



January 2000

Published quarterly by the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, Inc. Editor: Victor Golla, Native American Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California 95521 (e-mail: golla@ssila.org; web: www.ssila.org). ISSN 1046-4476. Copyright © 2000, SSILA. Printed by Bug Press, Arcata, CA.

The Vice President then read the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Victor Golla, in his absence. The following financial statement was distributed.

Volume 18, Number 4

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: Fiscal Year 1999  
(Nov. 1, 1998 to Oct. 31, 1999)

CONTENTS

SSILA Business .....	1
Correspondence .....	2
Obituary .....	3
News and Announcements .....	3
Notes & Comment: <i>The Siebert Sale, Part 2</i> .....	6
The Placename Department (W. Bright) .....	8
Media Watch .....	8
News from Regional Groups .....	10
Recent Publications .....	11
In Current Periodicals .....	16
Recent Dissertations and Theses .....	17
New Members/New Addresses .....	18
Regional Networks .....	19

TREASURY BALANCE, Oct. 31, 1998	(631.13)
1999 INCOME	
Membership dues for current year (631 @ \$13.00)	8,203.00
Dues in arrears or retroactive to previous year(s)	330.85
Institutional subscriptions to SSILA Newsletter	263.50
Unrestricted contributions	1,547.50
Contributions to the Wick R. Miller Travel Fund	421.00
Sales of 1999 <i>Membership Directory</i>	563.50
Sales in advance of 2000 and 2001 <i>Membership Directory</i>	115.50
Rental of SSILA mailing list	200.00
Total current year income	11,644.85
Dues collected in advance (159 @ \$13.00)	2,067.00
Total 1999 income	13,711.85

1999 EXPENSES	
Printing (including typesetting):	
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> , Jan 1999 (20 pp.)	1,482.84
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> , April 1999 (20 pp.)	1,486.32
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> , July 1999 (20 pp.)	1,486.32
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> , Oct. 1999 (20 pp.)	1,513.19
1999 <i>Membership Directory</i>	378.86
Miscellaneous	365.94
Total Printing	6,713.47
Postage for mass mailings of Newsletter & Membership Directory	3,955.10
Other postage	557.64
Other expenses:	
SSILA Summer Meeting (catering)	257.95
Corporation expenses (filing fees)	10.00
Envelopes and other stationery; other office supplies	389.56
Computer services (website management, etc)	270.00
Photocopying & postage, Haas Award committee	1,050.00
Bank account fees (Bank of America)	25.47
Rental of P.O. Box 555, Arcata, CA 95518	44.00
Total other expenses	2,046.98
Total 1999 expenses	13,273.19
Annual surplus/(deficit)	438.66
TREASURY BALANCE, Oct. 31, 1999	(192.47)

SSILA BUSINESS

SSILA Elections

190 ballots were received by the announced deadline. Elected were:

- Jane Hill, Vice President (2000) and President-Elect for 2001
- Sara Trechter, Member-at-large of the Executive Committee (2000-02)
- Victor Golla, Secretary-Treasurer (2000)
- Scott DeLancey, Member of the Nominating Committee (2000-02)

Minutes of the 1999-2000 Business Meeting

The 1999-2000 Annual Business Meeting of the Society was held on January 8, 2000, in the Palmer House Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. Presiding was Vice President Sally Thomason, in the absence of President Karl Teeter. Approximately 60 members were in attendance.

The Vice President called the meeting to order shortly after 11 am.

The first order of business was the report on the results of the 1999 elections. Elected were Jane Hill (Vice President and President-Elect); Sara Trechter (Member-at-large of the Executive Committee); Victor Golla (Secretary-Treasurer); and Scott DeLancey (Member of the Nominating Committee).

The Vice President then introduced Sally McLendon, chair of the 1999 Mary R. Haas Book Award Committee, to announce the committee's decision. The winner of the 1999 award is *Lynette Melnar*, for her University of Chicago dissertation, *Caddo Verb Morphology*. Melnar was present at the Business Meeting and was given her a round of applause. There were also two Honorable Mentions: *Raquel Guirardello* (Rice University), for her dissertation, *A Reference Grammar of Trumai*; and *Eleanor Blain* (UBC), for her dissertation, *WH-Constructions in Nehiyawewin (Plains Cree)*. Prof. McLendon also reported the Executive Committee's decisions to (a) issue the call for submissions in January; (b) set a deadline of no later than June 1st for receipt of submissions; and (c) promote continuity on the Book Award committee by having the immedi-

ate past president serve on it for two years rather than one. (The immediate past president is still to be committee chair in his/her first year on the committee.)

The Vice President then reported on actions of the Executive Committee:

— It accepted an invitation from the organizers of the 2001 Linguistic Institute at UC Santa Barbara to have summer meeting of SSILA at UCSB during the Institute. Marianne Mithun will work with the Committee to set the dates, reserve space, and make other arrangements.

— It invites members to organize SSILA-sponsored workshops for presentation at the Stabilizing Indigenous Languages conference in Toronto in May 2000 (see "News and Announcements" below).

— It encourages members to organize topic-specific sessions at SSILA meetings. The organizer should submit a group of abstracts, with a short paragraph saying why they should form a session. The next call for papers will mention this possibility.

— It briefly considered the possibility of establishing a reprint series in collaboration with some publisher. The matter was referred to the incoming President, in consultation with the Secretary-Treasurer.

The Vice President then opened the meeting to New Business.

• Vice President Thomason reported on the affirmative votes of the LSA Business Meeting, the previous evening, on the "Chief Illiniwek" issue. (See "News and Announcements" below.) These measures will now be submitted to the LSA membership at large for ratification,

• Ives Goddard urged SSILA to add more sessions to its annual meeting in order to avoid having concurrent sessions. There was some discussion; no one voiced disagreement with this view. Someone said that the six non-overlapping AAA sessions are enough for SSILA. Someone else said that we could avoid concurrent sessions at the LSA, even if submitted abstracts pour in at this year's rates, by having sessions scheduled on Friday evening, Sunday morning, and maybe also Thursday evening. The Vice President suggested being more selective in scheduling papers for presentation.

A related topic was that some of the SSILA sessions were too long, so that if one wanted to hear all the papers in a session it would be very difficult. The sense of the meeting was to urge the President and the Secretary-Treasurer to work on the problem when scheduling rooms & times for sessions.

• The question was raised why no travel award was given in 1999. Someone said that the availability of travel awards might need to be publicized more energetically.

There being no time for further business, the Vice President presented the gavel to herself as incoming President, and adjourned the meeting at approximately 12 noon.

### Contributions in 1999

During the 1999 fiscal year the Society received contributions totaling \$1,547.50. Of this amount, \$421 was specifically donated to the Wick R. Miller Travel Fund (which will be carried over to 2000, since no Travel Award was made in 1999). The donors are listed below. Many thanks to each contributor!

*\$100 or more:* Alex MacKenzie Hargrave; David Huntley; William H. Jacobsen, Jr.; and M. Dale Kinkade.

*\$50-\$99:* Catherine A. Callaghan; Michael K. Foster; Kathryn Jossierand; Andreas Kathol; Karl Kroeber; Monica Macaulay; Robert Oswald; Henry Szymonik; and Philip D. Young.

*\$20-\$49:* Nicholas P. Barnes; Jill Brody; Megan Crowhurst; Colette Grinevald; Frederick Muscavitch; Herbert J. Landar; Yonne Leite;

Gunther Michelson; Johanna Nichols; Robert L. Rankin; Leslie Saxon; Michael Silverstein; David S. Tappan; Sally Thomason; Larry & Terry Thompson; Frank R. Trechsel; Takeo Tsukada; Lisa Valentine; J. Randolph Valentine; Laurel Watkins; and Ofelia Zepeda.

*Under \$20:* Bob Allen; Cristina Altman; Richard Bauman; Rosemary Beam de Azcona; Anna M. S. Berge; Jean Charney; Brad Coon; Robert A. Croese; Scott DeLancey; John Mark Dunn; Brenda Farnell; Irving Glick; Karl-Heinz Gursky; Wilfried Hartl; Barbara Hollenbach; Brian D. Joseph; Joshua Katz; Mark B. King; Harriet E. M. Klein; Marlys McClaran; Marianne Mithun; Stephen O. Murray; Tom and Doris Payne; Bruce Riggsby; Rodney E. Russell; Joseph C. Salmons; Otilia Sánchez; Wolf Seiler; Arthur P. Sorensen; Ray & Dee Stegeman; Alice Taff; Marie-Lucie Tarpent; Joseph Tomei; Elly Van Geldern; María Eugenia Villalón; Hanni Woodbury; and Philip D. Young.

Special thanks go to *Henry Szymonik*, a member in Seattle, who not only advised SSILA on how to register its own Internet domain, but paid the first 2 years' registration fee (\$70) with his personal donation.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Handbook map

November 1, 1999

To expand on the brief announcement in *SSILA Newsletter* 18.3 (p. 15): Separate copies are now available, through the University of Nebraska Press, of the map "Native Languages and Language Families of North America" that accompanies Volume 17, *Languages*, of the *Handbook of North American Indians*.

The map is available in two formats. The "Folded Study Map" (20" x 22 1/2") is identical to the map in the pocket of *HNAI* 17, except for being on heavier paper. The "Wall Display Map" (38" x 50" including text) is an expanded version of the same map; the larger size has provided enough room to indicate the location of every known Native language of North America, even where they are in such small areas that they could be mapped only at the family or sub-family level on the original map. This is the only published map that has ever located every language. Many major dialects are also included. On both maps 62 language families are distinguished by separate colors, making the linguistic diversity of North America strikingly evident. Areas with no surviving linguistic documentation are left white.

Both maps are accompanied by a brief descriptive text and a complete classification that includes unmapped dialects and two post-contact mixed languages. The text for the smaller map is in a separate booklet. That for the larger map is printed on the left side of the sheet and can be folded under or cut off to display only the 38" by 41" map, if desired.

The Folded Study Map (ISBN 0-8032-9269-4) lists for \$14.95. The Wall Display Map (ISBN 0-8032-9271-6) is provided rolled in a sturdy mailing tube and lists for \$19.95.

—Ives Goddard  
Smithsonian Institution  
(goddard.ives@nmnh.si.edu)

### The Haida Auseinandersetzung

November 15, 1999

May I say that the exchange between John Enrico and Robert Bringhurst in the last issue of the *SSILA Newsletter* (18.3, pp. 5-8) involves questions of great importance, which I would be glad to see discussed at greater

length and with more propriety than either of the participants seem likely to be able to muster? I hope that you will be able to raise those questions in some form that will sidestep the easily recognized (and to a certain extent justified) self-interests of Bringhurst and Enrico.



— Michael Patrick O'Connor  
Department of Semitics, Catholic University of America  
Washington, DC 20064  
(oconnorm@cua.edu)

### Early Canadian linguistic and ethnohistorical sources

November 29, 1999

A number of years ago the Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions started collecting early books relevant to Canadian history, in order to put these early Canadiana on microfiche. More than 3000 pre-1900 books with Canadian relevance were made available to the public in this way. Now the whole set of books is also available on-line at a well-organized website: <http://www.canadiana.org>

Every page of these old books can be viewed on one's own computer, and they can also be downloaded in PDF-format. This means that many hard-to-find and rare books are now within easy reach of researchers. One can search the website in English and French, for words in the titles, authors, subjects, and even do text searches.

For linguists it is good to know that many dictionaries, grammars, vocabulary lists of Native languages can now be consulted without cumbersome library searches. There is linguistic work on the following languages, and undoubtedly more: Abenaki, Bella Coola, Chinook Jargon, Chipewyan, Cree, Eskimo (several varieties), Flathead, Gwich'in, Haida, Kalispel, Klamath, Maliseet, Micmac, Mohawk, Ojibwe, Onondaga, Plains Sign Language, Seneca, Siksika (Blackfoot), Sioux, Slave, Tlingit, Tsimshian. Texts are also available, many of them of religious nature. One can find linguistic works by people like Boas, Horatio Hale, Hunter, Lacombe, Lahontan, Petitot, Pilling, Rand and many others.



There are also many missionary reports, travel accounts, and other early imprints available with contents relevant for Native studies. Sometimes these include linguistic material. Even though the focus of the website is on Canada, one can also find sources on other parts of North America (such as Alaska, the Aleutian Islands, Florida, Hawaii, and Louisiana).

An early description of the linguistically relevant part of the collection was made by David Pentland in 1993 ("North American languages of Canada, 1534-1900." *Facsimile Newsletter/Bulletin Facsimil* 10: 5-16).

This is a very valuable research tool that all SSILA members should know about.

— Peter Bakker  
Institute for Linguistics, Aarhus University  
DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark  
(linpb@hum.au.dk)

## OBITUARY

### Charles L. Cutler, Jr. (1930-1999)



Charles Cutler, a member of SSILA since 1991 and the author of a widely read book on borrowings into English from Native American languages, died in Middlefield, Connecticut, on October 12, 1999, at the age of 69. Born in Springfield, Massachusetts, Cutler attended Harvard College and graduated from the Univer-

sity of California, Berkeley, in the class of 1954. He also studied at the University of Edinburgh.

Cutler was a professional writer, and worked for many years as an editor for Xerox Publications. In addition to *O Brave New Words! Native American Loanwords in Current English* (Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1994), he was the author of *Connecticut's Revolutionary Press* and *How We Made It to One Hundred: Wisdom from the Super Old*. Shortly before his death he had completed the manuscript of a second book on Native American loanwords.

He was also, in the words of his daughter, Pamela Wooding, "a very active fellow with interests that ran the gamut." He was an amateur paleontologist, credited with the identification of a number of dinosaur tracks in Central Connecticut; he earned a black belt in judo and taught the art for 25 years; and he served as the Western Massachusetts-Connecticut chairman of MENSA. He is survived by his wife Katharine, a brother, two children, and two grandchildren.

## NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

### SSILA-sponsored resolutions on "Chief Illiniwek" passed at LSA and AAA meetings

The annual Business Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, in Chicago on January 7, approved a resolution offered by SSILA Vice President Sally Thomason that would put the LSA on record as urging the University of Illinois to replace its "Chief Illiniwek" mascot. (To depict Illiniwek, a 75-year-old campus tradition, a student paints his face, dons a costume and headdress from the Oglala Sioux tribe and dances at halftime shows at football and basketball games.) Two attached motions, also approved, would commit the LSA not to meet again in Illinois until this is done.

Resolution: The Linguistic Society of America urges the administration and trustees of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign to replace "Chief Illiniwek" with a symbol that does not promote inaccurate, anachronistic, and damaging stereotypes of Native American people, or indeed members of any minority group. [Adopted overwhelmingly.]

