Muneta**, "A Proposed Linguistic Relationship Found Between the Northern Mayan and Southern Athabaskan Indian Languages"; **George Ann Gregory**, "Characteristics of Writing by Young Dine from the Third Grade"; **Margaret Field**, "Multimedia Navajo Language Materials for Preschoolers"; **Siri Tuttle**, "Preliminary Findings on Intonation in San Carlos Apache"; **Willem de Reuse**, "Tone and the Western Apache Verb Stem"; **Ian Maddieson & Caroline Smith**, "Stop Contrasts in Tlingit"; **Tanya Bob & Suzanne Gessner**, "A Comparison of Continuant Voicing in Two Northern Athabaskan Languages"; **Paul Platero, Ellavina Perkins & Ted Fernald**, "Pedagogical and Theoretical Language Work in the Navajo Nation"; and

staff of the Albuquerque Public Schools, "Reversing Navajo Language Shift within an Urban Setting; Voices of Navajos Relearning Navajo in Urban Albuquerque."

Also scheduled were panels and presentations on Navajo in the Classroom, The Jicarilla Apache Language Revitalization Project, and The Navajo Language Academy. A banquet is planned, and **Fibbie Tatti** (Language Curriculum Specialist, Yellowknife, NWT) is the invited keynote speaker.

Abstracts for (most of) the presentations are available on the conference website at: <http://s-leodm.unm.edu/~athconf/schedule.html>

### Uto-Aztecan

• *The Friends of Uto-Aztecan* met in Taxco, Guerrero, Mexico, on June 17-18. Karen Dakin ([dakin@servidor.unam.mx](mailto:dakin@servidor.unam.mx)) sent us the following preliminary schedule:

PROGRAMA PRELIMINAR, TALLER DE LOS AMIGOS DE LAS LENGUAS YUTOAZTECAS  
(UNAM, ex-hacienda "El Chorrillo", Taxco, Guerrero)

#### 17 de junio

Mesa 1: ESTUDIOS GRAMATICALES. **Rolando Felix Armendariz**, "El objeto en yaqui"; **Zarina Estrada**, "Morfología verbal en nevome"; **José Luis Iturriz**, "Incorporación e interrupción de palabras en huichol"; **Paula Gómez**, "Las extensiones semánticas en morfemas espaciales: el caso del prefijo ku- de huichol"; **Verónica Vázquez**, "Funcionamiento de los clíticos de sujeto de oración simple y oración subordinada en cora"; **Carmen Herrera**, "El caso de los antropónimos del nahuatl: cita, identificación predicaciones"; **Valentín Peralta Ramirez**, "Transitivización en nahuatl? Causación o beneficio en los predicados nominales."

Mesa 2: CUESTIONES HISTÓRICAS Y TIPOLOGICAS. **Brian Stubbs**, "Foul vowels in Uto-Aztecan"; **Jane Hill**, "El Agua en el Mundo Anciano Yuto-Azteca"; **Karen Dakin**, "La nomenclatura de fauna en el yutoazteca: Algunas estrategias."

PRESENTACIONES DE VIDEO Y LIBROS (Hotel MonteTaxco): "El Tlacuache" (Video); **José Antonio Flores Farfan**, "Hablando mexicano de Jane Hill y Ken Hill"; **Jane Hill**, "Cuatreros somos, toidioma hablamos de Jose Antonio Flores Farfan"; **Ignacio Guzman Betancourt**, "Traducciones de obras de Carl Sauer"; **José Luis Moctezuma**, "Estudios en homenaje a Wick Miller: FUAC 97"; **Karen Dakin**, "*Hopi Dictionary* de Kenneth Hill et al."

#### 18 de junio

Mesa 3: ETNOLINGÜÍSTICA Y SOCOLINGÜÍSTICA. **Ken Hill**, "Hopi babytalk"; **Thomas Willett**, "Vocabulario Tepehuano" (versión preliminar); **José Luis Moctezuma Zamarron**, "Marcadores lingüísticos que estigmatizan a yaquis y mayos"; **Silvia Leal Carretero**, "Metáforas de la vida en la cultura huichola"; **Javier Galicia Silva**, "Insultos metafóricos en el nahuatl: comparación semántica entre el Siglo XVI y los contemporáneos"; **Mario Castillo**, "El nahuatl de Cuetzalan: Reflexiones sobre su identidad dialectal"; **Esteban Godínez Flores**, "Etnografía sobre el desplazamiento lingüístico del nahuatl-chontal de Chilacachapa, Guerrero"; **José Antonio Flores Farfan**, "Los efectos del contacto nahua-español en las Balsas"

Mesa 4: FUENTES Y FILOLOGIA. **Jane Rosenthal**, "Progress report on publication of Opata materials project"; **Roberto Escalante**, "Manuscrito Opata"; **Ignacio Guzman Betancourt**, "El problema de la toponimia nahuatl de Sinaloa"; **Rosa H. Yañez Rosales**, "El nahuatl de Nueva Galicia en documentos judiciales del siglo XVII"; **Pilar Maynez**, "El trabajo doctrinal y lingüístico de fray Bernardino de Sahagún en el Nuevo Mundo."

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**A Story as Sharp as a Knife: The Classic Haida Mytthellers and Their World.** Robert Bringhurst. Douglas & McIntyre. 527 pp. \$45 (Canadian). [B. is a distinguished Canadian poet and linguist (he studied at MIT in the 60s and has worked as a professional translator from Arabic and Greek) who, around 1982, became fascinated with the language and literature of the Haida of the Queen Charlotte Islands. Over the past 15 years he has immersed himself in John Swanton's massive turn-of-the-century documentation, and this book is his report on what he has come to understand.

At one level it is a set of selected translations from Swanton, set in their cultural and historical context. In all, B. gives us about 3000 lines of English translation, in a format reminiscent of Hymes' "measured verse", representing about 20 separate texts — or poems, both large and small, as B. prefers to call them. He is especially concerned with the artistry of the narrators, whom we get to know as individuals with names and distinct personalities—Ghandl, Skaay, Sghiidagits, and others.

At another level it is a book about Swanton, and about the Boasian enterprise of which he was a part. "Everything we have in the way of classical Haida literature comes through the transcriptions of one man," B. writes, and thus the details of Swanton's own life and career, and the day-to-day incidents of his 1900-01 field trips are not irrelevant to understanding the literary tradition. B.'s book includes some of the best historical writing we shall probably ever have on the men and attitudes of this heroic period in North American anthropology.

Finally, it is a book about the act of translation itself, and about how one goes about comprehending an alien literature — "an exercise in listening," as B. puts it. The indigenous societies of the Americas, with their genuine antiquity and cultural complexity, are too easily reduced to simplistic formulas, if not denied altogether. B. takes his humanism seriously, treating Haida culture as "an intellectual bioregion, an ecosystem of ideas and perceptions" that must be understood on its own terms, and he has devoted himself to beginning that process.

Several appendices deal with technical matters — Haida phonetics and orthography, spelling of other Native American languages, a list of village names, and a short pronouncing gazetteer of Haida people and places. One appendix provides a schematic overview of the longest poem — or epic cycle — in the collection, Skaay's "Raven Travelling."

— Order from Douglas & McIntyre, Suite 201, 2323 Quebec St., Vancouver, BC V5T 4S7, Canada (tel: 800-667-6902; fax: 800-263-9099; e-mail: dm@douglas-mcintyre.com).]

**The Student's Dictionary of Literary Plains Cree: based on contemporary texts.** H. C. Wolfart & Freda Ahenakew. Memoir 15, Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics, 1998. 425 pp. \$25. [A practical dictionary of modern Cree intended for use by students who are working with the growing library of original Cree literature, much of it from the program in Cree linguistics at the University of Manitoba and edited by W. and A.

The Cree texts that have been published in recent years range widely in style from personal reminiscences to formal speeches, and in content from history and mythology to pedagogical and religious discourse. However, they all tend to employ a formal — somewhat "elevated" — register, and the *Student's Dictionary* is designed to document, if not exactly codify, this emerging Literary Cree.

The approximately 5,000 primary entries are nearly all based on occurrences in published texts. Most entries are fully derived stems with no analysis, other than the specification of inflectional class for verbs and animate/inanimate gender for nouns. This is a major work of documentation (and standardization), but it is, as its name says, intended primarily for students and learners rather than for analytic linguists.

— Order from: Voice of Rupert's Land Fund, c/o Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada. Individuals may pay by personal check (US dollars to non-Canadian addresses).]

**Historical Linguistics: An Introduction.** Lyle Campbell. The MIT Press, 1999. 396 pp. \$30 (paper). [An up-to-date and thorough textbook for students who want not just to understand historical linguistics, but to do it.

C. is, of course, a leading Americanist and the book reflects this background, with many examples and exercises drawn from C.'s expertise in Mayan and Uto-Aztecan. Since he is also a Uralicist, Finnish, Hungarian, and other Uralic languages make frequent appearances.

C. is also an anthropological linguist and a rigorous methodologist. The book is thus designed for students interested on the one hand in the main-line comparative method, but on the other in the socio-cultural dimensions of linguistic history: such topics as the sociolinguistics of language change, semantic change, areal linguistics, and linguistic prehistory. Distant genetic relationship is treated not as an exercise in classification but as something that must be rigorously proved, but that once proved—or made decently probable—can (and must) be looked at in culture-historical context.

This is a textbook, in other words, that most of us will be very comfortable with when we teach historical linguistics.

— Order from: The MIT Press, Cambridge, MA 02142 (<http://mitpress.mit.edu>).]

**The Frank T. Siebert Library of the North American Indian and the American Frontier.** [Part I.] Sotheby's, New York. 371 pp. \$43 (\$50 overseas). (The spine title is: *The Frank T. Siebert Library, Part I.*) [This lavish illustrated catalogue for the May 21, 1999, sale at auction of rare books and manuscripts from the Americana collection of the late Frank T. Siebert, Jr. (1912-1998), contains many items of linguistic interest.

The geographical areas included are Canada and the Northeast. Part II, with the bibliography for both parts, will be issued for the October 28 sale of Siebert's materials from the South and the West. (The auction itself is reported in *Notes & Comment*, above, with some corrections to the catalogue.)

Most of Siebert's collection was retrieved from his "nondescript cottage" in Old Town, Maine, by the Cambridge, Mass., dealer Bailey Bishop, who did the initial research and descriptions of the approximately "fifteen hundred books, pamphlets, broadsides, maps, manuscripts, prints, photographs, and newspapers," as Bishop writes among his reminiscences of Siebert in the two-page "Introduction." Sotheby's staff made their own additions and changes, arranged the material in lots, and organized it topically, and the catalogue bears some of the marks of a joint effort that never completely came together. In the editing the collations were dropped, leaving no indication of the number of pages in a work.

The linguistic items are in two sections, "Canadian Indian languages" (32 lots) and "Eastern Indian Languages" (52 lots); many lots contain more

than one book. Algonquian and Iroquoian languages predominate, including Blackfoot and Cherokee. There is one lot each from Greenland and British Columbia. Although within each section the books are grouped by language, several languages are represented in both sections. The index is useful.

Other sections are: "Canada," "Jesuit Relations," "The Northeast," "The Eliot Indian Tracts," "Trans-Appalachia," "Eastern Indian Captivity Narratives," and "Indian Treaties Before 1800."

The catalogue will be of permanent value for its descriptions of rare publications, several not in J. C. Pilling's bibliographies (despite a few typos), and for the photographs of several of them. Eventually the two parts will be a record of the finest private collection of Americana sold in the second half of the twentieth century, one unlikely ever to be equaled. (Review by Ives Goddard.)

— Order from: Sotheby's, 1334 York Avenue (at 72nd Street), New York, N.Y., 10021.]

**Jiák Nokpo Etéjoim: Pláticas en Lengua Yaqui.** Manuel Carlos Silva Encinas, Pablo Alvarez Romero, & Crescencio Buitimea Valenzuela. Aspectos Lingüísticos por Zarina Estrada Fernández. Serie Lingüística: Textos en Lenguas Indígenas. Editorial Unison, 1998. 140 pp. No price indicated. [18 short texts in Yaqui, with sentence by sentence translations into Spanish on facing pages. As the title indicates, they are informal "conversations" (*pláticas*) rather than formally recited narratives, although most of the texts involve tellings of traditional stories. All of the texts come from Pablo Alvarez, working with Silva and his assistant Buitimea Valenzuela (another speaker of Yaqui) at the University of Sonora, as part of a long-term project to document and study the languages of northwestern Mexico. A short sketch of Yaqui grammar, by Zarina Estrada, is appended (pp. 123-40). — 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; zarina@fisica.uson.mx).]