Motion #1: The Linguistic Society of America will not return to the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign as long as "Chief Illiniwek" remains an official symbol at the university. [Passed 57-23.]

Motion #2: The Linguistic Society of America will not return to the state of Illinois as long as "Chief Illiniwek" remains an official symbol at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. [Passed 29-27.]

Earlier, on November 20, the annual business meeting of the American Anthropological Association, also meeting in Chicago, voted unanimously in favor of a similar "anti-Chief Illiniwek" resolution offered by SSILA member Brenda Farnell. The resolution further affirmed the AAA's belief that such officially sanctioned stereotypes "humiliate American Indian people, trivialize the scholarship of anthropologists, undermine the learning environment for all students, and seriously compromise efforts to promote diversity on school and college campuses."

Both the LSA and AAA measures represent the sense of their respective annual meetings, and will be submitted by mail to the full membership of the two societies for formal adoption. The SSILA Executive Committee has already approved a similar statement

At their mid-January meeting, the University of Illinois Board of Trustees took note of the SSILA, AAA, and LSA actions. As reported in the Chicago Tribune on January 20, 2000, the Board passed a resolution offering to enter into a dialogue and reaffirmed a willingness to meet with the academic organizations and others who object to the school symbol. According to William Engelbrecht, Chairman of the Board, "it is time to revisit the issue in a substantive, meaningful way."

### **Web-based archive planned for indigenous languages of Latin America**

The University of Texas at Austin is launching an ambitious project to create a permanent Web-based archive that will make available to indigenous peoples, scholars, and students unpublished or difficult-to-obtain materials from the indigenous languages of Latin America. It will be the first centralized site for these materials and will be accessible to all those interested in the indigenous languages of Latin America through the World Wide Web.

Planned to be a state-of-the-art electronic archive, it will store materials drawn from the full range of linguistic behavior — from phonetics to discourse, in the form of primary data and analyses — making accessible a breadth of data on linguistic behavior not normally available in language archives. Since the majority of indigenous languages are unwritten, most of the archived materials will be sound files, transcripts, and analyses of oral data. In addition to digitized sound files and written texts, the archive will contain digitized image and video data.

The site will be designed to maximize its accessibility internationally, and from the outset will be available in Spanish, Portuguese, and English versions, and versions in other languages will be incorporated as is feasible. The Web-based format of the archive will take full advantage of new technologies to resolve numerous difficulties associated with non-digital methods of data storage, including physical space limitations, and the care of perishable media such as paper, magnetic tapes, and photographs. At the same time, it will facilitate the archiving of those original materials in cooperation with traditional archives (such as the Indiana University Archives of Traditional Music).

The archive will be a collection of digital sound, text, and image files stored on a central server administered by the existing Linguistic Anthropology Laboratory at the University of Texas. It will be accessible through a website designed using database-driven webpage formats. The data files in the archive will be stored in universal platform formats, which will allow the files to be viewed on any platform (PC, Macintosh, Unix, etc.) using internet-downloadable readers. Files will be downloadable, and also viewable online. The universal-format infrastructure will also allow files to be remotely uploadable into the archive. The website will support a system of graded access, which will ensure the protection of the intellectual property rights associated with the materials in the archive.

In addition to serving as a resource for researchers and teachers, the archive will also test and explore new electronic archiving methods and tools, and make this knowledge available on the website to provide expertise to indigenous peoples and scholars interested in creating similar projects. It will also make possible the electronic publication and dissemination of indigenous language texts, for which it has become increasingly difficult

to find either academic or commercial publishers due to the costs of print-based publication.

The project is being directed jointly by **Joel Sherzer** and **Anthony Woodbury**, and the initial staff will consist of **Chris Beier**, **Odilio Ajb'ee Jimenez**, and **Lev Michael**, all graduate students in linguistic anthropology at the University of Texas. For further information contact Sherzer or Woodbury at: Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX 78712 (jscherzer@mail.utexas.edu or acw@mail.utexas.edu)

### **Japan supports research on languages of the Pacific Rim**

A major research project is now under way in Japan, funded by the Ministry of Education, to support systematic and swift measures to preserve endangered languages of Pacific Rim minorities, at the same time retaining a long-term research perspective. Included in the project is work on North Pacific Rim languages from Japan to the Northwest Coast of North America.

Priority will be placed on languages whose continued existence is in question and will focus on four areas: (1) Gathering and sorting records from previous linguistic surveys; (2) Undertaking new fieldwork (3) Recording, organizing, and analyzing linguistic data; and (4) Publishing the results (dictionaries, grammars, textbooks, etc.) and entering this information into databases.

In the fiscal year beginning in April 2000, three-year projects will be launched on planned research topics (around 35 in all) and research proposals will be publicly solicited. Projects will take the form of focused linguistic surveys and research (Type A) or cross-disciplinary research (Type B) on theory, methodology, and information processing, intended to back up Type A efforts. A total of seven topics have been selected according to region and research content:

- A01: South Pacific Rim
- A02: North Pacific Rim (including The Ainu language)
- A03: East and Southeast Asia
- A04: Japan (includes Japanese spoken abroad)
- B01: Methods for surveying endangered languages
- B02: Dynamic research on language extinction and preservation
- B03: Survey research support through information processing

Applications for both types will be accepted again in the autumn of 2000. Overseas linguists can join the project by forming a group with a Japanese researcher who works on the same (or a close) language.

For further information contact Prof. Osahito Miyaoka, Graduate School of Letters, Kyoto University, Sakyo-ku 606-01, JAPAN (omiyaoka@ling.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp) or visit the project website: [http://www.elpr.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index\\_e.html](http://www.elpr.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/index_e.html)

### **Conference on Languages in Contact held in Netherlands**

A conference on *Languages in Contact* was held at the University of Groningen, The Netherlands, November 25-26, 1999. With sessions devoted both to descriptive and theoretical aspects of language contact, the discussion involved pidgins and creoles, minorities and their languages, Diaspora situations, "Sprachbund" phenomena, extralinguistic correlates of variety in contact situations, problems of endangered languages, and the typology of these languages. A special session was devoted to languages in contact with Russian (including Yiddish and Mennonite German).

The invited speakers included: **Liya Bondarko** (U of St Petersburg), "The Phonetics of Language Contact"; **Bernard Comrie** (MPI-Leipzig), "Language Contact, Lexical Borrowing, and Semantic Fields"; **Evgeniy Golovko** (Russian Academy of Sciences), "Russian in Contact with Other Languages"; **Pieter Muysken** (U of Leiden), "Retrieving the Lexicon in Language Contact"; **Sarah Thomason** (U of Michigan), "Linguistic Areas and Language History."

Of the other papers, several dealt with language contact in the Americas: **Peter Bakker** (U of Aarhus), "Convergence Intertwining: An Alternative Way toward the Genesis of Mixed Languages"; **David Beck** (U of Michigan), "Grammatical Convergence and the Genesis of the Northwest Coast Sprachbund"; **Ellen Courtney** (U of Arizona), "Duplication in the L2 Spanish produced by Quechua-Speaking Children: Transfer of a Pragmatic Strategy"; **Louanna Furbee** (U of Missouri), "Prestige, Power and Potential for Language Shift: The Intrusion of Spanish into Tojolab'al Maya"; and **Hein van der Voort** (U of Amsterdam), "Correspondences among some Unclassified Languages of Rondônia, Brazil."

### American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI)

The University of Arizona, Tucson, will again host the *American Indian Language Development Institute* this summer (June 5-30), for its 21st session. AILDI is a uniquely successful gathering of linguists, tribal elders, teachers, and other education personnel for an integrated, holistic learning experience focusing on American Indian languages and cultures. This year's Institute will focus on specific teaching methods for maintaining and revitalizing indigenous languages in both the community and the school.

This year's course topics will include: Foundations of Bilingual Education; Creative Writing for Native American Communities; Linguistics for Native American Communities; Media, Reading, and Language Arts for Native American Communities; Bilingual Methods and Materials; Bilingual Education Practicum; Hopi Language and Culture; Linguistics Workshop; Native American Language Immersion; and Language and Culture in Indigenous Education.

Tuition is \$730 for six credit hours (all courses lead toward regular degree programs, and toward bilingual and ESL endorsements). Books and supplies cost about \$150, and housing is available on-campus and in privately owned apartments (\$400-\$700 approximately). Financial assistance is available but limited. Early registration is encouraged.

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

### Conference on Endangered Languages and Literacy planned in Sequoyah Country

The Foundation for Endangered Languages (FEL) will host an international conference on *Endangered Languages and Literacy* at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, September 21-24, 2000. This will be the fourth in a series of annual workshops and conferences hosted by FEL to provide a forum for researchers and activists working for the maintenance of indigenous languages that face an uncertain future. In keeping with the theme of this year's meeting, it will be held near the homeland of Sequoyah, the father of Cherokee literacy.

The organizers are: **Blair Rudes** (UNC-Charlotte); **Nicholas Ostler** (FEL, Bath, England); **Christopher Moseley** (BBC); **Karen Johnson-Weiner** (St. Lawrence U); and **Hassan Ouzate** (Ibn Zohr U, Morocco).

The aim of the conference is to assess the usefulness of focusing on literacy in language preservation efforts, with special attention to cultural obstacles and unforeseen consequences. Suggested topics include (among others): how literacy alters or interrupts the oral transmission of a community's knowledge and beliefs; the difficulty of selecting one of several dialects on which to base a written language; the lack of lexical or syntactic structures to replace suprasegmental, kinetic, and paralinguistic components of face-to-face communication. Also considered will be the ways in which modern technologies have brought additional choices to endangered language communities (for example, "talking" dictionaries), and the problems these technologies in turn engender.

Participants at the conference are required to be members of FEL, or to join at the time of registration for the meeting. The current annual membership fee for FEL is 20 pounds sterling (approx. US \$34) or 10 pounds sterling for students and unemployed (US \$17). For more membership information contact Nicholas Ostler, Batheaston Villa, 172 Bailbrook Lane, Bath BA1 7AA, England (nostler@chibcha.demon.co.uk).

Presentations will be 20 minutes, with a further 10 minutes for discussion. All presentations should be in English. There will be a preliminary volume of proceedings distributed at the Conference.

Abstracts (500 words maximum) must be submitted by March 21, and camera-ready text will be needed by July 21. Submissions can be made either in hard copy (including fax) or by e-mail.

Abstracts should be sent to: **Blair A. Rudes**, Department of English, University of North Carolina at Charlotte, 9201 University City Blvd, Charlotte, NC 28223-0001 (fax: 704/547-3961; tel: 704/547-4230; e-mail: BARudes@email.uncc.edu). The abstract should have a title, but should not identify the author(s). On a separate sheet, please provide: names of the author(s); title of the paper; and the postal, e-mail, and fax addresses of the first author.

### Other Upcoming Meetings

**BLS-26** (Berkeley, February 18-21, 2000)

The 26th Annual Meeting of the *Berkeley Linguistic Society* (Feb. 18-21, 2000) will feature a daylong special session on "Syntax and Semantics of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas." It will be held from 9 am to 5:30 pm on the first day of the meeting, Friday, Feb. 18, in 370 Dwinelle Hall, UC Berkeley. The invited speakers will be **Emmon Bach** (U Mass Amherst), **Marianne Mithun** (UC Santa Barbara), and **Jerry Sadock** (U of Chicago). Other papers will include:

**Donna B. Gerdts & Thomas E. Hukari**, "Multiple Antipassives in Halkomelem Salish"; **Mercedes Q. Hinkson**, "The semantics of the Salishan suffix \*an/n'ak"; **Connie Dickinson**, "Complex Predicates in Tsafiki"; **Scott DeLancey**, "Argument Structure of Klamath Bi-partite Stems"; **Julia Dieterman**, "Word Order and Inverse Voice in Isthmus Mixe"; **Loretta O'Connor**, "Aspectual classes and non-agentive morphosyntax in Lowland Chontal"; **Eve Ng**, "Demonstrative words in Passamaquoddy"; **George Aaron Broadwell**, "Coordination, clitic placement, and prosody in Zapotec"; **Roberto Zavala**, "Grammaticalization of Olutec motion verbs under areal contact"; and **Carrie Gillon**, "Multiple Movement and Wh-in-situ in Inuktitut."

For the full program of BLS-26, as well as information on travel, accommodations, and registration, visit the BLS website:

<http://www.linguistics.berkeley.edu/BLS/BLS26.html>

**High Desert Linguistics Conference** (Albuquerque, NM, April 7-9, 2000)

The third annual *High Desert Linguistics Conference* will be held at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, April 7-9, 2000. The keynote speakers will be **Colette Grinevald** and **John Haiman**. Papers will focus on language change and variation, grammaticization, signed languages, Native American languages, and computational linguistics. Submissions deadline has past. For program information, contact HDLS, Dept of Linguistics, 526 Humanities Bldg, U of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131 (e-mail kaaron@unm.edu).

**WAIL-3** (UC Santa Barbara, April 14-16, 2000)

The linguistics department at UC Santa Barbara is sponsoring a 3rd annual *Workshop on American Indigenous Languages* (WAIL-3), a forum for the discussion of theoretical and descriptive linguistic studies of indigenous languages of the Americas. It will be held on the weekend of April 14-16, 2000. Submissions deadline has past. For program and further information, contact the conference coordinator (e-mail: wail@humanitas.ucsb.edu; tel: 805/893-3776) or check out the WAIL website at: <http://linguistics.ucsb.edu/events/wail/wail.html>

**Stabilizing Indigenous Languages** (Toronto, May 11-14, 2000)

The Seventh Annual *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Conference* will be held in Toronto, Ontario, on May 11-14, 2000, at the Toronto Colony Hotel, hosted by the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE) of the University of Toronto. The theme of the meeting will be "Language Across the Community," emphasizing the many ways in which all community members can become involved in indigenous language activities.

Deadline for submission of abstracts is March 31, 2000. Registration Rates: Before March 31, \$125 Canadian/\$100 US; after March 31, \$150 Canadian/\$125 US. Student rates (with proof of full-time enrolment), \$50 Canadian/\$40 US. For other information and registration forms, please visit the conference website ([www.oise.utoronto.ca/MLC/silc](http://www.oise.utoronto.ca/MLC/silc)) or contact: Barbara Burbaby, Modern Language Centre, OISE, 252 Bloor Street W., Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V6, CANADA ([silc@oise.utoronto.ca](mailto:silc@oise.utoronto.ca)).

NEWS BRIEFS

- The Department of Linguistics at the University of Pittsburgh has announced that *The Journal of Amazonian Languages*, which had been edited by Daniel Everett, will cease publication now that Everett has left the University. Everett has resumed long-term fieldwork in the Amazon.
- R.M.W. Dixon and Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald have relocated their *Research Centre for Linguistic Typology* to La Trobe University in Melbourne, Australia. The Centre has a number of Research Fellows, Visiting Fellows and Doctoral Students who undertake fieldwork, write grammars of languages, and pursue typological generalizations about language on an inductive basis. Dixon and Aikhenvald welcome inquiries from scholars of a similar ilk who are interested in spending a sabbatical at RCLT. Contact: Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, Institute for Advanced Study, La Trobe University, Bundoora, VIC, Australia 3083 ([a.aikhenvald@latrobe.edu.au](mailto:a.aikhenvald@latrobe.edu.au)).

NOTES & COMMENT

*The Siebert Sale, Part 2*

Ives Goddard\*

The second part of the sale of the unique collection of Americana left by Frank T. Siebert, Jr., M.D., at his death in 1998 took place at Sotheby's in New York on 28 October, 1999. Approximately 530 lots of books and manuscripts, pertaining principally to the South, the West, and the Southwest, were sold at auction, again bringing record prices. One major segment of the sale comprised publications and a few manuscripts on Native American languages from these areas. The other major segments were the Seminole Wars, Western Narratives after 1800, Texas, Western Indian Captivities, and Treaties after 1799.

The bidding was again dominated by William Reese, the New Haven, Conn., dealer, acting for himself and others, including the Beinecke Rare Book and Manuscript Library of Yale University, the Smithsonian Institution Libraries, the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, Mass., and the Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation. The top hammer price in the sale was \$375,000, brought by a first edition of the English translation of Prince Maximilian's *Travels in the Interior of North America* (London, 1843), with "very fine" exemplars of the 81 emblematic handcolored plates after Karl Bodmer. Thomas W. Field remarked of this translation that "the wiseacre who gave it an English dress, takes credit to himself in his preface, for omitting the very extensive vocabularies ..." (quoted by J.C. Pilling in his *Proof-Sheets* but absent from his separate bibliographies), but the accompanying plates are from the first strikes.

Sotheby's withdrew before sale a 34-page manuscript in Spanish that presented itself as "Noticias del Alabama i Missisipi en la America del Norte hechas por Ignacio Grivalxa, Florida, 1701." Purportedly the account of a journey to the Assiniboine and containing names that Siebert had devoted some time to interpreting, the document was exposed as a fake by Reese and David Szewczyk, co-proprietor of the Philadelphia Rare Books & Manuscripts Company and a specialist in early Latin American printing and manuscripts. Charles Eberstadt, the dealer who sold the manuscript to Siebert, wrote him a letter defending it as genuine on the basis of the bookplate on the binding, but Szewczyk saw that it was on nineteenth-century laid paper inserted in the husk of a real but mismatched binding and written in an inauthentic hand resembling that of other faked manuscripts originating in Mexico.

Linguistic items acquired by Yale were: five autograph and typed manuscripts of Milo Custer from 1906-1916, with Kansas Kickapoo, Potawatomi, and Miami vocabulary and ethnographic descriptions (\$4,250), related to similar materials in the McLean County Historical Society, Bloomington, Illinois; Samuel A. Worcester and Elias Boudinot's *Cherokee Hymns* (1841) (\$1,000); Boudinot's Cherokee translation of the tract *Poor Sarah* (1843) (\$3,750); Worcester and Stephen Foreman's Cherokee translation of Leigh Richmond and George C. Smith's *The Dairyman's*

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

*Daughter and Bob the Sailor Boy* (1847), and of Cesar Malan's *The Swiss Peasant* (1848) (\$700); John Buttrick Jones's *Elementary Arithmetic in Cherokee and English* (1870) (\$4,000); Frederick A. O'Meara and Joseph A. Gilfillan's Episcopal prayer book in Ojibwa, for use in White Earth, Minn. (1875) (\$200); Alfred Wright and Cyrus Byington's Choctaw hymnal (1829) (\$550), not in Pilling; John Page's Choctaw catechism (1848) (\$850); a Creek lot with John Fleming's sermon and hymns (1835), Henry F. Buckner and Goliath Herrod's hymnbook and Gospel of John, both 1860, and Buckner's English hymnbook for Creek Baptists (\$750); Sanford W. Perryman and Legus C. Perryman's *Constitution and Laws of the Muskogee or Creek Nation* (1868) (\$850), and L.C. Perryman's translation of the revision of these (1881) (\$850); William Hamilton and Samuel M. Irvin's Iowa hymnbook (1843) (\$11,000), and catechism (1844) (\$5,500); Father Zephyrin's Menominee Roman Catholic prayer book (1882) (\$150); Jotham Meeker's Ottawa hymns (\$10,000); the fourth edition of the Shawnee hymns by Johnston Lykins and others (1859) (\$900); David King's Dakota Sioux primer (1839) (\$27,500), not in Pilling; a Dakota Sioux lot with Stephen R. Riggs's catechism (1864), John P. Williamson and Alfred L. Riggs's hymnbook (1879), and Mary P. Lord's Bible selections (1894) (\$1,000); and an unidentified two-page publication in Cherokee (\$100). Yale also obtained from a mixed lot the 1881 *Compiled Laws of the Cherokee Nation in Cherokee* and purchased the rarely seen memoir of the Roman Catholic missionary and linguist Samuel C. Mazzuchelli (Milan, 1844), describing his experiences in Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa in the years 1830 to 1844 (\$4,250).

Items of linguistic relevance obtained by the Smithsonian Libraries were: John Lawson's *A New Voyage to Carolina* (London, 1709), containing vocabularies of Woccon and Carolina Algonquian (\$8,500); Abraham Luckenbach's unpublished autograph manuscript of his New Testament stories in Northern Unami Delaware (\$7,000); Jotham Meeker's Ottawa New Testament (1841) (\$11,000); Johnston Lykins's Potawatomi Gospel of Matthew (1844) (\$1,600); Francis Barker's Shawnee Gospel of John (\$11,000); Stephen Riggs's Dakota Sioux translation of Acts, the epistles of Paul, and Revelations (1843) (\$1,000); and the first edition of John P. Williamson's English and Dakota Sioux vocabulary (1871) (\$3,250). Three Choctaw items were obtained post-sale from mixed lots: Allen Wright's *Chahta Leksikon* (1880), Alfred Wright's Bible stories (*Holisso Holitopa*, 1831), and Alfred Wright and Cyrus Byington's translation of the New Testament (1848).

The American Antiquarian Society obtained a full run of *The Cherokee Messenger* (12 numbers, 1844-1846) (\$5,500).

The Philadelphia Free Library acquired several Dakota Sioux items: S.R. Riggs's *Dakota Lessons* (1850) (\$4,000) and a lot with his translation of Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress* (1857), *Dakota A B C Wowapi* (1867), the 1886 edition of Williamson's dictionary, the constitution and by-laws of the Dakota YMCA (1890), and Lord's 'Owning a Horse' (1894) (\$1,700).

The Mashantucket Pequots obtained for their museum in Ledyard, Conn., a lot of Potawatomi materials by Maurice Gaillard consisting of his published prayers and hymns (1866) and some manuscripts of hymns (\$400).

A leaf of the Shawnee newspaper <Siwinowe Kesibwi> (/ʃa:wa: no:wi-ki:ʃaʔəwa/ 'Shawnee sun') went to a telephone bid for \$4,250. This was the only known copy of any of the numbers of the first newspaper printed entirely in an Indian language (appearing irregularly, 1835-1842); it consists of the first leaf (pages [69] and 70) of the number for November, 1841, the original second leaf with two more pages being absent. Another copy of the same leaf of the same number, also now unlocatable, was known to the bibliographical historian Douglas C. McMurtrie (*Kansas Historical Quarterly* 2:339-342, 1933); comparison of the photographs of the first page of each (which are all that seem to be available) shows that the copy McMurtrie found had been printed from reset type, with improved typography and the correction of typographical errors.

Elkanah Walker and Cushing Eells's Spokane primer (1842), printed at the Lapwai Mission, Idaho, on a press given by Hawaiian women and shipped from Hawaii, fell for \$25,000.

Other Cherokee items were an early number of the *Cherokee Advocate* (1850) and two numbers from 1887 and 1892 (\$600); and a lot with the constitution and laws (1875), the laws (1881), and *Cherokee Hymns* (1909) (\$700); and several other translations.

Among other Choctaw items, private collectors obtained through dealers Alfred Wright's manuscript vocabulary and linguistic and ethnographic notes (\$12,000); a lot with Loring S. Williams's discourse on *Family Education and Government* (1835), Byington's *English and Choctaw Definer* (1852), and a second copy of Allen Wright's lexicon (\$1,800); and a lot with Alfred Wright's child's catechism (second, revised edition, 1835) and his and Byington's *Triumphant Deaths of Pious Children* (1835) (\$3,000). Items in lots included the translation of the 1855 treaty (the only Indian treaty printed in an Indian language; 1856), Alfred Wright's translation of Joshua, Judges, and Ruth (1852), and a book of questions on Luke (1852).

Other Creek works were: a lot with William S. Robertson and David Winslett's *Creek First Reader* (1856), Buckner and Herrod's grammar (1860), and R.M. Loughridge and David M. Hodge's dictionary (1890) (\$3,500); and a 2nd copy of the grammar (\$1,100).

Other Sioux items were: Mary Ann C. Riggs's dictionary (\$1,700); Samuel D. Hinman and Thomas A. Robertson's *Dakota Church Service* (1862) (\$1,300); Hinman's Dakota prayer book (1865) (\$550); Joseph K. Hyer and William S. Starring's Lakhota dictionary (1866), printed on an army press at Fort Laramie, the first publication in Wyoming (\$30,000); a run of the Dakota Mission newspaper *Iapi Oaye* (1871-1887; \$1,800); and a lot with Thomas S. Williamson's *Woope Mowis*, his translations of Deuteronomy, Joshua, Judges, and Ruth, and S.R. Riggs's translation of the Psalms (\$700).

Private buyers obtained the Shoshone vocabularies of Joseph A. Gebow (1864; \$8,000) and George W. Hill (1877) (\$3,250), the Ute and Shoshone vocabularies of Dimmick B. Huntington (3rd ed., 1872) (\$10,000), and the Ute dictionary of Mormon V. Selman (1880's) (\$1,100).

Other items sold were: a lot with Victor Henry's French translation of Veniaminov's Aleut grammar (1879) and Charles A. Lee's

Aleut dictionary (1876) (\$500); a lot with *Catholic Prayers & Hymns in the Tinneh Language* bound with *Tinneh Indian Catechism of Christian Doctrine* (1897; Ingalik publications of the Indian Boys' Press at Holy Cross Mission, Alaska), Joseph Peron's Ingalik manual and catechism *Canotlé Rannaga Kelékak* (1904; wrongly attributed in the catalogue to Jules Jetté [see M.E. Krauss and M.J. McGary, *Alaska Native Languages: A Bibliographical Catalogue, Pt. 1* (1980), p. 280]), and Jetté's Koyukon prayers, liturgy, and hymns *Yoyit Rokanaga* (1904) (\$1,300); a lot with C.M. Lanning's Blackfoot grammar and vocabulary (1882) and C.C. Uhlenbeck's two volumes of Blackfoot texts (1911, 1912) (\$4,000); Manuel García Rejón's Comanche vocabulary (Mexico, 1866) (\$6,000); a lot with *Prayers in the Crow Language* (1891) and John Boschi's Crow grammar (1898) (\$2,250); Hamilton and Irvin's Iowa grammar (1848) (\$5,500); the Kalispel dictionary of Joseph Giorda and his fellow Jesuits (1877-1879) (\$800) and a lot with his Bible narratives (second issue, 1879) and catechism (1880) (\$250); and Bartholomé García's Coahuilteco priest's manual (\$11,000).

(I am indebted to William Reese and David M. Szewczyk for information used in this report.)

#### CORRECTION

In the *Notes & Comment* column in the July issue ("The Siebert Sale", by Ives Goddard) the title of the first of Baraga's works mentioned on p. 9 should be *Katolik Anamie-Masinaigan* (not *Masinigan*, and not *Misinai-gan* as given by J.C. Pilling, *Bib. Alg. Lang.* p. 25).

## THE PLACENAME DEPARTMENT

### *Indian names through Spanish*

William Bright

Many US place names are based on Spanish forms which were, in turn, derived from American Indian languages of Latin America. Some of these – such as **Lima**, Ohio, and **Mexico**, Missouri – reflect well-known place names south of the border. Others were named for places in Mexico that were in the news during the invasion by the US during the 1840s; e.g., **Jalapa**, Indiana, with the spelling-pronunciation [dʒəlæpə], recalls Jalapa in the Mexican state of Veracruz, which is pronounced [χalápa] in Spanish, and is derived from Nahuatl *Xalapan* [jalápan], literally "sand-water-place", meaning something like "at the sandy spring". Still others are based on nouns other than placenames, borrowed by English from Spanish and long established in common use; examples are **Potato Hill**, Oregon, reflecting Spanish *batata* 'sweet potato' (from a Caribbean language), and **Tomato Creek**, Alaska, from Spanish *tomate* (Nahuatl *tomatl*).

Still other US placenames, specifically in the Southwest and California, reflect Spanish versions of terms used by local Indians; and folk etymology between an Indian language and Spanish is not

uncommon. Thus **Calabazal Creek** (Santa Barbara Co., Calif.) looks like Spanish for 'pumpkin patch' (from *calabaza* 'pumpkin, squash, gourd'), but in fact is transmogrified from Chumash *kalawashaq* 'turtle shell' (Richard B. Applegate, *Occasional Papers, San Luis Obispo County Archaeological Society*, 9:31, 1975). **Temetate Creek** (San Luis Obispo Co., Calif.) has both a popular etymology, going back to Nahuatl, and a more authentic one from Chumash. It looks like a Mexican Spanish word translatable as 'stone grinding slab' (without feet), from Nahuatl *tetl* 'stone', *metatl* 'metate, grinding slab' (typically with feet). However, this is likely to be a popular etymology from the Obispeño Chumash placename *stemeqatimi*, of unknown etymology (J. Johnson, p.c.).

The state of New Mexico provides several examples of borrowings from Indian languages to Spanish to English. Thus **Cibola County**, pronounced [sí:bolə], has a name with an especially complex history. To begin with, it also occurs in La Paz Co., Arizona, where it is pronounced [sí:bəlo]; and the related form **Cibolo**, pronounced [sí:bəlo], occurs in both New Mexico and Texas. These forms reflect New Mexican Spanish *cíbolo* '(male) buffalo' or *cíbola* 'female buffalo', a shortening of *vaca de Cíbola* 'cow of Cíbola', referring to the mythic "seven cities of Cibola" sought by Spanish explorers in the southwest (cf. Rubén Cobos, *A Dictionary of New Mexico and Southern Colorado Spanish*, Albuquerque, 1983). It has been suggested that Cíbola is derived from Zuni *shiwín'a*, the name of Zuni pueblo (see *Handbook of North American Indians*, 9:481, 1979). At the same time, Spanish *cíbolo* 'buffalo' has been borrowed into Zuni as *siiwolo*, the name of the animal.