### Books from SIL-Suriname

The Suriname Branch of the Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) has recently published two books on Carib:

**Kari'na nekarity'san.** Edited by Charles Maleko and Henk Courtz. Paramaribo 1999. 198 pp. \$10. [24 traditional Carib stories told by inhabitants of Galibi, Suriname. Carib text only.]

**Karabs voor beginners.** Charles D. Maleko. Paramaribo 1999. 58 pp. \$6. [Elementary introduction to the phonology and morphology of the Carib language. The language of instruction is Dutch. Verbal affixation is shown in paradigms for all possible finite forms.]

Order from: Summer Institute of Linguistics, Postbus 1919, Paramaribo-Zuid, Suriname (e-mail: tsd\_suriname@sil.org). Prices are in US dollars, and postage and handling are included. Please make payment with a US dollar check.

**Intertext: Writings on Language, Utterance, and Context.** William F. Hanks. Rowman & Littlefield, 1999. 480 pp. \$28.95 (paper)/\$69 (cloth). [A collection of papers H. has published over the last decade, organized around three themes, and all drawing on his field research among Mayan speakers in Yucatán. Included are:

Extract from *Referential Reactives* (1990); "Metalanguage and Pragmatics of Deixis" (1993); "Authenticity and Ambivalence in the Text" (1986); "Discourse Genres in a Theory of Practice" (1987); "Text and Textuality" (1989); "The Five Gourds of Memory" (1993); "Copresence and Alterity in Mayan Ritual Practice" (1993); "Intertextuality of Space in Colonial Yucatán" (1992); and "Language and Discourse in Colonial Yucatán" (1996).

— Order from: Rowman & Littlefield, 15200 NBN Way, PO Box 191, Blue Ridge Summit, PA 17214-0191 (tel: 1-800-462-6420; <http://www.rowmanlittlefield.com>).]

**A Guide to Confession Large and Small in the Mexican Language, 1634.** Bartolomé de Alva. Edited by Barry D. Sell & John Frederick Schwaller, with Lu Ann Homza. University of Oklahoma Press, 1999. 256 pp. \$40. [The first full translation into English of a Nahuatl confessor's manual.

Alva's *Guide* was compiled to aid missionary priests uncover pre-Columbian Aztec religious beliefs and customs that persisted in the generation after the Conquest, and it provides revealing glimpses both of the practices and attitudes of the early Colonial Hispanic clergy and of the pre-Conquest Nahuatl world. There are parallel translations of Alva's Spanish and Nahuatl versions. The editors' introduction explains the context of the work and examines the enduring impact of the *Guide* on Mexican history and religion.

— Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 4100 28th Ave. NW, Norman, OK 73069-8218 (<http://www.ou.edu/oupres>).]

**DÚCHAS - Táá Kóó Diné: A trilingual poetry collection in Navajo, Irish and English.** Rex Lee Jim. Irish translations by Diarmuid Ó Breasláin. Belfast: An Clochán, 1998. \$15. [A unique work: original poems in parallel Navajo and English versions by a poet whose native language is Navajo, further translated into Irish by a Northern Irish poet with support from the Northern Ireland Arts Council. Ó Breasláin justifies this tour de force on the grounds that, since he understands the dispossession of language, land, and freedom, "the use of Irish ... is as native to the themes as Navajo is to the particulars of the culture and people depicted herein." — In North America order from: Bronitsky & Associates, 3551 S. Monaco Pkwy #195, Denver, CO 80237 (g.bronitsky@worldnet.att.net). Also available in the UK (for £4) from the publisher, An Clochán, 36 Fruithill Park, Belfast BT11 8GE, Northern Ireland. (From *Nicholas Ostler, Ogmios Newsletter #11, May 1999*.)]

**Einführung in die Indianersprachen.** Berthold Riese. 5th edition, 1997. Bonn: Published by the author. 150 pp. No price indicated. [Readings for a seminar on American Indian languages at the University of Bonn, Germany.

Following a short Foreword from the editor, contents include: Christian Lehmann, "Sprachen sterben aus: Linguisten kümmern sich um die Erhaltung und Dokumentation bedrohter Sprachen" (9-14); Nikolai Trubetzkoy, "Das Phoneminventar" from *Anleitung zu phonologischen Beschreibungen*, 2nd ed., 1958 (15-24); Hansjakob Seiler, "Phonetics and Phonemics" from *Cahuilla Grammar*, 1977 (25-32); Selections from *Alfabetos de las Lenguas Mayences*, 1977 (33-8); Anna Fuchs, selections from *Morphologie des Verbs in Cahuilla*, 1970; Two Cahuilla texts (45-64); Alan Dundes, "Introduction" to V. Propp, *Morphology of the*

*Folktale*, 1968 (65-70); Ingo Mamet, "Pidgin- und Kreolsprachen" (71-80); Selections from Jorge A. Suárez, *The Mesoamerican Indian Languages*, 1983 (81-82); Ingo Mamet, "Vergleich und Klassifizierung von Indianersprachen dargestellt am uto-aztekischen Sprachstamm" (83-98); Sarah A. Gudschinsky, "The ABC's of Lexicostatistics (Glottochronology)", 1964 (99-112); Glottochronological 200-item and 100-item test list of 1952 (113-116); German translation of Chapter 7, "Conclusions and Overview", of J. H. Greenberg, *Language in the Americas*, 1987 (117-24); Lyle Campbell & Terrence Kaufman, "A Linguistic Look at the Olmecs", 1976 (125-134); Berthold Reise, "Die früheste Schrift Amerikas" (135-38); and a bibliography compiled by the editor.

— Copies available in exchange for your publications from: Dr. Berthold Reise, Seminar für Völkerkunde, Römerstrasse 164, D-53117 Bonn, Germany (geschz@voelk.uni-bonn.de.)

**Language Families of the World.** The Exploratorium (San Francisco), 1999. Full-color wall chart, 21" x 33". \$15.95. [The principal language families of the world, displayed on a schematic map with sidebars showing major subgroups and estimated numbers of speakers. There is also some general discussion of the aims and methods of historical linguistic classification. Graphically well done, but the consultants were Joseph Greenberg and Merritt Ruhlen and the "families" are Greenberg's *obiter dicta*, including such improbabilities as Eurasiatic, Dene-Caucasian, and Amerind. The editors note that there is "some disagreement" over Eurasiatic, even "intense disagreement" over Amerind, but Dene-Caucasian (arching from Basque to Navajo via Burushaski) glides by without comment. — Order from: ExploraStore, 3601 Lyon Street, San Francisco, CA 94123-1099 (or use their on-line store at <http://www.exploratoriumstore.com>). The chart also appeared in the "Evolution of Languages" issue of *Exploring Magazine: The Quarterly Journal of The Exploratorium*, which can be obtained from the same address.]

#### BRIEF MENTION

**The Place Names of New Mexico.** Robert Hixson Julyan. Revised edition. University of New Mexico Press, 1999. 416 pp. \$19.95 (paper). [New and expanded edition of the standard reference work for New Mexico toponyms, including many of American Indian origin. — Order from: University of New Mexico Press, 1720 Lomas Blvd. NE, Albuquerque, NM 87131-1591 (unmpress@unm.edu).]

**Language and Ideology: Selected Papers from the 6th International Pragmatics Conference, Volume I.** Edited by Jef Verschueren. International Pragmatics Association, 1999. 595 pp. \$36. [A small but representative selection of papers from the IPC held in Reims, France, 19-24 July 1998. Among these are: Nancy H. Hornberger, "Language Policy and Ideological Paradox: Bilingual Intercultural Education in the Andes" (223-45); Paul V. Kroskrity, "Language Ideologies, Language Shift, and the Imagination of a Western Mono Community: The Recontextualization of a Coyote Story" (270-89); and Donna R. Patrick, "Language and Power in an Arctic Québec Community" (452-61). — Order from: IPrA Secretariat, PO Box 33 (Antwerp 11), B-2018 Belgium.]

**Inca Myths.** Gary Urton. University of Texas Press, 1999. 80 pp. \$12.95 (paper). [An introductory survey, part of the Legendary Past Series co-published with the British Museum. Contents include creation myths, origin myths of the founding of the Inca empire, myths of the works and deeds of the Inca kings, selection of myths from around the empire, animal

myths, and myths from the Spanish Conquest. — Order from: U of Texas Press, PO Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713 (<http://www.utexas.edu/utpress>).]

**American Indian Studies: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Contemporary Issues.** Edited by Dane Morrison. Peter Lang Publishing, 1997. 450 pp. \$29.95 (paper). [A collection of essays intended to provide a scholarly yet accessible text for introductory courses in Native American Studies. Included are two essays by SSILA members: Sally Midgette, "The Native Languages of North America: Structure and Survival"; and Jon Reyhner, "The Case for Native American Studies." — Order from: Peter Lang Publishing, 275 Seventh Ave., New York, NY 10001.]

#### UPDATE

Jon Reyhner (Northern Arizona University) writes: A book announcement at the SSILA website is out of date. *Teaching the Indian Child: A Bilingual/Multicultural Approach* (Eastern Montana College, 1987), which I edited, is out of print. It has been replaced by my *Teaching American Indian Students* (University of Oklahoma, 1992) which is sold for \$14.95 paperback, and is in print. The abstract is the same.

### IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

**American Antiquity** [SAA, 900 2nd St NE #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557]

63.3 (July 1998):

David Leedom Shaul & Jane H. Hill, "Tepimans, Yumans, and Other Hohokam" (375-96) [The linguistic evidence strongly suggests that the Proto-Tepiman speech community was located as far north as the Gila-Colorado confluence, and that it participated in the multi-ethnic Hohokam system, which also included speakers of Yuman and Zuni. However, this evidence neither confirms nor excludes the involvement of speakers of ancestral Pima-Papago (O'odham) in the core Hohokam complex.]

64.1 (January 1999):

Stuart J. Fiedel, "Older Than We Thought: Implications of Corrected Dates for the Paleoindians" (95-116) [Recent analyses have shown that radiocarbon dates for the terminal Pleistocene are about 2000 years too young. The first successful human colonization of the Americas therefore occurred about 13,500 years ago (although previous abortive colonization cannot be excluded). This chronological revision has important implications for Paleoindian population expansion, and offers more time for genetic and linguistic divergence.]

**American Indian Quarterly** [U of Nebraska Press, PO Box 880484, Lincoln, NE 68588-0484]

22.3 (Summer 1998):

Crisca Bierwert, "Remembering Chief Seattle: Reversing Cultural Studies of a Vanishing Native American" (280-304) [B. reviews the competing images of the Coast Salish chief, Seattle, including recent criticism of the largely fabricated version of his 1855 speech. She balances this with a look at how Seattle has been remembered by Salish people and how other Salish leaders have deployed his image in public culture.]

**Anthropologica** [Canadian Anthropological Society, Dept of Sociology, U of Ottawa, Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5, Canada]

40.1 (1998):

(Special issue on Ethnobiology, edited by Christine Jourdan)

Eugene J. Hunn, "Mixtepec Zapotec Ethnobiological Classification: A Preliminary Sketch and Theoretical Commentary" (35-48) [The Zapotec-speaking people of San Juan Mixtepec preserve an extensive vocabulary for their local flora and fauna, and H. has recorded 868 named plant taxa and 443 animal taxa. He describes the classification of oaks to illustrate the precision of the system, which also exhibits several unusual features.]

Nancy J. Turner & Dawn C. Loewen, "The Original 'Free Trade': Exchange of Botanical Products and Associated Plant Knowledge in Northwest North America" (49-70) [Long-standing and far-reaching trade networks for culturally important plants are documented for British Columbia and adjacent areas. In addition to the plants themselves, knowledge associated with these resources was exchanged, with impacts on language and culture.]

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

41.1 (Spring 1999):

Nancy Mattina, "Moses-Columbia Imperatives and Interior Salish" (1-27) [The morphology and syntax of positive and negative imperative constructions in Moses-Columbia are described and compared with those of other Interior Salish languages.]