[If you have any disagreements, arguments, or questions, please 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 **Paul Chapin**, **William Cowan**, **Inge Genee**, and **Monica Macaulay**.]

### **Haida controversy makes headlines in Canada**

[Just days after *Inge Genee*, an SSILA member at the University of Lethbridge, received the October issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*, with **John Enrico**'s long critique of **Robert Bringhurst**'s translations of Haida narratives, she opened her morning newspaper and found a feature article on the dispute. She prepared the following summary for the *Media Watch*.]

The controversy over Robert Bringhurst's book, *A Story as Sharp as a Knife: The Classical Haida Mythtellers and Their World* [see *SSILA Newsletter* 18.2, p. 13, and 18.3, pp. 5-8] was the subject of an article in the Canadian national newspaper *The Globe and Mail* on Monday, November 15. The full-page article by Adele Weder



(headlined "The Myths and the White Man") summarizes the dispute between Bringhurst on the one hand and linguist John Enrico and the Haida people he works with on the other.

The article begins with an interview with **Diane Brown**, the driving force behind a brand new Haida immersion program launched last year in Skidegate on the Haida Gwaii/Queen Charlotte Islands. She and her Haida colleagues are upset about Bringhurst's book for two reasons. First, he is violating intellectual property rights on traditional stories that are perceived by the Haida as their cultural property. And second, he is said not to know enough of the language to be able to translate from it. For them, the reason why the book has been so positively received in white, urbane circles is that it "is mostly formatting existing translations from Enrico and others into a European-style verse that's more palatable to white Canadians."

It is clear from the article that the local Haida people that Weder has been talking to strongly prefer John Enrico's version of their culture and their language to Bringhurst's. Her article cites in some detail from Enrico's "scathing critique" of Bringhurst, published on the internet and in "an academic newsletter," as well as from Bringhurst's reply. It contrasts the bookish, thorough, slow and often boring toils of a professional linguist, doing years of painstaking fieldwork with native speakers, against exciting literary reworkings of the same material by a creative opportunist who makes no claim to be a linguist. (Although Bringhurst was briefly at MIT, he admits that he "merely sat in on Chomsky's seminars" and "was anything but a model student.")

The article then talks about the conflict inherent in the difference between scholarly responsible linguistic work that involves morpheme glosses and literal translations, and popularized work with free literary interpretations. Weder seems well informed about the nature of those differences and represents the two positions in the debate clearly, without taking sides. She quotes **Michael Krauss** as saying Bringhurst's and Enrico's work are "apples and oranges — but perhaps in this case, the apple went too far into orangery." **Dell Hymes**, who peer-reviewed Bringhurst's book, is quoted as supporting Bringhurst: "If you left it to the linguists to address the literary aspects of a language, you'd wait forever."

The only quibble I have with Weder's article is with her characterization of "accurate, word-for-word translations" as "often dull", and the implicit notion that scholarly, responsible linguistic work must be boring. But I guess you have to be a linguist to know that linguistics is exciting.

### The Navajo code talkers take on Hollywood

Since the Pentagon officially declassified the full details last year, there has been lots of talk in the media about the battalion of Navajo volunteers recruited during World War II to use their native language as an "unbreakable code" in the American war effort. The Navajo "code talkers" have been the subject of a recent documentary on cable television's History Channel; they were celebrated in *The Code Book* (Doubleday, 1999), Simon Singh's history of cryptography; and the Smithsonian is planning a major display about them in its new Museum of the American Indian on the Mall in Washington. Todd Purdum, in a recent story in *The New York*

*Times* ("Code Talkers' Story Pops Up Everywhere", October 11, 1999, p. 14), quotes **Sam Billison**, president of the Navajo Code Talkers Association: "Now that they've seen these [declassified] documents, everyone wants to interview code talkers. There's a lot of interest, and not just in the United States. I just got a call from Italy the other day."

Inevitably, the film industry has seen an opportunity for a movie — one, moreover, that combines three genres that have been very successful at the box office recently: the Second World War epic for the boomer generation (cf. *Saving Private Ryan*); the spy/intelligence thriller with a data-processing twist (cf. *Breaking the Code*); and just about anything with a Native American theme. According to Purdum, there are actually two Hollywood productions in the works. One is being developed in cooperation with the code talkers by a group of Native American filmmakers and **Gale Anne Hurd**, the producer of the "Terminator" movies and *Armageddon*. The other is a project of **John Woo**, the action-adventure director from Hong Kong.

The Woo film, to be titled *Windtalkers*, is the one getting the publicity, not all of it good. As of October, Woo was trying to persuade **Nicolas Cage**, who was in Woo's hit movie *Face/Off*, to star in the film, which tells the story of a code talker and his Marine bodyguard. During the war, apparently, the code talkers had bodyguards charged with protecting them from capture by the Japanese, with standing orders to kill them if necessary to protect the code, though none ever had to. Cage would play a bodyguard.

As for the Navajos in the script, details appeared in a message from Mindy Marin, a casting director that was posted on several Native American e-lists in late September:

I am currently working on a MGM/Lion Rock Productions feature film entitled *Windtalkers* produced by Terence Chang and to be directed by John Woo about Navajo Codetalkers during WWII. We are looking for authentic Navajo men who would be interested in acting for 2 leading roles. The production is scheduled to begin early summer 2000 with a location to be decided upon.

The description of the two characters are as follows: **CARL EAGLESTAFF**: mid-late 20s, intelligent, optimistic, outgoing, athletic and agile, good-humored, innately philosophical and kind, this Navajo, a loving family man with aspirations of becoming a professor of American History, leaves his Arizona reservation to serve in WWII as a Codetalker. **CHARLIE WHITEHORSE**: mid 30s, this big Navajo of few words, a sheepherder and son of a Medicine Man, is Eaglestaff's longtime loyal friend, a more cautious man who does not share his friend's naive approach to serving in the Marines.

As news of Woo's project spread through Navajo country, many of the original code talkers became upset, and Sam Billison publicly accused Woo of "dishonoring" them. According to Scripps Howard News Service, which ran the story on November 3, Billison sent a letter to Nicholas Cage, complaining that "for too long in Hollywood our people's stories have been told only through others' eyes and in inaccurate and dishonorable ways. Even more disturbing is that it appears that this movie is going to tell our story with a white actor as the hero." A spokeswoman for Cage said she did not know if he had seen the letter.

In passing, we should note that in reports about the code talkers, mention is often made of the peculiar suitability of Navajo for

coding purposes—a pseudo-fact now climbing the charts and rivaling the proverbial infinitude of the Eskimo snow vocabulary. Todd Purdum, in his *Times* article, characterizes Navajo as “a singsong and subtly inflected descendant of northern Asian languages that is easily susceptible to mispronunciation.” In another newspaper story, Navajo was said to be the ideal code because fewer than a dozen non-Navajos had ever become fluent in it. Jack Hitt is especially creative in his essay on the code talkers in *American Greats* (a recently published coffee-table collection, edited by Robert A. Wilson and Stanley Marcus). Navajo’s “odd guttural noises and complex intonations” constitute “an entirely self-contained human communication system restricted to Navajos alone.” The Japanese, says Hitt, “were repeatedly baffled and infuriated by these seemingly inhuman sounds.” Finally, SSILA member **Marianne Milligan** spotted this wonderfully garbled description in a story in the Madison, Wisconsin, *Capital Times*: “The Navajo language is one of the most complex in the world, with four tones, glottalized consonants, a ‘lick’ like the South African Xhosa tribe, and a 35-letter alphabet.” (Watch out for that lick!)

### Comanche code talker honored

Although the Navajo code talkers are now media superstars, relatively little recognition has been given to members of several other tribes who were also asked to use their languages as informal ciphers during World War II. A story by Ben White in *The Washington Post* for December 1, 1999, reported on a ceremony held the previous day to honor the last surviving member of an elite group of Comanche code talkers, **Charles Chibitty**, 78. He and 16 other Comanches served in the Army’s 4th Signal Corps in the European Theater, where they deployed the odd guttural noises of Numic to give the Germans their fair share of bafflement and infuriation. Chibitty received several awards during the ceremony at the Pentagon’s “Hall of Heroes,” including the Knowlton Award for significant contributions to military intelligence efforts. In an address the story characterized as “eloquent and bittersweet,” Chibitty spoke repeatedly of his fellow Comanches who died before being honored for their service by the United States.

### Bill to Outlaw “Squaw” in Maine

An item in the *Ottawa Citizen* for December 7 (copied from *The Times* of London) reported that a bill has been introduced in the Maine legislature to remove the word “squaw” from more than a dozen places in the state, including Squaw Mountain and Squaw Point. “This is an important issue to all native people and all women,” said Donald Soctomah, a Passamaquoddy who was responsible for drafting the legislation. “For 400 years, native women have been demoralized by this word.” Many Native Americans regard *squaw* as a term of denigration, and commonly (if mistakenly) believe it to be based on an Iroquois term for ‘vagina’ that was used to mean ‘prostitute’ in a fur trade jargon. (Its actual origin is in the Massachusetts reflex of the general Algonquian word for ‘woman’, borrowed into colonial English in the early 17th century. It originally had no derogatory connotations in English, although these have accumulated over the years and the word is now avoided in polite usage.) Similar legislation is expected to be proposed in other American states.

### Lenape on HBO

**Jim Rementer** (Lenape Language Project, Dewey, Oklahoma) writes: “Recently I worked with my Lenape friend Don Secondine, Jr. on Dear America’s production of *Standing in the Light*, shown on HBO in October. Don was the culture and clothing consultant, and he has been in several docu-dramas himself. I was the dialogue coach. I am happy to report that most of the actors did a good job with the Lenape language.”

(More information on this production can be found on the web at: <http://place.scholastic.com/dearamerica/tv/lenapediary.htm>.)

### A short-lived linguistic coup in Ecuador

Jan McGirk, the (London) *Independent on Sunday*’s Latin America correspondent, reported from Quito on January 23 that the previous Friday had been one of the most volatile days in Ecuador’s history. After a week of demonstrations, a coalition of Indians and military officers drove President Jamil Mahuad from office and installed a 3-man junta, which included a prominent Indian leader. The junta fell apart after only a few hours, however, when the military (according to some, after a sharp warning from Washington) withdrew its support and proclaimed Mr. Mahuad’s vice president, Gustavo Noboa, to be the country’s new leader. Although the status quo was temporarily restored, the Indians and mestizos who make up most of Ecuador’s population had (literally) made their voices heard. In the days leading up to the brief coup, McGirk wrote, “the Quechua Indian language was heard for the first time in the seats of power, normally the preserve of Ecuador’s tiny Spanish-descended elite.” But a day later, she reported, the ruling establishment appeared to have regained control, and Quechua was safely back where it belonged.

## NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

### Algonquian

- The *31st Algonquian Conference* was held in conjunction with the 9th Annual Woodland Nations History Conference in Lafayette, Indiana, October 28-31, 1999, sponsored by the Prophetstown Council for Preservation of Great Lakes Native American Culture. Papers included:

**Patricia Baade**, “Evidentiality: A Universe”; **Daryl Baldwin & Julie Olds**, “Miami: Recovering The Unspoken Word”; **Louis Byrd**, “Listening to Elders: Steps toward Documenting Omushkegowak Oral History”; **Jeffrey Blick**, “Weyanoke Old Town”; **David Costa**, “Miami-Illinois Tribe Names”; **Danielle Cyr**, “Can You be Our First Person?”; **Amy Dahlstrom**, “Relational Verbs in Fox and Cree”; **Regna Darnell**, “On the Permanency of Oral Tradition: A Critique of Derridan Monologism”; **J. Peter Denny**, “Archaeological Signs of Eastern Algonquian”; **David Ezzo**, “Female Status in Northeastern Native America: A Model”; **James Fidelholtz**, “Sonorant Lengthening and Obstruent Voicing in Mi’kmaq”; **George Fulford**, “Traditional Knowledge in the Mainstream”; **William Giffin**, “Destruction of Delaware and Miami Towns in the Aftermath of the Battle of Tippecanoe”; **Ives Goddard**, “Some Cheyenne Historical Morphology”; **Elizabeth Guerrier**, “The Primacy of Writing and the Persistence of the Primitive”; **Doug Hamm**, “Perceptions of the Past: Reconstructing the Story of an 18th Century Murder through Oral History and Archival Research”; **Tomio Hirose**, “Two ‘From-To’ Constructions

in Plains Cree"; **Bill Jancewicz**, "Naskapi Discourse: Analysis of a Contemporary Text"; **Ikuyo Kaneko**, "Velar Spirantization and Velar Phonemes in Blackfoot"; **John S. Long**, "Local Control of First Education: The Event and the Process"; **Monica Macaulay & Alan Caldwell**, "The Current Status of the Menomini Language"; **Pauleen MacDougall**, "A Preliminary Look at the Penobscot Lexicon of Mary Alice Nelson"; **Lawrence Martin**, "Peter Jones (Kahkewaquonaby): His Interest in the Ojibwe Language"; **Michael McCafferty**, "Wabash: The History of the Name and its Meaning"; and **Dianne McDaniel**, "Tar Creek Superfund Site."

**Eve Ng**, "Demonstrative Words in Passamaquoddy"; **Cath Oberholtzer**, "Silk Ribbonwork Applique: Unraveling the Connections"; **Selene Phillips**, "The Early Years of the *Lac Courte Oreille Journal*: Ani-Bimadiziimagid (Took on a Life of its Own)"; **Michael Pomedí**, "Hermeneutics in Action: Do native Symbols Limit Thinking?"; **Richard Preston**, "How Culture Remembers"; **Susan Preston**, "Exploring the Eastern Cree Landscape: Oral Tradition as Cognitive Map"; **Richard Rhodes**, "Ottawa Relative Root Complements, Obviation, and Word Class Puzzles"; **Mark Ruml**, "The Secularization of the Pow Wow"; **Theresa Schenk**, "George Nelson: An Early 19th Century Fur Trader among the Ojibwa of Wisconsin"; **David Silverman**, "The Process and Impact of Native Language Loss among the Indians of Southeastern New England"; **Nicholas Smith**, "In Between The Lines: Unpublished Notes and Insights from 48 Years among the Wabanaki"; **Rodney Stabb**, "Hypolite Bolon *père et fils*: Interpreters to the Delawares"; **John W. Taylor**, "The Role of Syllabic Nuclei and Metrical Feet in the Phonological Formation of Potawatomi Words"; **Rhonda Telford**, "Islands, Fish and Water"; **Conrad Treff**, "Basic Word Order in Angeline Williams' Texts"; **J. Randolph Valentine**, "Being and Becoming in Ojibwe"; **Willard Walker**, "The Passamaquoddies and their Priests"; **Helen Wassegijig**, "Language and the Elements and Principles of Design"; **Gordan Whittaker**, "On the Sauk Future Conjunct Preverb ewihi-"; and **Kimberley Wilde**, "Creating a Shared Vision: The Use of Archival Records to Establish a Chronological Context for Omushkegowak Oral History."

In addition to papers, the meeting featured several plenary presentations. These included: *The Miami People: Culture and Language Persistence into the 21st Century* (Daryl Baldwin and Julie Olds, with tribal elders and members); *The Pokagon Potawatomi: Past, Present and Future* (Tribal Chair John Miller and others); and *The Museums at Prophetstown: Preserving, Interpreting and Sharing Great Lakes Native American Heritage* (Nick L. Clark, Executive Director). On Saturday evening, October 30, the 20 tribes of the Prophetstown Council hosted a visit to the Great Lakes Native American Cultural Center at the Prophetstown site, culminating in a traditional meal in the log Council House.

For further information visit the Conference web page at <http://www.prophetstown.org>.

### Athabaskan

- The 2000 meeting of the *Athabaskan Languages Conference* will be held in Smithers and Moricetown, BC, Canada, June 9-10, 2000, preceded by a one-day workshop on Athabaskan prosody, June 8. A call for papers will be announced in February 2000. For further information contact **Sharon Hargus**, Linguistics, Univ. of Washington, P.O. Box 354340, Seattle, WA 98195-4340 ([sharon@u.washington.edu](mailto:sharon@u.washington.edu)).

### California Languages

- The 4th biannual "Language is Life" gathering—*California Languages in the New Millennium*—will take place at the Marin Headlands, opposite San Francisco, March 17-19, 2000. Jointly sponsored by the Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival (AICLS) and the California

Council for the Humanities, the meeting has as its principal goal the sharing of information on language maintenance and revitalization in California and elsewhere. Topics will include: Master-Apprentice Programs; Language revival efforts for tribes with no speakers; Preschools; Bringing language back into the family; Immersion camps; High school language classes; Story-telling; Language teaching methods and materials; Writing systems and the use of technology; Funding opportunities and grant writing. The full cost of the weekend, which includes dorm space, is \$175 per person (\$160 before March 1). Marin Headlands has conference rooms and sleeping facilities, and provides meals. For further information contact: **Amy Rouillard** (tel: 619/232-4020; e-mail: [AmyR@calhum.org](mailto:AmyR@calhum.org)); or **Lianne Hinton** ([hinton@socrates.berkeley.edu](mailto:hinton@socrates.berkeley.edu)).

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**The Languages of Native North America.** Marianne Mithun. Cambridge Language Surveys, Cambridge University Press, 1999. 770 pp. \$74.95. [A comprehensive and authoritative survey of North American Indian languages.

Although M. characterizes her work as a large-scale typological essay—emphasizing features of the languages that are "relatively unusual cross-linguistically, or unusually well-developed"—her coverage of the salient facts of the approximately 300 indigenous languages of the United States and Canada is broadly inclusive. The book is divided into two complementary sections. In Part I ("The Nature of the Languages") M. treats the principal characteristics of North American Indian phonology, morphology, syntax, and social usage. In Part II ("Catalogue of Languages") she gives us compact but astoundingly data-rich profiles of every family and classificatory isolate on the continent, including pidgins, creoles, and mixed languages.

Part I is divided into five sections: 1. *Sounds and sound patterns* (a quick pass through phonemic inventories, syllable structure, tone, harmony, and sound symbolism, with a short section on native writing systems). 2. *Words* (polysynthesis, morphological structures, and types of words). 3. *Grammatical categories* (person, number, gender, shape features, instrumentals, control, location and direction, tense and aspect, and modality—including irrealis and evidentiality). 4. *Sentences* (predicates and arguments; word order; grammatical relations and case; "pattern combinations"—the co-occurrence of different systems of marking case or other grammatical relations within sentences; obliques and applicatives; possession; and clause combining). 5. *Special language* (expressive speech; men's and women's language; narrative and ceremonial language; speech play; and Plains sign talk). Throughout the discussion, M.'s presentation is characteristically lucid and jargon-free, and illustrated with abundant examples carefully chosen from a wide array of sources.

Part II has two sections: 1. *Relations among the languages* (short sections on dialect, language, and family; genetic relationship; hypotheses of more remote relationship; and language contact). 2. *Catalogue*.

The catalogue occupies nearly 300 pages. Entries are arranged alphabetically (from "Adai" to "Zuni"), and are of different lengths, but while some of the larger families merit a dozen or more pages, very few entries are shorter than a page. M.'s goal is a succinct statement, for each family or isolate, of the cogent information on its internal diversity, on its documentation and analysis, and on the salient features of its phonology and grammar. Where possible, a short text is included with interlinear analysis in a standard format. For some well-known families M.'s coverage is an insightful synopsis of a range of facts that are well known to specialists and

at least appreciated by most of us. For many other groups, and especially for the isolates, her summaries are small jewels of scholarly distillation of material that is privy to very few (the entries on Alsea and Esselen, for example). Pidgins and other contact languages are dealt with in a separate section, but otherwise are given similar coverage.

The final 130 pages are devoted to a bibliography—a well-nigh exhaustive list of “the major accessible works on the languages of North America up to this time.”

Comparisons with Volume 17, *Languages*, of the *Handbook of North American Indians* (1996) inevitably spring to mind. M.'s is in many ways a comparable achievement—certainly in the comprehensiveness of its coverage—but it is a very different work. Unlike Volume 17, it is written in the voice of a single scholar. While M.'s views on the nature of language and on what makes American Indian languages interesting are shared by many of us, her synthesizing and typologizing spirit is stronger (and certainly more coherent) than that of most of her contemporaries. Volume 17 is more typical of our era: it draws its strength from the accumulated expertise of its many contributors (including, of course, M.'s). In this book, however, M. dares to play the role of a modern Kroeber or Sapir, and she pulls it off.

This is a book we will all want to own and consult. Its price in hardcover is steep, and it is not (yet) available in paperback, as most of the earlier titles in this splendid series have been, at a price students can more easily afford. Let us hope that this situation will change soon.— Order from: Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011-4211 (toll free: 1-800-872-7423; fax: 914/937-4712; web: <http://www.cup.org>.)

**The Amazonian Languages.** Edited by R. M. W. Dixon & Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald. Cambridge Language Surveys, Cambridge University Press, 1999. 467 pp. \$69.95. [D. & A.'s principal goal in this ambitious book is to provide, in as clear and accessible a manner as possible, the essential data on the structural characteristics and genetic and areal relationships of the approximately 300 languages of the Amazon Basin.

Over a decade ago the senior editor, the dean of Australian linguistics and a grammatical typologist, became so frustrated with the piecemeal and often contradictory nature of the published information on Amazonian languages that he “decided the most sensible course of action was to learn Spanish and Portuguese and then go to South America.” From this trip, and from subsequent contact with linguists working on the languages of this region (among them the junior editor), he has gained “a degree of insight into the most complex linguistic area in the world today.” This is his report on the current state of research.

D. & A. provide an Introduction (very much in the distinctive, forthright voice of the senior editor) laying out what they see as the problems confronting the synthesizer: the generally poor standard of work; the lack of cooperation between local linguists and missionaries; and (most pernicious of all, in their estimation) a tendency for descriptive linguists to be seduced by formal theories.

The major part of the book consists of ten profiles of the large and mid-sized language families that are represented in the Amazon Basin, each written by a specialist in that group: Carib (Desmond C. Derbyshire); Arawak (Alexandra Aikhenvald); the wider Tupí relationship (Aryon D. Rodrigues); the Tupí-Guarani branch of Tupí (Cheryl Jensen); Macro-Jê (Aryon D. Rodrigues); Tucano (Janet Barnes); Pano (Eugene E. Loos); Makú (Silvana & Valteir Martins); Nambiquara (Ivan Lowe); and Arawá (R. M. W. Dixon). The data are presented in terms of “Basic Linguistic Theory”, i.e., “what is a phoneme; what is a word; the parameters in terms

of which systems of tense, aspect and evidentiality vary; the criteria for recognizing a relative clause; and so on” (xxvi).

Then follows a short survey of small language families and isolates in Peru (by Mary Ruth Wise), and a similar catalogue by the editors of the other small families and isolates of Amazonia (the section on Trumai is by Raquel Guirardello). Rounding out the book are two areal studies: “Areal diffusion and language contact in the Içana-Vaupés basin, north-west Amazonia” (Alexandra Aikhenvald), and “The Upper Xingu as an incipient linguistic area” (Lucy Seki).

— Order from: Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011-4211 (toll free: 1-800-872-7423; fax: 914/937-4712; web: <http://www.cup.org>.)

### **New World Babel: Languages and Nations in Early America.**

Edward G. Gray. Princeton Univ. Press, 1999. 190 pp. \$35. [A history of the impact of North American Indian languages on the Euro-American philosophical understanding of “language,” from first contact through the beginning of the 19th century.

Following an introductory chapter on New World linguistic diversity and its overwhelming unfamiliarity to immigrant Europeans, G. focuses on five intellectual episodes: Early Jesuit and Puritan missionary work; John Eliot's translation of the Bible; the influence of Locke and other Enlightenment thinkers; the classifications of Jefferson and his contemporaries; and the work of Peter Du Ponceau.

The chapters on Eliot and Jefferson are especially interesting for the light they throw on these two great pre-modern figures of our discipline. G. explores the theological underpinnings of Eliot's “fevered millennialism” and argues that his biblical translation is best seen as a utopian experiment whose aim was to create a model Christian community free from the corrupting influences of the Old World. As for Jefferson, G. shows how his views on the antiquity of American Indian languages changed as his attitude towards Indians evolved. In *Notes on the State of Virginia* Jefferson, emphasizing the universality of the human mind, had maintained that the “root differences” among Indian languages were so great in comparison with the rest of the world that a New World origin of humanity could not be ruled out. But later he came to believe that American linguistic diversity was due to the peculiar tendency of Indian factions to distance themselves from each other, and hence to invent linguistic differences at a more rapid rate than Europeans or Asiatics.

If G.'s story has a hero it is Du Ponceau. G. portrays him as a uniquely well-informed scholar in an era dominated on the one hand by ill-informed schemes of linguistic evolution concocted by Europeans with no first-hand knowledge of American Indian languages, and on the other by a pragmatic American contempt for the useless study of “the rudest forms of speech.” Du Ponceau was the first to identify the distinctive polysynthetic character of many Indian languages, and, with his fellow gentleman-amateur, John Pickering, advocated an objective study of comparative grammar that would not become common in American linguistics until the time of Boas and Sapir.

— Order from: Princeton University Press, 41 William St., Princeton, NJ 08540 (<http://www.pupress.princeton.edu/>.)

### **Central Hill Nisenan Texts with Grammatical Sketch.**

Andrew Eatough. University of California Publications in Linguistics 132, 1999. 121 pp. \$19. [A short but well-organized monograph based on materials from the Auburn dialect of Nisenan, the southernmost of the three Maidu languages of the Mother Lode region of California.

The original data were collected in 1964-65 by Richard Smith from Lizzie Enos (1881-1968) of Clipper Gap, Placer County, a traditionalist who was at that time the most knowledgeable surviving speaker of Nisenan. William Shipley, Smith's intellectual executor (Smith died in 1987), turned the materials over to E. when the latter was a graduate student at UC Santa Cruz. His presentation of Mrs. Enos' narrative texts (12 full texts and several fragments) is elucidated by a concise grammatical sketch and "word list" (a brief lexicon of about 1,000 items) that in coverage and analytic style closely follows Shipley's grammar and dictionary of Northeastern Maidu (1963-64). Read in tandem with Shipley's study, and with Hans Jørgen Uldall's Nisenan dictionary and texts (based on materials collected in the early 1930s and edited and published by Shipley in 1966), E.'s study provides the comparativist with a good sense of the morphosyntactic diversity within the Maidu family. It will also interest Californianist linguists and anthropologists, and is a memorial to the remarkable Mrs. Enos, who preserved a dazzling repertoire of stories, and many other facets of her rapidly disappearing traditional culture — she was a renowned basketmaker — into the middle of the 20th century. She took the initiative in seeking out Richard Smith to record and transcribe her linguistic legacy, and she chose well.

— Order from: California-Princeton Fulfillment Services, 1445 Lower Ferry Road, Ewing, NJ 08618 (toll free: 1-800-UC-BOOKS; e-mail: orders@cpfs.pupress.princeton.edu; web: <http://www.ucpress.edu/>).

**The Frank T. Siebert Library of the North American Indian and the American Frontier, Part II.** Sotheby's, New York. 395 pages. \$43 (\$50 overseas). [This profusely illustrated catalogue for the second half of the sale at auction of rare books and manuscripts from the Americana collection of Frank T. Siebert, Jr. (1912-1998), contains a section "Western Indian Languages," with 62 lots described, and a few other items of linguistic interest. The geographical areas included are the Southeast, the Southwest, and the West. Part I was reviewed in *SSILA Newsletter* 18.2, pp. 8-9, and the general remarks there apply to this volume as well. Part II has an index of authors and the bibliography and index of provenance for both parts. — Order from: Sotheby's, 1334 York Avenue (at 72nd Street), New York, N.Y., 10021.] (*Review by Ives Goddard. The auction itself is reported on in Notes & Comment, above, with additional information on some items.*)

**Language in Canada.** Edited by John Edwards. Cambridge University Press, 1998. 520 pp. \$89.95. [A comprehensive look at how Canada's languages — including aboriginal languages as well as French, English, and the large number of immigrant varieties — weave themselves through and around the Canadian social fabric. Issues of public policy, particularly educational policy and language are also addressed. Two chapters are specifically devoted to aboriginal languages: 6. "Aboriginal Languages: History" (Eung-do Cook); and 7. "Aboriginal Languages: Current Status" (Lynn Drapeau).