David J. Costa, "The Kinship Terminology of the Miami-Illinois Language" (28-53) [C. reconstructs the kinship terminology of the Miami-Illinois-speaking tribes and discusses the details of its usage across the different time periods of the language (now nearly extinct). Comparison with other Algonquian languages raises some interesting cross-linguistic issues.]

Robert S. Williams, "Referential Tracking in Oklahoma Choctaw: Language Obsolescence and Attrition" (54-74) [Differences in referential tracking (involving both switch-reference markers and sentential conjunctions) are noted between elder and younger fluent speakers of Oklahoma Choctaw. The findings support the view that attrition of complex subordinating structures follows an implicational hierarchy.]

**Current Anthropology** [U of Chicago Press, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637]

40.2 (April 1999):

Les W. Field, "Complicities and Collaborations: Anthropologists and the 'Unacknowledged Tribes' of California" (193-209) [Although earlier generations of academic anthropologists were complicit in the creation of "unrecognized" California tribes, many now work with Native Californian political leaders and intellectuals in the pursuit of Federal recognition. Two strategies can be distinguished: an essentialist ("culturalist") one that focuses on reconstituting or reviving language, material culture, and other practices, and a constructionist ("sovereignist") one that focuses on tribal organization and social continuity.]

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

65.1 (January 1999):

Steve Parker, "A Sketch of Iñapari Phonology" (1-39) [Salient aspects of the segmental phonology, tone, and morphophonemics of a nearly extinct Maipuran Arawakan language of Brazil.]

Richard Demers, Fernando Escalante, & Eloise Jelinek, "Prominence in Yaqui Words" (40-55) [Prominence in Yaqui is marked by high tone, which is primarily assigned to the first available mora. Secondary rules adjust tone placement and vowel length.]

Scott DeLancey, "Lexical Prefixes and the Bipartite Stem Construction in Klamath" (56-83) [Like many of the stems in Jakobson's description of

Washo, the majority of Klamath stems can be analyzed as "bipartite" — i.e., compounds of lexical prefixes (LP) and locative-directive suffixes (LDS), but with no intervening "stem." LP's may be further divided into Classifying, Instrumental, and Motional subclasses.]

Zarina Estrada & Susan Steele, "Person Prefixes in Pima Bajo and Analytical Decisions" (84-120) [The phonologically similar sets of Possessives, S markers, and O markers in Pima Bajo can be viewed as resulting from a single morphological operation that introduces a person value.]

James L. Armagost & Nile R. Thompson, "Some Comments on Stubbs (1997)" (121-26) [Some comparative Uto-Aztecan issues raised in S.'s review of Gelo's translation of a 19th century Comanche vocabulary.]

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

55.1 (Spring 1999):

Kelley Hays-Gilpin & Jane H. Hill, "The Flower-World in Material Culture: An Iconographic Complex in the Southwest and Mesoamerica" (1-37) [Working almost entirely from evidence in the verbal art of the historic period, H. (1992) proposed the presence in the SW and Mesoamerica of a complex of imagery and metaphor about a "Flower-World". In the present article H.-G. assesses the evidence for this complex in the prehistoric material culture of the SW.]

**Journal of Pragmatics** [Elsevier Science, Box 945, New York, NY 10159-0945]

31.4 (April 1999):

Joel Sherzer, "Ceremonial Dialogic Greetings among the Kuna Indians of Panama" (453-70) [The language of ritual greetings between chiefs from different villages (*arkan kae*), like the language of Kuna ceremonial dialogue more generally, is ritual, metaphorical, and poetic. The ceremonial dialogic model for speech, widespread in indigenous societies in Latin America, is gradually being replaced by the European-derived monologic and literate model.]

**Language** [LSA, 1325 18th St NW #211, Washington, DC 20036]

75.2 (June 1999):

Lindsay J. Whaley, Lenore A. Grenoble, & Fengxiang Li, "Revisiting Tungusic Classification from the Bottom Up: A Comparison of Evenki and Oroqen" (286-321) [Close inspection of the relationship between two Tungusic languages results in a fundamental reassessment of the current classification of the family and leads the authors to question whether a tree-based model is appropriate for linguistic relationships that are 'in equilibrium' (Dixon) in 'residual zones' (Nichols).]

**Practicing Anthropology** [Society for Applied Anthropology, Box 24083, Oklahoma City, OK 73124]

21.2 (1999):

Special Issue: *Reversing Language Shift in Indigenous America* \*

Teresa L. McCarty, Lucille J. Watahomigie & Akira Y. Yamamoto, "Introduction: Reversing Language Shift in Indigenous America: Collaborations and Views from the Field" (2-4)

Teresa L. McCarty & Lucille J. Watahomigie, "Indigenous Education and Grassroots Language Planning in the USA" (5-11) [A diversity of historical contexts and contemporary resources has given rise to a variety of strategies for language preservation and revitalization. Commit-

\* Single issues are available for \$5 from the SAA at the address above (tel: 405/843-5113; e-mail: sfaa@telepath.com).



ment, knowledge of what works, collaboration, and "everlasting vigilance" are the necessary components.]

Akira Y. Yamamoto, "Training for Fieldwork in Endangered Language Communities" (12-15) [Y. stresses the importance of developing cooperative projects between indigenous language communities, linguists, and other professionals.]

Bernadette Adley-SantaMaria, "Interrupting White Mountain Apache Language Shift: An Insider's View" (16-19) [A.-S. sees stabilized diglossia as the realistic long-term goal for the WMA community, with emphasis on intergenerational transmission in families. Technological quick-fixes cannot substitute for verbal interaction in the home.]

Ofelia Zepeda, "Developing Awareness and Strategies for Tohono O'odham Language Maintenance" (20-22) [The O'odham dictionary project has become a vehicle for enhancing community awareness about language issues and for mobilizing community involvement in language retention efforts.]

Patricia Kwatchka, "Language Shift and Local Choices: On Practicing Linguistics in the 21st Century" (23-7) [Well-intentioned concern for traditional language maintenance may founder on sociocultural issues well beyond the reach of linguistic expertise.]