In addition, miscellaneous information on Canadian aboriginal languages is found in many of the other chapters, including: 1. "The Foundations" (William F. Mackey) [historical overview]; 5. "Language in Education" (Kimberley A. Noels and Richard Clément) [educational policy and social psychological research]; 16. "Language in Newfoundland" (Sandra Clarke) [Beothuk, Micmac, Montagnais-Naskapi, Inuktitut]; 17. "Language in Prince Edward Island" (T. K. Pratt) [Micmac]; 18. "Language in Nova Scotia" (Ronald Cosper) [Micmac]; 19. "Language in New Brun-

swick" (Robert M. Leavitt) [Maliseet and Micmac]; 20. "Language in Quebec: Aboriginal and Heritage Varieties" (Josiane F. Hamers and Kirsten M. Hummel) [Inuktitut, Abenaki, Algonquin, Attikamek, Cree, Montagnais, Micmac, Naskapi, Mohawk]; 21. "Language in Ontario" (Ruth King) [Ojibwa, Cree, Algonquin, Delaware, Potawatomi, Mohawk, Cayuga, Onondaga, Seneca, Oneida]; 22. "Language in Manitoba" (Leo Driedger) [Cree, Ojibwa, others — census data only]; 23. "Language in Saskatchewan: Anglo-hegemony Maintained" (Wilfrid Denis) [mention only]; 24. "Language in Alberta: Unilingualism in Practice" (James Frideres) [data on Blackfoot, Cree; limited discussion of native language education]; 25. "Language in British Columbia" (Gunter Schaarschmidt) [Athapaskan, Haida, Kutenai, Salishan, Tlingit, Tsimshian, and Wakashan families (brief discussion)]; 26. "Language in NWT and Yukon" (Betty Harnum) [NWT: Chipewyan, Dogrib, Gwich'in, North Slavey, South Slavey, Inuktitut, Inuinnaqtun, Inuvialuktun, Northern Plains Cree, Mitchif; Yukon: Gwich'in, Han, Kaska, Tahltan, Northern Tutchone, Southern Tutchone, Tagish, Upper Tanana, Mountain Slavey, Tlingit].

— Order from: Cambridge University Press, 40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011-4211 (toll free: 1-800-872-7423; fax: 914/937-4712; web: <http://www.cup.org/>).

**In Search of New England's Past: Selected Essays by Gordon M. Day.** Edited by Michael K. Foster & William Cowan. University of Massachusetts Press, 1998. 344 pp. \$70 hardcover/\$19.95 paper. [An edited collection of the late Gordon Day's published work on New England ethnohistory and Western Abenaki linguistics and philology.

Originally published between 1953 and 1981, these 24 papers (and excerpts from books) were the fruits of Day's second scholarly career. (In the 1940s and early 1950s he was a professional forest ecologist, and at one point chaired the Department of Forestry at Rutgers.) Beginning in 1956, Day focused his work on the community of Saint Francis (or Odanak), in Quebec, where Abenaki refugees from New England had settled in colonial times. He learned and documented the language (he published a full dictionary in 1994 and 1995) and drew on a variety of disciplines to reconstruct the complex history of the Indians of northern New England from the 17th century onward.

Included are: "The Indian as an Ecological Factor in the Northeastern Forest"; "Dartmouth and Saint Francis"; "A Bibliography of the Saint Francis Dialect"; "The Name *Contoocook*"; "English-Indian Contacts in New England"; "The Tree Nomenclature of the Saint Francis Indians"; Extracts from "A Saint Francis Abenaki Vocabulary"; "The Identity of the Sokokis"; "An Agawam Fragment"; "Historical Notes on New England Languages"; "*Iroquois*: An Etymology"; "The Eastern Boundary of Iroquoia: Abenaki Evidence"; "The Name *Algonquin*"; "Oral Tradition as Complement"; "The Problem of the Openangos"; "Missisquoi: A New Look at an Old Village"; "The Penobscot War Bow"; Extracts from *The Mots lousps of Father Mathevet*; "The Western Abenaki Transformer"; "Indian Place-Names as Ethnohistorical Data"; "Western Abenaki"; "Arosagunticook and Androscoggin"; "Abenaki Place-Names in the Champlain Valley"; and extracts from *The Identity of the Saint Francis Indians*.

The editors provide a thorough (25-page) introduction to Day and his work. The volume is rounded out with a full bibliography of Day's writings, a list of references cited, a comprehensive index, and several useful maps.

— Order from: Univ. of Massachusetts Press, Box 429, Amherst, MA 01004 (tel: 413/545-2219; fax: 413/545-1226; web: <http://www.umass.edu/umpress/>).

**Lushootseed Reader with Intermediate Grammar. Volume II. Four Stories from Martha Lamont. With Glossary.** Thomas M. Hess. Univ. of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics 14, 1998. 2 volumes, 174 pp. & 65 pp. (numbered pp. 107-172). \$20. [A continuation of H.'s *Lushootseed Reader with Introductory Grammar. Volume I. Four Stories from Edward Sam* (UMOPL 11, 1995). Included here are Lessons 23-30 (covering reduplication, lexical suffixes, and several other topics); four texts, with notes but without translations; and a full glossary for these texts. An appendix includes two analytical essays by Toby C. S. Langen: "Hermeneutic functions of style in Martha Lamont's 'Mink and Changer'" and "On the predictability of Martha Lamont's 'Pheasant and Raven'." The separate *Glossary* (whose unusual pagination is not explained) includes all words occurring in the eight texts of both volumes I and II. The book is also accompanied by a cassette tape of Mrs. Lamont narrating the four texts.— Order from: UMOPL, Linguistics Program, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812 (<http://www.umt.edu/ling/umopl/titles.htm>).]

**Dene Gudeji: Kaska Narratives.** Edited by Pat Moore. Kaska Tribal Council, 1999. 478 pp. \$45 (Canadian). [Twenty-seven texts from 19 different narrators, with both interlinear and free translations.

Most of the texts are of traditional tales told by elders during a 2-week workshop at Frances Lake in the summer of 1997. They were transcribed and translated by a group of younger speakers and language teachers. This large-scale community effort, coordinated by the Tribal Council and guided by an Athabaskanist linguist, has resulted in one of the most impressive collections of Northern Athabaskan narrative in many years, and certainly the best documentation of Kaska narrative since the days of James Teit.

The interlinear transcriptions are precise, marking pauses and other intonation breaks. The free translation is paragraphed and is accompanied by a similarly formatted Kaska version of the text. It may be of interest to note that paragraphing was the strong preference of the participants in the 1997 workshop. They found an alternative verse format (with lines of text broken for pauses) less easy to read and a less accurate presentation of the story.

— Order from: Marie Skidmore, Kaska Tribal Council, Box 2806, Watson Lake, Yukon Y0A 1C0, Canada. Add \$15 for shipping to the US. — Copies of a Kaska dictionary are also available from the same address; inquire about price.]

**External Possession.** Edited by Doris L. Payne & Immanuel Barshi. *Typological Studies in Language* 39. John Benjamins Publishing Co., 1999. 560 pp. \$34.95 (paper)/\$125 (hardcover). [Papers arising from the Conference on External Possession held at the University of Oregon, September 1997, organized by Doris Payne, Immanuel Barshi, and Gwen Frishkoff.

The editors define External Possession (EP) as any construction in which a semantic possessor-possessed relation is expressed by coding the possessor as a core grammatical relation of the verb, and in a constituent separate from that which contains the possessed item, regardless of whether the possessor is expressed as subject, direct object, indirect object or dative, and regardless of whether one wishes to argue that syntactic "raising" or "ascension" is involved. EP constructions are a limiting case in terms of argument structure, and thus hold some fundamental keys for understand-

ing the connection between verbal arguments and clause structure. In particular, these constructions frequently appear to "break the rules" with respect to how many arguments a verb of a given valence can have.

Papers in the volume include: I. *Introduction*: Payne & Barshi, "External Possession: What, Where, How, and Why." — II. *Psycholinguistic Perspectives on External Possession*: Murray Singer, "External Possession and Language Processes"; and Keiko Uehara, "External Possession Constructions in Japanese: A Psycholinguistic Perspective." — III. *Comparative Studies*: Maura Velázquez-Castillo, "Body-Part EP Constructions: A Cognitive/Functional Analysis"; Martin Haspelmath, "External Possession in a European Areal Perspective"; and Donna B. Gerds, "Mapping Possessors: Parameterizing the External Possession Construction." — IV. *External Possession, Topics, and Subjects*: Judith Aissen, "External Possession and Logical Subject in Tz'utujil"; Hilary Chappell, "The Double Unaccusative Construction in Sinitic Languages"; Jack B. Martin, "External Possession in Creek"; and Pamela Munro, "Chickasaw Subjecthood." — V. *The Breadth of External Possession*: Mark Baker, "External Possession in Mohawk: Body Parts, Incorporation, and Argument Structure"; Paulette Levy, "'Where' rather than 'What': Incorporation of 'Parts' in Totonac"; Roberto Zavala Maldonado, "External Possession in Oluta Popoluca (Mixtecan): Applicatives and Incorporation of Relational Terms"; Mark Donohue, "Syntactic Roles vs. Semantic Roles: External Possession in Tukang Besi"; Noel Rude, "External Possession in Sahaptian"; William McGregor, "External Possession Constructions in Nyulnyulan Languages"; Ronald P. Schaefer, "On the Properties of Emai Possessors"; Mirjam Fried, "From Interest to Ownership: a Constructional View of External Possessors"; Vera I. Podlesskaya & Ekaterina V. Rakhilina, "External Possession, Reflexivization and Body Parts in Russian"; and Maria Polinsky & Bernard Comrie, "Possessor Raising in a Language that Does Not Have Any."

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

### **Devil Sickness and Devil Songs: Tohono O'odham Poetics.**

David L. Kozak & David I. Lopez. *Smithsonian Series in Ethnographic Inquiry*, Smithsonian Institution Press, 1999. 224 pp. \$45. [For the Tohono O'odham (Papago) of Southern Arizona, devils are the spirits of deceased cowboys, who safeguard their property by inflicting sickness on humans who mistreat or show disrespect for livestock. But devils also give humans the power to recover from devil sickness by teaching healing songs to shamans and ritual curers. K. and L. discuss the O'odham devil concept in the context of shamanic tradition, missionization, and the rise of the Southwest cattle economy, showing how it has been both a barometer of and a means of coping with several centuries of social upheaval. They analyze the structure and sequence of 39 curative devil songs, explaining how each song-set includes primary and secondary poetic tensions that effect a cure by enabling patients to relive their own experiences from the perspective of the spirit world. — Order from: Smithsonian Institution Press, 470 L'Enfant Plaza, MRC 950, Washington, DC 20560 (toll free: 1-800-782-4612).]

### **New Titles in Reprint Series**

The *American Language Reprint Series*, established by SSILA member Claudio Salvucci in 1996, specializes in publishing hard-to-find original sources on the languages of the Eastern United States. Titles added in the Fall 1999 catalogue include:

9. *A Vocabulary of Mohegan-Pequot*. J. Dyneley Prince & Frank Speck. 81 pp. \$16. [446 words collected in 1903 in Mohegan, Connecticut, from the last speaker.]

10. *A Vocabulary of New Jersey Delaware*. James Madison [& Johannes DeLaet]. 53 pp. \$16. [267 words from Southern Unami, recorded in New Jersey by Madison, with DeLaet's shorter 1633 vocabulary from the Trenton area.]

11. *A Vocabulary of Stadaconan*. Jacques Cartier. 53 pp. \$16. [All the remaining data on St. Lawrence Iroquois, 1534-36].

12. *Denny's Vocabulary of Delaware*. Ebenezer Denny. 39 pp. \$16. [236 Southern Unami words from Western Pennsylvania, 1785. Shows traces of Pidgin Delaware, a traders' jargon.]

13. *Cummings' Vocabulary of Delaware*. Richard W. Cummings. 50 pp. \$16. [About 350 words of Southern Unami, recorded in Kansas, 1852.]

14. *A Vocabulary of Roanoke*. Thomas Hariot [and others]. 45 pp. \$16. [All the extant data on Carolina Algonquian, recorded by the Roanoke colonists in 1585, with 37 Pamlico words from John Lawson, 1709.]

15. *Denny's Vocabulary of Shawnee*. Ebenezer Denny. 51 pp. \$16. [404 words collected at Fort Finney, in southwestern Ohio, 1786.]

16. *Early Vocabularies of Mohawk*. Harmen M. van den Bogaert [and others]. 50 pp. \$16. [The three oldest vocabularies of Mohawk, 1624-44.]

— To order, or for further information on the series, write: Evolution Publishing, 390 Pike Rd #3, Huntingdon Valley, PA 19006 (tel: 215/953-5899; fax: 215/357-4202; e-mail: EvolPub@aol.com; <http://www.netaxs.com/~salvucci/evolution.html>).

### New from LINCOM EUROPA

*Tol (Jicaque)*. Dennis Holt. Languages of the World/Materials 170, 1999. 60pp. \$31. [Grammatical sketch of Tol (also known as Jicaque), long considered a member of the far-flung Hokan phylum. It is spoken by 250-300 speakers in north central Honduras. It is quite complex in terms of both phonology and inflectional morphology.]

*Pech (Paya)*. Dennis Holt. Languages of the World/Materials 366, 1999. 80pp. \$34. [Grammatical sketch of an outlying member of the Chibchan family, is spoken by a few hundred people in northeastern Honduras. It is a tone language, with synthetic morphology.]

*Linguistic Acculturation in Mopan Maya: A study of language change in Belizean Mopan due to Spanish and English culture and language contact*. Lieve Verbeeck. LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 5, 1999. 120 pp. \$39. [Mopan (Yucatecan Mayan) is spoken by about 10,000 people in the Petén area of Guatemala and in southern Belize. This study focuses on the Belizean speech community, which, after two centuries of contact with Spanish, is now experiencing a second contact with Belizean Creole English.]

*Aspects of Tsishaath Nootka Phonetics & Phonology*. John Stonham. Lincom Studies in Native American Linguistics 32, 1999. 160 pp. \$46. [A characterization of the sound system of the Tsishaath dialect of Nootka (Nuu-chah-nulth), spoken in the vicinity of Port Alberni, BC.]

— Order from: LINCOM EUROPA, Paul-Preuss-Str. 25, D-80995 Muenchen, Germany (e-mail: LINCOM.EUROPA@t-online.de; web: <http://home.t-online.de/home/LINCOM.EUROPA>).

### Working Papers on Canadian (and other) Languages

*University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics: Current Research on Language and Linguistics*. Volume I, March 1999. Edited by Marion Caldecott, Suzanne Gessner & Eun-Sook Kim. \$16 (Canadian). [Contents include: Tanya Bob, "Tahltan morphophonemic processes in Optimality Theory"; Marion Caldecott, "Applying licensing by cue to Saanich"; Suzanne Gessner, "Tone assimilation in Navajo"; Carrie Gillon & Cody Shepherd, "Intonational pauses and right-dislocation in Navajo"; Tomio Hirose, "Plains Cree palatalizations in OT"; Ikuyo Kaneko, "Igede vowel hiatus resolution in Optimality Theory"; Eun-Sook Kim, "Hypocoristics in Nuu-chah-nulth"; Sun-Young Oh, "Laryngeal features of stops and pitch accent in Korean"; Linda Watt, "Roots, lexical suffixes and stress in Skwxwu7mesh"; Henry Davis, "Subject inflection in Salish"; Yumiko Nakamura, "Possessor-raising in Bantu languages"; Matthew Ritchie, "Overt object agreement morphology in standard modern English"; Uri Strauss, "The negative imperative ban in Hebrew"; and Martina Wiltschko, "The syntax of pronouns and determiners: A cross-linguistic study."]