Jill Davidson, "Reflections on Linguistic Fieldwork in Two Native American Communities" (28-33) [Experiences in Otoe-Missouria and Ioway communities convince D. of the need for culturally appropriate means of conducting research, including shifting control of documentation to native speakers and producing culturally valued knowledge.]

Gregory Bigler & Mary S. Linn, "Acting Responsibly: Linguists in American Indian Communities" (34-8) [As tribes and Indian communities undertake formal study of their languages, opportunities arise for creative partnerships with academic linguists, but it is important that linguists respond appropriately to tribal priorities and concerns.]

Bartholomew Dean, "Language, Culture, and Power: Intercultural Bilingual Education Among the Urarina of Peruvian Amazonia" (39-43) [Efforts to stem language shift and promote cultural identity in a small isolated community of Lowland Peru focus on political mobilization.]

Arlene Stairs, Margaret Peters & Elizabeth Perkins, "Beyond Language in Indigenous Language Immersion Schooling" (44-7) [The Akwesasne Freedom School embeds Mohawk language learning in a local culture of schooling which emphasizes teaching through modeling and living Mohawk ways.]

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

52.1 (1999):

J. Diego Quesada, "Ergativity in Chibchan" (22-51) [Three types of ergativity are found in the Chibchan languages of Central America, Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela: (a) Mayan-style, (b) discourse-run, and (c) intra-clausal. Special attention is given to (b), where (intermittent) marking of an NP as ergative depends not so much on grammatical relations but on discourse saliency and topic continuity.]

## **RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES**

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 59 (11) through (60 (1), May-July 1999, *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 37 (2), March 1999, and earlier sources.

**Apodaca**, Paul. Ph.D., UCLA, 1999. *Tradition, Myth, and Performance of Cahuilla Bird Songs*. 355 pp. [Loss of indigenous language skills

among singers and audiences at performances combine with an incomplete repertoire of songs to present challenges to the tradition of the Bird Song cycle of the Cahuilla Indians of Southern California. A. examines the context of song performance and argues that the affective meaning of the performance is integral to the creation and continuance of tradition. Song cycle performances create social patterns leading to individual and group cultural identity. DAI 60(1):208-A.] [# AAG9917284]

**Artuso**, Christian. M.A., Univ. of Manitoba, 1998. *Noogom Gaa-Izhi-Anishinaabemonaaniwag: Generational Differences in Algonquin*. 184 pp. [Abstract not available. MAI 37(2): 430.] [# AAGMQ32047]

**Berkley**, Anthony R. Ph.D., Univ. of Chicago, 1998. *Remembrance and Revitalization: The Archive of Pure Maya*. 286 pp. [B. examines the local construction of Yucatec Maya identity by tracking Maya linguistic purism through time and space, from its origins in a colonial blood ideology through a renaissance in today's pluralizing Mexico. Contemporary speakers articulate cultural identity and language ideology through *hach ma'ayah* 'real Maya', a register construed by them as archaic and Mayan. B. argues that this register archives multiple sociocultural perspectives that reflect the reconfiguration of "Maya" and "Spanish" as elements within an evolving regional space. Based on an 18-month field study in Yucatán (1993-95) which integrated intensive fieldwork in a Maya-speaking community with participation in rural classrooms, work with urban cultural activists, and archival research. DAI 59(11):4196-A.] [# AAG9910842]

**Bianco**, Violet M. M.A., Univ. of Victoria, 1997. *The Role of Sonority in the Prosody of Cowichan*. 146 pp. [B. examines the role of sonority in stress assignment and syllable structure in Cowichan roots. Certain alternations in stress patterns are determined by a sonority hierarchy of vowels, while syllable structure is sensitive to the combined degree of sonority in the syllable nucleus and coda. A consequence of sonority driven syllable structure is the acceptability in Cowichan of highly marked plosive-plosive complex codas, while universally unmarked glide-plosive sequences are prohibited. MAI 37(2):430.] [# AAGMQ32656]

**Black**, Deirdre J. Ph.D., Univ. of Victoria, 1997. *The Morphological and Phonological Structures of Spokane Lexemes*. 325 pp. [The primary purpose of B.'s study (framed in the Lexeme-Morpheme Base Morphology of Beard) is to specify the structural characteristics of the phonological representations of Spokane lexemes which are relevant for the rules of the morphology and the rules of the phonology. She examines three sets of data: non-compound forms, compound forms, and structurally reanalyzed forms. These data provide evidence that the phonological representation of each lexeme includes specifications for both form and structure. DAI 59(11):4121-A.] [# AAGNQ32735]

**Magalhaes**, Luiz Cesar Marques. Ph.D., Columbia Univ., 1998. *From Peasant to Indian: A Study of the Toré Ritual Songs and the Re-Creation of Tradition in a Brazilian Indian Community*. 311 pp. [An ethnomusicological study of the *Toré* songs (a night-long ritual based on the worship of ancestor-spirits) of the Kiriri of the state of Bahia, Brazil. Along with a close musical analysis of the songs M. discusses the origins and significance of the *Toré* ritual (which was imported from the Tuxá in 1972) and assesses its effect on Kiriri society and culture in the last few decades. Based on data gathered in northeastern Brazil between 1992 and 1997. (A 40-minute video called *Toré*, shot during M.'s fieldwork in 1997, is available.) DAI 59(11):4005-A.] [# AAG9910631]

**Melnar**, Lynette R. Ph.D., Univ. of Chicago, 1998. *Caddo Verb Morphology*. 242 pp. [A description of the polysynthetic verb morphology of Caddo, addressed in terms of the semantic composition of the verbal categories and the function of their constituent classes and morphemes. Caddo verb structure is shown to be templatic, with 26 position classes indicating a number of categorial distinctions. Various combinations of

these categories into single polysynthetic structures constitute words that typically have the scope of sentences. Particularly challenging to the analyst are discontinuous dependency, pervasive allomorphy, zero-marking, and affix homophony. In addition, some position classes in the template are further divided into locally ordered positions, while other classes span two or more positions. Finally, verb stems exhibit considerable lexicalization, resulting in hierarchical layering which intersects the basic templatic organization. DAI 59(11):4125-A.] [# AAG9910900]