*Papers from the Workshop on Structure & Constituency in Native American Languages*. Edited by: Leora Bar-el, Rose-Marie Déchaine & Charlotte Reinholtz. MIT Working Papers in Linguistics 17, 1999. [Included are: Eleanor Blain, "Complementizer ka- in Nehiwawewin (Plains Cree)"; José Camacho & Liliana Sánchez, "Three types of conjunction in Southern Quechua"; Rose-Marie Déchaine, "What Algonquian morphology is really like: Hockett revisited"; Alana Johns, "The decline of ergativity in Labrador Inuttut"; Michelle Long, "Obviation and clausal relations in Plains Cree"; Martha McGinnis, "Is there syntactic inversion in Ojibwa?"; Kevin Russell, "What's with all these long words anyway?"; Liliana Sánchez, "Why does Southern Quechua agree in person nominally?"; and Filomena Sandalo, "Categorical projection and phrase structure in Kadiwcu."]

— To order, e-mail one of the UBCWPL editors: Marion Cadecott (mariongc@interchange.ubc.ca), Suzanne Gessner (gessner@interchange.ubc.ca), or Eun-Sook Kim (eunsookk@interchange.ubc.ca). Postage extra.

### BRIEF MENTION

**GRRRR: A Collection of Poems about Bears**. Edited by C. B. Follett. Arctos Press, 1999. 250 pp. \$24. [Poems about bears by 141 authors (including Ursula LeGuin, N. Scott Momaday, Adrienne Rich, and Gary Snyder), illustrated with small pen and ink drawings by a number of artists. There are also snippets of Native American legends about bears. The final pages list words for 'bear' in a large number of languages, including 27 terms contributed by SSILA members. — Order from: Arctos Press, PO Box 401, Sausalito, CA 94966 (e-mail: Runes@aol.com). \$1 of the price will be donated to organizations for the preservation of bears.]

**The Navajo Language: A Grammar and Colloquial Dictionary on CD-Rom**. Robert W. Young & William Morgan, Sr. Salina Bookshelf/Univ. of New Mexico Press. 1999. CD-ROM disk. \$99.95. [A CD-ROM version of the 2nd edition (1987) of Y. & M.'s monumental dictionary of Navajo. The disk is searchable for definitions in Navajo and English, parts of speech, and paradigms. It allows vocabulary lists to be printed, and entries can be copied and pasted into other programs. Included is a professionally designed Navajo font. The current version (1.0) is for Windows 95, Windows 98 and Windows NT. — Order from: Salina Bookshelf, 624 1/2 N. Beaver St., Flagstaff, AZ 86001 (toll free: 1-877-527-0070; fax: 520/526-0386; e-mail: orders@salinabookshelf.com). Order online at: <http://www.salinabookshelf.com>.]

## FAQ on Endangered Languages

The Linguistic Society of America now distributes a brochure, *What is an endangered language?* (written by Anthony C. Woodbury) that answers frequently asked questions on the subject ("What does it mean to say a language is endangered?", "How many North American native languages are endangered?", "But wouldn't it be easier if everyone just spoke the same language?", etc.). Copies can be obtained from the LSA at 1325 18th St, NW, Suite 211, Washington, DC 20036 (e-mail: [lsa@lsadc.org](mailto:lsa@lsadc.org); web: <http://www.lsadc.org>).

## CD-ROMs for Sioux classes

The Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre has developed CD-ROMs for beginners in Dakota/Nakota and Lakota. The "First Nation Language Program" is an interactive learning tool designed to assist teachers in implementing language instruction throughout the curriculum. It is divided into 11 units, each revolving around a significant aspect of daily life. Each unit is broken down into individual lessons and includes an educational activity to enhance and enliven the learning process. You hear the full sound of all words when you click on them. Units include: Alphabet; Numbers; Color; Calendar; Body and Clothing; Creature; Family and kinship terms; Household objects; Stories; Food; and Common phrases. Each CD-ROM costs \$74.95 (Canadian). Order from: Saskatchewan Indian Cultural Centre, 120-33rd Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan S7K 0S2, Canada (tel: 306/244-1146; fax: 306/665-6520; e-mail: [iowatch@hotmail.com](mailto:iowatch@hotmail.com) or [sheba1@sk.sympatico.ca](mailto:sheba1@sk.sympatico.ca)).

## IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

**Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics** [D of Linguistics, 546 Fletcher Argue Bldg, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada]

24.3 (1999):

Philip S. LeSourd, "A Family Story in Passamaquoddy" (21-26) [A text, collected by the author in 1977, recounting an event in the life of the narrator's great-grandmother. The text is given in interlinear format, with extensive notes on linguistic features and discourse structure.]

H. C. Wolfart, "A Trilingual Ghost?" (27-28) [An editorial slip in *The Student's Dictionary of Literary Plains Cree* (Wolfart & Ahenakew 1998).]

**American Indian Quarterly** [P.O. Box 5623, Northern Arizona University 86011-5623]

21.2 (Spring 1997) [appeared Sept. 1998]:

Chad Thompson, "Structure, Metaphor, and Iconicity in Koyukon Shamanistic Stories" (149-169) [T. describes the shared structure of 4 Koyukon medicine stories and discusses their symbolism and metaphor, as well as what he calls their "iconicity" — correlations between certain structural features (e.g., length, repetition) and the meaning/function of the text (e.g., the length of a journey).]

Thomas F. Thornton, "Anthropological Studies of Native American Place Naming" (209-228) [The study of place names was important in American anthropology at its beginnings and in the Boasian tradition (Boas, Kroeber, Barrett, Harrington, and especially T. T. Waterman). A new generation (Basso, Cruikshank, Hunn) is taking place name studies in fruitful new directions, working collaboratively with native groups.]

**Anthropological Linguistics** [Student Bldg 130, Indiana U, 701 E Kirkwood Ave, Bloomington, IN 47405-7100]

41.2 (Summer 1999):

David W. Dinwoodie, "Textuality and the 'Voices' of Informants: The Case of Edward Sapir's 1929 Navajo Field School" (165-192) [The performance of a Navajo speaker, Bernie Bitsili, which Sapir transcribed as a single narrative text, can be viewed as several multiply embedded speech events, each having a distinctive "voice."]

Colleen M. Fitzgerald, "Loanwords and Stress in Tohono O'odham" (193-208) [While Tohono O'odham (Papago) assigns primary stress to the first syllable in content words, there is an asymmetry in the distribution of secondary stress. The crucial support for F.'s analysis comes from loanwords.]

William W. Elmendorf & Alice Shepherd, "Another Look at Wappo-Yuki Loans" (209-229) [E. & S. dispute Sawyer's repeated claim that Yuki and Wappo are not genetically related. Many of Sawyer's purported "loans" are better interpreted as cognates.]

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

XVI.1 (1999):

Robert A. Orr, "Evolutionary Biology and Historical Linguistics" (123-157) [Review article, focusing on R. M. W. Dixon, *The Rise and Fall of Languages* (1998). According to O., we are in a period of fruitful cross-fertilization between biology and historical linguistics, exemplified by Dixon's use of the concept of "punctuated equilibrium."]

**Estudios de Cultura Otopame** [Departamento de Publicaciones, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM, Ciudad Universitaria, México, D.F. 04510]

1.1 (1998):

Pedro Carrasco, "Los otopames en la historia antigua de Mesoamérica" (17-52)

Jeffrey R. Parsons, "El norte-centro de México como zona de transición entre Mesoamérica y la Gran Chichimeca desde el Formativo hasta el Postclásico" (53-60)

Yolanda Lastra, "Los estudios sobre las lenguas otopames" (61-88)

Jacques Galinier, "Los dueños del silencio: la contribución del pensamiento otomí a la antropología de las religiones" (89-98)

Yoko Sugiura Y., "Desarrollo histórico en el Valle de Toluca antes de la conquista española: proceso de conformación pluriétnica" (99-122)

Zaid Lagunas R., "Aportaciones de la antropología física al conocimiento de los grupos otomianos del Estado de México" (123-164)

Noemí Quezada, "Movimientos de población en el área matlaztzinca durante la época prehispánica" (165-186)

Beatriz Albores, "Los otomianos del Alto Lerma mexiquense: Un enfoque etnológico" (187-214)

Beatriz Oliver Vega, "¿Han muerto los dioses *hñä-hñü* o existe un resurgimiento de los mismos?" (215-238)

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

65.3 (July 1999):

Christopher Culy, "Questions and Focus in Takelma" (251-274) [It is possible that the Takelma "interrogative" enclitic *ti* was earlier a general marker of focus, later grammaticalized as an obligatory marker that restricts the focus of direct questions. Typological evidence from other Penutian languages, particularly Yokuts, tends to support this hypothesis.]



Taylor Roberts, "Grammatical Relations and Ergativity in St'át'imcets (Lillooet Salish)" (275-302) [Like other Salishan languages, St'át'imcets is morphologically ergative in pronominal inflection. R. investigates the degree to which syntactic ergativity is manifested in relative clauses.]

William R. Merrifield & Jerold A. Edmonson, "Palantla Chinantec: Phonetic Experiments on Nasalization, Stress, and Tone" (303-323) [Palantla Chinantec (an Otomanguean language of Oaxaca) is unusual in having syllables with two degrees of nasalization and two types of stress ("ballistic" and "controlled"). The language also has six tones. M. & E. present instrumental phonetic data refining this analysis.]

Aurise Brandão Lopes & Steve Parker, "Aspects of Yuhup Phonology" (324-342) [A sketch of a number of interrelated phenomena from the rich phonology of an endangered Maku language of Brazil.]

Joseph L. Malone, "Some Observations on the Ojibwa Preverb *bi*" (343-370) [A functional analysis of an adverbial element in Ojibwa, based on William Jones' texts. The corpus is presented in full.]

**Language** [LSA, 1325 18th St NW, Suite 211, Washington, DC 20036-6501]

75.3 (September 1999):

Judith Aissen, "Agent focus and inverse in Tzotzil" (451-485) [Many Mayan languages use a special "agent focus" verb form, when extracting the subject of a transitive verb. A. suggests that these verbs are Inverse in the Algonquian sense of the term, and that their distribution is determined by the relative Obviation status of the agent and patient.]

Steve Parker, "On the behavior of definite articles in Chamicuro" (552-562) [Two clitic particles in a Maipuran language of Peru are basically definite articles, but are unusual in two ways: they contrast for tense, and prosodic encliticization sometimes strands them in a different clause from their head noun.]

Wallace Chafe & John Justeson, "Floyd Glenn Lounsbury" (563-566) [An obituary of one of the 20th century's most influential anthropological linguists.]

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

37.3 (1999):

Martin Krämer & Dieter Wunderlich, "Transitivity Alternations in Yucatec, and the Correlation between Aspect and Argument Roles" (431-480) [Yucatec has ergative morphology, but does not have a split-ergative system. A single abstract feature (+lr), identified with ergative, regulates the hierarchy of arguments in 2-place predicates.]

**La linguistique** [Presses Universitaires de France, Dept des Revues, 14 avenue du Bois-de-l'Épine, BP 90, F-91003 Évry, France]

35.1 (1999):

Éliane Camargo, "La relation d'appartenance en wayana" (97-112) [Determiners and possessive constructions in Wayne, a Cariban language of the Brazil-French Guinea-Suriname border. A distinction between alienable and inalienable nouns is important.]

**Alderete**, John D. Ph.D., Univ. of Massachusetts-Amherst, 1999. *Morphologically Governed Accent in Optimality Theory*. 402 pp. [A. examines the influence of morphological factors on lexical stress and pitch accent. Two basic types are recognized: *root-controlled* accent and *affix-controlled* accent. A argues that, despite important differences, these are united under the rubric of faithfulness constraints in Optimality Theory. The principal case of root-controlled accent studied is the Uto-Aztecan language Cupeño. Affix-controlled accent in Russian, Japanese, Cupeño, Limburg Dutch, and Aguaruna (Jivaroan) is investigated in a series of case studies. DAI 60(5):1529-A.] [# AAG9932283]

**Amy Moreno**, Angel A. Ph.D., Boston Univ., 1999. *The Spanish Treatment of Moriscos as a Model for the Treatment of Native Americans*. 231 pp. [A. M. examines the Spanish treatment of subject Muslims (Moriscos) in the conquered Kingdom of Granada as a model for the assimilation and acculturation of Amerindians during the 16th and 17th centuries. He gives particular emphasis to the institutional roles of the government and Church, e.g., the role that Spanish law played in prohibiting both Moriscos and Amerindians from speaking their native languages, wearing local dress, worshiping their deities, practicing indigenous medicine, or otherwise maintaining their social and cultural identities. He concludes that, with respect to formal pressures for assimilation of religious minorities, institutionalized in civil law and ecclesiastical policy, the model devised for assimilation and acculturation of Moriscos was substantially transferred to Spanish America and applied to Amerindians. DAI 60(2):516-A.] [# AAG9919397]

**Elliott**, Eric B. Ph.D., UC San Diego, 1999. *Dictionary of Rincón Luiseño*. 1863 pp. [Luiseño, an extinct Uto-Aztecan language of Southern California, had several dialects, including Rincón, La Jolla, and Pechanga. This dictionary describes the Rincón dialect as spoken by Mrs. Villiana Hyde, one of the last dominant native speakers. The dictionary also contains data on other dialects of Luiseño as collected by William Bright, Constance Goddard DuBois, John Peabody Harrington, and Philip Sparkman. DAI 60(6):2003-A.] [# AAG9935448]

**Guirardello**, Raquel. Ph.D., Rice Univ., 1999. *A Reference Grammar of Trumai*. 452 pp. [A description of the main aspects of Trumai, a genetic isolate language of Brazil, oriented toward typological comparison. Trumai is basically an isolating language with a rich syntax, although word order can change because of pragmatic factors. The case-marking system and the syntax consistently identify three argument types: Absolutive, Ergative, and Dative, each type containing a subset of the traditional relations. DAI 60(5):1532-A.] [# AAG9928540]

**LaChance**, Leslie M. Ph.D., Univ. of Tennessee, 1998. *What the Grandchildren Learned: The Relationship Between English and Indigenous Languages in North American Indian Autobiography*. 256 pp. [Since European contact North American native peoples have been compelled to rely on European languages as discourses of wider communication and to restrict indigenous languages to limited contexts. L. examines this relationship as it is depicted in North American Indian autobiographies. Charles Eastman, Zitkala-Sa, and Luther Standing Bear document experiences acquiring English as a second language in the 19th century boarding school system. Leslie Marmon Silko and N. Scott Momaday represent members of a generation who write in English and who do not speak their ancestral languages fluently. L. considers how Indians writing in English dehegemonize the language and compel scholars to develop a critical discourse reflective of Indian concerns regarding language. DAI 60(3):744-A.] [# AAG9923300]

**Meira**, Sergio. Ph.D., Rice Univ., 1999. *A Grammar of Tiriyo*. 708 pp. [A detailed description, based on extensive field work, of Tiriyo, a Cariban language with ca. 2000 speakers in the Brazil-Surinam border area. M.

## RECENT DISSERTATIONS AND THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 60 (2) through 60 (6), August-December 1999, and other sources.

takes a functional-typological approach, and his grammar covers segmental and suprasegmental phonology, word classes and the description of their morphology, and syntax. A certain number of diachronic remarks and hypotheses are added when deemed appropriate. After the basic description, a further chapter examines the lexicon, describing some formal regularities and exploring some selected semantic fields. The appendices contain a collection of texts and a preliminary dictionary. DAI 60(5): 1533-A. [# AAG9928570]

**Schurr, Theodore G.** Ph.D., Emory Univ., 1998. *Population Genetic Analysis of Indigenous Peoples of Northeast Siberia: Prehistoric and Historic Influences on Genetic Diversity*. 522 pp. [The molecular genetic analysis of sequence variation in the mitochondrial DNAs of aboriginal populations from northeast Siberia reveals that both Siberian Eskimos and Paleoasiatic-speaking groups (Chukchi, Koryaks, Itel'men) had three of the four major haplotype groups (A, C and D) present in Native American populations, but lacked haplogroup B. The Koryaks and Itel'men, however, had only founding haplotypes in common with Native American populations, and these were actually dissimilar at the CR sequence level. By contrast, the Chukchi showed greater affinities with Siberian and Alaskan Eskimos and Na-Dene Indians in having predominantly haplogroup A and D. However, they also had haplogroup C and G in common with the Koryaks and Itel'men, revealing their genetic connections with other Paleoasiatic speakers. These findings suggest both an early colonization of the New World around 35,000-25,000 BP and the re-expansion of Beringian populations into northern North America after 12,000 BP, as well as the relatively recent expansion (4000-5000 BP) of ancestral Paleoasiatic populations into northeast Siberia and their replacement of the ancient Beringian populations which formerly occupied this region. DAI 59(8):3061-A. [# AAG9901874]

[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/Support/DServices/>]

Correction:

**Alice Taff**, whose dissertation was noted here in the last issue of the *Newsletter*, writes: "My dissertation title has gone abroad with the last word missing. It should read, *Phonetics and Phonology of Unangan (Eastern Aleut) Intonation*."

## NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

### New Individual Members (October 1 to December 31, 1999)

- Beier, Chris** — 502 Hammack Dr., Austin, TX 78752 (cmbeier@mail.utexas.edu)  
**Berry, Darcy Bruce** — Kanalstr. 17, D-76356 Weingarten (Baden), GERMANY  
**Bowern, Claire** — Dept. of Linguistics, 305 Boylston Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA 02138 (bowern@fas.harvard.edu)  
**Brown, Greg** — 2870 Ben Lomond Dr., Santa Barbara, CA 93105 (glb2@uemail.ucsb.edu)  
**Dickinson, Connie** — 2175 W. 16th Ave., Eugene, OR 97402 (condi@darkwing.uoregon.edu)  
**Garcia, Maria Elena** — 128 Hope St., Providence, RI 02906 (maria\_elenagarcia@brown.edu)

- Hale, Mark** — 2052 Lambert Closse #3, Montréal PQ H3H 1Z8, CANADA (hale1@alcor.concordia.ca)  
**Hartley, Alan H.** — 119 W. Kent Rd., Duluth, MN 55812-1152 (ahartley@d.umn.edu)  
**Hittman, Michael** — Anthropology, Long Island University, Brooklyn, NY 11201-5372 (mosaic286@aol.com; mhittman@liu.edu)  
**House, Deborah** — 1001 15th Street, Abernathy, TX 79311 (deborah.house@ttu.edu)  
**Jensen, Ann** — Haraldsgade 14A, 4.TH, DK-2200 Copenhagen N, DENMARK (ajens@hum.ku.dk)  
**Jones, Lindsay** — 3609 Sisters View, Eugene, OR 97401 (lsjones@darkwing.uoregon.edu)  
**Kalt, Susan** — 15 Spring Park Avenue, Jamaica Plain, MA 02130 (kalt@mit.edu)  
**Lieb, Henry A.** — 1601 W. Cowboy Hill Road, Ponca City, OK 74601  
**Macnaughtan, Don** — Lane Community College Library, 4000 East 30th Ave., Eugene, OR 97405 (macnaughtand@lanccc.edu)  
**McCloud, Shayne F.** — P. O. Box 863, Covelo, CA 95428 (shayne\_mccloud@excite.com)  
**Michael, Lev** — 502 Hammack Dr., Austin, TX 78752 (lmichael@mail.utexas.edu)  
**Ribeiro, Eduardo Rivail** — 3410-20 N. Lake Shore Dr., Apt. 12-K, Chicago, IL 60657 (eribeir@midway.uchicago.edu)  
**Rowicka, Grazyna J.** — HIL/ATW, Univ. of Leiden, P. O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, NETHERLANDS (rowicka@rullet.leidenuniv.nl)  
**Schudlich, Joel D.** — 3038 Rexford Dr., South Bend, IN 46615 (jdschudlich@mailandnews.com)  
**Tobar Ortiz, Nubia Marlene** — Calle 29, Carrera 5 Parques del Dividivi, Casa 17, La Guajira, COLOMBIA (ntobar55@hotmail.com)  
**Wagner, Jill Maria** — Anthropology/ American Indian Studies, 324 Curtiss Hall, Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011-1056 (jmwagner@iastate.edu)

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

- Aikhenvald, Alexandra** — Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, Institute for Advanced Study, La Trobe University, Bundoora, VIC, Australia 3083 (a.aikhenvald@latrobe.edu.au)  
**Amith, Jonathan D.** — 1460 James Howe Road, Dallas, OR 97338 (jonathan.amith@yale.edu)  
**Berge, Anna M. S.** — 211 State St., Batavia, IL 60510 (aberge@socrates.berkeley.edu)  
**Bomhard, Allan R.** — 940 Rutledge Ave., Charleston, SC 29403 (bomhard@aol.com)  
**Bradshaw, Jennifer** — 1019 E. Washington St. #C, Iowa City, IA 52240-5248 (jklbradshaw@hotmail.com)  
**Brooks, Barbara J.** — 11807 Archerton Dr., Bridgeton, MO 63044-2839 (barbarabrooks@earthlink.net)  
**Cheng, Lisa Lai-Shen** — Dept. of Linguistics, ATW/HIL, Leiden Univ., P. O. Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, NETHERLANDS (lcheng@rullet.leidenuniv.nl)  
**Clark, Diane C.** — 745 N. Gilbert Rd. #124-253, Gilbert, AZ 85234-3375 (diane.chardon@asu.edu)  
**Cook, Suzanne** — 311 Stevens Road, Victoria, BC V8X 3X3, CANADA (scook@uvic.ca)  
**Coronel Molina, Serafin** — 2746 Page Ave., Ann Arbor, MI 48104 (scoronel@umich.edu)  
**Culley, Marybeth E.** — 106A Stratford Ct., Charlottesville, VA 22903 (mec6u@virginia.edu)  
**Dillard, Scott** — 5715 Barrett Ave., El Cerrito, CA 94530 (sdillard3@aol.com)  
**Dixon, R. M. W.** — Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, Institute for Advanced Study, La Trobe University, Bundoora, VIC, Australia 3083 (a.aikhenvald@latrobe.edu.au)  
**Everett, Daniel L.** — SIL, Caixa Postal 129, Porto Velho, RO 78900-970 BRAZIL (dan\_everett@sil.org)  
**Feeling, Durbin** — College of Arts & Letters, Northeastern State University, Tahlequah, Ok 74464 (feeling@mail.nsuok.edu)  
**Galucio, Ana V.** — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Chicago, 1010 E. 59th St. #307, Chicago, IL 60637 (agalucio@midway.uchicago.edu)  
**Gick, Bryan** — Dept. of Linguistics, E270-1866 Main Mall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1 CANADA (gick@interchange.ubc.ca)  
**Gordon, Matthew** — Dept. of Linguistics, UCSB, Santa Barbara, CA 93106 (gordon@humanitas.ucsb.edu)  
**Hildebrandt, Kristine A.** — Dept. of Linguistics, UC Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106 (kam4@uemail.ucsb.edu)  
**Holton, Gary** — Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska, P. O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (ffgmh1@uaf.edu)

- Irvine, Judith T.** — Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Michigan, 1020 LSA, Ann Arbor, MI 48109 (jti@umich.edu)
- Kahrel, Peter** — 65 Westbourne Road, Lancaster LA1 5AY, ENGLAND (p.kahrel@lancaster.ac.uk)
- Kinkade, M. Dale** — 705 - 1260 Bidwell St., Vancouver, BC V6G 2L2, CANADA (mdkd@interchange.ubc.ca)
- Levy, Robert Brian** — 214 Symphony Lane, Shreveport, LA 71105 (xernaut@bigfoot.com)
- Meek, Barbara** — 3310 Millersport Hwy., Apt. C, Getzville, NY 14068 (meckb@u.arizona.edu)
- Melnar, Lynette** — 614 S. 1st St. #101, Austin, TX 78704 (melnar@icsd.mot.com)
- O'Neill, Sean P.** — 750 B St. #11, Davis, CA 95616 (sponell@ucdavis.edu)
- Quesada, J. Diego** — Northrup Frye Hall, Rm. 337, Victoria College, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1K7, CANADA (dquesada@chass.utoronto.ca)
- Richards, Julia B.** — U.S. Embassy/USAID, Unit 3323, APO AA 34024 (richards@gcal.citel.com.gt)
- Rudes, Blair** — Dept. of English, Univ. of North Carolina at Charlotte, 9201 University City Blvd., Charlotte, NC 28223 (barudes@email.uncc.edu)
- Sánchez, Otilia** — P. O. Box 201963, Austin, TX 78720-1963 (tseskosi@hotmail.com)
- Stegeman, Ray & Dec** — 346 McKinley Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15202-2812 (ray\_stegeman@sil.org)
- Suttlers, Wayne** — 4484 Cattle Point Rd., Friday Harbor, WA 98250 (sutlswa@rockisland.com)
- Taff, Alice** — 6223 43rd Ave., N.E., Seattle, WA 98115-7511 (rnat@uaf.edu)
- Thornes, Tim** — 1633 Ridgefield, Eugene, OR 97404 (tthornes@oregon.uoregon.edu)
- Treff, Conrad** — 145 W. Gilman St. # 302, Madison, WI 53703 (ctreff@students.wisc.edu)
- Vidal, Alejandra** — Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403 (avidal@oregon.uoregon.edu)
- Webster, Anthony** — 5323 W. Jefferson, Ft. Wayne, IN 46804 (anthonywebster@mail.utexas.edu)

## REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

### GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

**Studies in American Indian Literatures (SAIL).** Quarterly journal focusing on North American Indian literature, both traditional and contemporary. Studies of oral texts are encouraged. Subscription by membership in the Association for 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 (2000: June 5-30) 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). [See "News and Announcements" in this issue.]

**Stabilizing Indigenous Languages.** Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. 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 2000 meeting will be held in Smithers and Moricetown, BC, Canada, June 9-10, preceded by a one-day workshop on Athabaskan prosody, June 8. Contact: Sharon Hargus, Linguistics, U of Washington, Box 354340, Seattle, WA 98195-4340 (sharon@u.washington.edu).

**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@uaf.edu).

**Inuit Studies Conference.** The next conference (the 12th) will be held at the U of Aberdeen, Scotland, August 23-26, 2000. Contact: Dr. Mark Nuttall, Dept of Sociology, U of Aberdeen, Aberdeen AB9 2TY, Scotland (fax: +44-1224-273442; e-mail: soc086@abdn.ac.uk).

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

### ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

**Algonquian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1999 conference was held October 28-31, at the University Inn, Lafayette, Indiana. [See "News from Regional Groups" in this issue.]

**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 was held Nov 5-6, at Mount Allison U, Sackville, New Brunswick (wburnett@mta.ca).

### NORTHWEST

**International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages.** Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 1999 Conference was held Aug 18-20 in Kamloops, BC.

### CALIFORNIA/OREGON

**California Indian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. Last meeting: Oct 15-16, 1999, at Cuesta College in San Luis Obispo, CA (calindians99@usa.net).

**Hokan-Penutian Workshop.** Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in June or early July.

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

**News From Native California.** News magazine for and about California Indians. Carries articles and other features on anthropological and linguistic topics, among others. Four issues/year. \$19. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

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

### PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

**Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages.** The 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.

**Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl.** Journal. Nahuatl archaeology, anthropology, literature, history, and poems and essays in Nahuatl by contemporary writers. Editor: Miguel León-Portilla. Contact: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, Cuidad de la Investigación en Humanidades, 3er Circuito Cultural Universitario, Cuidad 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 (dakin@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: mayamcct@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.ufrj.br), and Lucia Golluscio (lag@filo.uba.ar).

**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-soto3@uiuc.edu).

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

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

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

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

**International Congress of Americanists.** Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. The next (50th) ICA will be held in Warsaw, Poland, in July, 2000. 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, *Améridia*. For further information contact: Association d'Ethnolinguistique Américainne, 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**

Sponsor of  
The Conference on  
American Indian Languages  
(founded 1964 by C. F. Voegelin)

*Executive Committee for 2000*

- Sarah G. Thomason (U of Michigan), President
- Karl V. Teeter (Harvard U), Immediate Past President
- Jane H. Hill (U of Arizona) Vice President & President Elect
- Victor Golla (Humboldt State U & UC Davis), Secretary-Treasurer
- Michael K. Foster (Canadian Museum of Civilization)
- Randolph Graczyk (St. Charles Mission & U of Chicago)
- Sara Trechter (CSU Chico)

*Nominations Committee for 2000*

- Patricia A. Shaw (U of British Columbia)
- John D. Nichols (U of Manitoba)
- Scott DeLancey (U of Oregon)

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 2000 are \$13 (US) or \$21 (Canadian). Dues may be paid in advance for 2001 and 2002 at the same rate. 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://www.ssila.org>.