**Moctezuma-Zamarron, José Luis.** Ph.D., Univ. of Arizona, 1998. *Yaqui-Mayo Language Shift*. 477 pp. [The process of language shift and maintenance of Yaqui and Mayo against Spanish is analyzed through an empirical study of the social network of four families, illustrating the dynamic relationship between social and linguistic phenomena. The interpretative analysis integrates a multidisciplinary system that incorporates the model of political ecology, along with the postulates and methodology of the ethnography of communication, linguistic conflict, social networks and the relationship between language and identity, through ideology. DAI 59(11):4200-A.] [# AAG9912077]

**Nevin, Bruce E.** Ph.D., Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1998. *Aspects of Pit River Phonology*. 258 pp. [Although the Pit River language ("Achumawi") seemed reasonably well documented by de Angulo & Freeland, Uldall, and Olmsted, N.'s fieldwork in 1970-74 disclosed fundamental inadequacies in this earlier work. N. investigates the probable bases of this problem, and establishes why his own data are not subject to the same difficulties. After this cautionary tale he defines a phonemic representation and applies Optimality Theory to a series of problems in Pit River phonology: features of syllable codas, restrictions and alternations involving voiceless release and aspiration, and reduplicative morphology. Appendices describe the phonetics of laryngeal phenomena in Pit River (especially epiglottal articulation), and certain ramifications of aperture features for the sonority hierarchy. DAI 59(11):4126-A.] [# AAG9913504]

**Patrick, Donna R.** Ph.D., Univ. of Toronto, 1998. *Language, Power, and Ethnicity in an Arctic Quebec Community*. 246 pp. [P. makes use of historical analysis, a language survey, and ethnographic data to examine the differential uses of Inuittitut, Crce, French, and English in the Arctic Québec settlement variously known as Kuujjuaraapik, Whapmagoostui, Poste-de-la-Baleine, and Great Whale River. She argues that the settlement's four languages all play important roles in boundary maintenance, in defining valued material and symbolic resources, in establishing national, ethnic, and social identities, and in achieving access to education, employment, and positions of power. She also explores the development of and tension between the dominant Southern-controlled linguistic market and an alternative "traditional" language market in which local Inuit linguistic and cultural practices are valued. DAI 60(1):111-A.] [# AAGNQ35278]

**Pinkham, Lloyd B.** Ph.D., California Institute of Integral Studies, 1998. *The Seven Levels of Conscience of the River People: A Native Perspective on Voice, Feeling, Thought, Land, and Lives*. 211 pp. [P. explores the implications of using Native language versus Western languages in the examination of Native stories, songs, artwork, attitudes, and oral teaching of the Wyam and Paloos of the northwest Columbia River basin. He also explores the Native conceptualization of spiritual practice, lived experience, and collective conscience. Implications for social service treatment methods, practice, and client access are considered. DAI 59(11):6119-B.] [Accession # AAG9913239]

**Romero, Francine C.** Ph.D., Univ. of New Mexico, 1998. *A Population Genetic Study of Athabaskan-Speaking Populations in the American Southwest*. 137 pp. [R. seeks to understand how factors such as migration, geographic distribution, population size, gene flow, and natural selection have shaped the distribution of genetic variation in Athabaskan-speaking

populations in the Southwest. A total of 465 individuals from eleven populations (including Navajo, Mescalero Apache, and Jicarilla Apache) were genotyped at twenty-one loci. The results show high levels of genetic diversity within and among these populations, as well as significant relationships with Alaskan and Pueblo populations. The observed patterns of genetic relationship suggest that a complex web of mate exchanges between the southwestern Native American populations has disrupted, or prevented, a close correlation between gene pools and language or culture groups. Even so, each Tribe continues to maintain distinctiveness. DAI 59(11):4203-A.] [# AAG9911778]

**Schleicher, Charles.** Ph.D., Univ. of Wisconsin - Madison, 1998. *Comparative and Internal Reconstruction of the Tupi-Guarani Language Family*. 385 pp. [S. applies the comparative method to the attested Tupi-Guarani languages to arrive at a reconstruction of Proto-Tupi-Guarani (PTG) which differs in a number of ways from Jensen's earlier (1984) reconstruction. The protolanguage, in turn, is subjected to internal reconstruction to arrive at a Pre-TG phonology and morphology. These lead to the conclusion that PGT (contra Jensen) was not an ergative language, subordination was expressed by nominalized verb phrases, the distinction between modifiers and nouns was essentially non-existent, and the distinction between nouns and verbs may have been more pragmatic than syntactic. S. concludes with a review of TG classification and proposes a PTG homeland. DAI 59(5):551-A.] [# AAG9825732]

**Spack, Ruth.** Ph.D., Lesley College, 1998. *America's "Second Tongue": The Ownership of English and American Indian Education, 1860s-1900*. 318 pp. [S. examines the development and consequences of US language policy for American Indians in the late 19th century, when enforced English-only instruction was designed to replace missionary bilingual education and to erase Indian languages and cultures from the American landscape. Drawing on archival research, the story is told through the perspectives of government officials, European American and American Indian teachers, American Indian students, and Yankton Sioux writer Zitkala-Sa (Gertrude Simmons Bonnin), who took ownership of English to restore her own American Indian Stories to their rightful place in American literature. DAI 59(7):2399-A.] [# AAG9839940]

[Copies of most of the dissertations and theses abstracted in *DAI* and *MAI* can be purchased, in either microform or paper format, from University Microfilms International, 300 N. Zeeb Rd. Ann Arbor, MI, USA 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). Unbound copies are available for \$29.50 over the web. Prices are in US dollars and include shipping and handling. For orders and inquiries from the US or Canada telephone UMI's toll-free number: 800-521-3042. From elsewhere telephone 734-761-4700, ext. 3766; or fax 734-973-7007. Orders can also be placed at UMI's website: <http://www.umi.com/hp/Products/Dissertations.html>]

## NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

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

### New Individual Members (April 1 to June 30, 1999)

**Agee, Fred** — 14 Long St., New Britain, CT 06051 (frdnss@earthlink.net)

**Blake, Susan L.** — 2611 W. 41st Ave., Vancouver, BC V6N 3C3, CANADA

- Chavez-Cappellini, Yolanda** — 2110 California St. #8, Concord, CA 94520-2344 (yolandach@att.net)
- Fitzgerald, Susan** — 41 Princville Ct., Petaluma, CA 94954 (sfitzger@interx.net)
- Maddieson, Ian** — Dept. of Linguistics, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024
- Neuman, Scott** — Dept. of Linguistics, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106
- Rightmire, Randall** — P. O. Box 12762, Santa Barbara, CA 93107 (randy@vowel.ucsb.edu)
- Sakel, Jeanette** — Bernhardstr. 33, 04315 Leipzig, GERMANY (sakel@eva.mpg.de)
- Sánchez, Otilia** — P.O. Box 772204, Houston, TX 77215-2204 (tseskosi@hotmail.com)
- Schudlich, Joel D.** — 3038 Rexford Dr., South Bend, IN 46615 (jdschudl@midway.uchicago.edu)

### Changes of Address (after April 1, 1999)

- Arnold, Jennifer** — Institute for Research on Cognitive Science, Univ. of Pennsylvania, 3401 Walnut St., Suite 400A, Philadelphia, PA 19104 (jarnold@linc.cis.upenn.edu)
- Augsburger, Deborah** — 4425 Baltimore Ave. #2, Philadelphia, PA 19104 (augsburg@mail.sas.upenn.edu)
- Basham, Charlotte** — Linguistics Program, Box 756280, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-6280 (ffcsb@uaf.edu)
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- Solomon, Tom** — 807 W. Cherry, Orange, TX 77630
- Treff, Conrad** — 420 W. Wilson St., #207, Madison, WI 53703 (cctreff@students.wisc.edu)
- Valenzuela, Pilar** — Max-Planck-Institut für evolutionäre Anthropologie, Inselstrasse 22-26, D-04103 Leipzig, GERMANY (valenzuela@eva.mpg.de)
- von Wichert, Paul** — 16-300 River Ave., Winnipeg, Manitoba R3L 0B9, CANADA (von\_wichert@mnbnet.mb.ca)

## REGIONAL NETWORKS

[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 the Study of American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), an affiliate of the MLA. Contact: Robert M. Nelson, Box 112, U of Richmond, VA 23173 (rnelson@richmond.edu).

**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 ASAIL, see above.

**American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI).** Annual 4-week training institute (usually in June) at the U of Arizona, Tucson, for teachers of American Indian languages, with emphasis on the languages of the Southwest. Workshops, classes, lectures, with college credit given. Contact: AILDI, D of Reading & Culture, College of Education, Room 517, Box 210069, U of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (e-mail: kfbegay@u.arizona.edu; website: http://w3.arizona.edu/~aisp/aildi.html).

**Stabilizing Indigenous Languages.** Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. The 6th meeting was held in Tucson, Arizona, June 3-5, 1999 (see "News & Announcements", this issue). The 7th meeting will be held in Toronto, Ontario, May 11-14, 2000. Contact: Barbara Burnaby, OISE, 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6, Canada (silc@oise.utoronto.ca).

### ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

**Athabaskan Languages Conference.** Meets annually at various locations. The 1999 meeting was held May 21-23 at the U of New Mexico. (See "News from Regional Groups", this issue.)

**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 (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@abd.ac.uk).

**Études/Inuit/Studies.** Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Eskimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. \$40 Can (in Canada) or \$40 US (elsewhere) for individuals; \$25 Can/US for students; \$65 Can/US for institutions. Address: Pavillon Ernest-Lemieux, Université Laval, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4 (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023; e-mail: etudes.inuit.studies@fss.ulaval.ca).

### ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

**Algonquian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 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).

**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)/Association de linguistique des provinces atlantiques (ALPA).** General linguistics conference, annually in early November. Papers (in English or French) on local languages and dialects (e.g. Mi'kmaq, Maliseet, Gaelic, Acadian French) especially welcome. Annual conference proceedings and journal *Linguistica Atlantica*. The 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 Aug 18-20 in Kamloops, BC, hosted by Simon Fraser U and the Secwépemc (Shuswap) Cultural Education Society, and organized by Mercedes Q. Hinkson (hinkson@sfu.ca) & Marianne Ignace (ignace@sfu.ca).

### CALIFORNIA/OREGON

**Hokan-Penutian Workshop.** Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in June or early July. The workshop on "Problems in Comparative Penutian", planned for Vancouver, BC, in August, 1999, 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: SCOL, Dept of Linguistics, UC-Berkeley, CA 94720. Prices postpaid.

**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).

**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) was held at the Saskatchewan Indian Federated College, U of Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada, June 11-12. Contact: Brent Galloway (bgalloway@tansi.sifc.edu).

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

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

**Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste.** Biennial linguistics conference at the U of Sonora, Hermosillo, with strong emphasis on the indigenous languages of Mexico and Latin America. Most recent meeting, Nov. 1998. Contact: Zarina Estrada, Salvatierra #33, Los Arcos, Hermosillo, Sonora, MEXICO (zarina@fisica.uson.mx)

**Friends of Uto-Aztecan.** Linguistics. Usually meets annually in the summer. The 1999 meeting was held in Taxco, Guerrero, Mexico, on June 17-18 (see "News From Regional Groups", this issue).

**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, Ciudad de la Investigación en Humanidades, 3er Circuito Cultural Universitario, Ciudad Universitaria, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO.

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

**Tlalocan.** Journal, specializing in texts in Mexican languages. Contact: Karen Dakin, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, 04510 Mexico, DF (dakini@redvax1.dgsca.unam.mx).

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

**Grupo Permanente de Estudio de las Lenguas Indígenas de las Áreas Lingüísticas de América Latina (ALAL).** Consortium promoting areal-typological studies of the indigenous languages of Latin America. Coordinators: J Diego Quesada (dquesada@chass.utoronto.ca), Marília Facó Soares (marilia@acd.ufjf.br), and Lucia Golluscio (lag@filo.uba.ar). [See the manifesto in *SSILA Newsletter* 18.1, April 1999.]

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

**GT Línguas Indígenas.** Working group on indigenous languages of Brazil. Meets with ANPOLL (the Brazilian 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-soto@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. For information visit the ICA website (<http://www.cesla.ci.uw.edu.pl/50ica/>).

**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 OF THE INDIGENOUS LANGUAGES OF THE AMERICAS

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SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 1999 are \$13 (US) or \$21 (Canadian). Checks or money orders 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/>.

