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SSILA BUSINESS

2002-03 Annual Meeting (Atlanta, January 2-5, 2003)

The 2002-03 annual winter meeting of SSILA will be held in Atlanta, Georgia, January 2-5, 2003, in conjunction with the annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Proposals for papers are invited from all members of SSILA in good standing.

Submissions must include an abstract of up to 250 words (150 or fewer will often suffice) for publication in the LSA Meeting Handbook. Submission by e-mail is encouraged, but if your abstract employs special fonts you should submit a hard copy of your abstract. Most papers will be scheduled for 20-minute time periods (15 minutes for presentation and 5 minutes for discussion).

Detailed instructions for submitting proposals can be found in the Call for Papers that accompanies this issue of the *Newsletter*. Proposals may be sent by mail to: 2002 Program Committee, SSILA, P.O. Box 555, Arcata, CA 95518-0555, or e-mailed to <ssila@ssila.org>, and must reach SSILA no later than Friday September 6, 2002.

A preregistration form is also enclosed with this *Newsletter*. In order to be included on the SSILA program, participants must preregister for the meeting before October 15, 2002. The preregistration fee is \$80 for regular members, \$65 for retired members, and \$35 for student or unemployed members. This amount includes the LSA advance registration fee plus

an SSILA registration fee of \$10 (\$5 for students and others with reduced rates) to cover costs that SSILA must pay separately. If you preregister through SSILA, *no further meeting registration is required*, even if you are giving a paper in an LSA session. If you choose to preregister through the LSA, payment of the \$10 (or \$5) SSILA fee directly to SSILA will be required before October 15, or your paper may be dropped from the SSILA program.

Please note that participants in the SSILA sessions are not required to be members of the LSA. All registered participants at the joint meeting are welcome to attend the sessions of either group. SSILA participants are eligible for the special hotel rates that have been negotiated by the LSA. Hotel reservation information is enclosed, and can also be found at the LSA website (www.lsadc.org).

CORRESPONDENCE

Vocabulary items having to do with Jews

May 9, 2002

I am interested in gathering in one place, for a comparative study, any lexemes of Jewish interest in any of the languages of the First Peoples of the Western Hemisphere, that is, words meaning 'Jew' (might some also have words meaning 'rabbi' and 'synagogue'?) and any idioms, like proverbs and sayings, about Jews.

Since it is probably a universal of language that proverbs and sayings about other people are likely to cast them in a bad light, I expect that will be true of the languages of the First Peoples too, but that should not deter anyone from sending me items. Indeed, because students of the languages of the First Peoples may not have thought of looking for vocabulary items referring to Jews, we may find here, at least to some extent, a corner of the lexicon that has not yet been recorded.

In the published version of my article (if indeed there is enough material for one), I would be happy to mention all contributors by name.

—David L. Gold
 67-07 215 Street

Oakland Gardens, NY 11364-2523

The origin of Athabaskan

May 5, 2002

I really enjoyed your Athab(p)asc(k)an column ("Editorial Notes", *SSILA Newsletter*, April 2002). It was good to see Nichols' analog from Ojibway, and to learn how "Dene" is pronounced locally. Two comments:

—About a decade before Heame's "Athapuscow", the label "The Athapeeska Ind. Countrey" appears in a 1760 manuscript map that is transcribed in the *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol 6 ("Subarctic"), p. 166.

—I don't believe Gallatin was (necessarily) confusing the Cree group with the Athabaskans. He says, "I have designated them by the arbitrary denomination of Athapasas ... derived from the original name of the lake" (1836:17).

—Alan H. Hartley
Duluth, Minnesota
(ahartley@d.umn.edu)

Dismay at change of meeting venue

May 29, 2002

I just wanted to express my dismay that SSILA will not be meeting with the AAA, particularly this anniversary year. I realize that the AAA dues is high, but it is not prohibitive for most people. Many of our colleagues in other countries and in the U.S. are in fact housed in Anthropology departments and it makes sense for them to attend the Anthropology meeting. Personally, I like meeting one year with the LSA to keep abreast of what is going on in linguistics and one year with the AAA to keep abreast with linguistic anthropology, folklore, ethnography, field methods, etc. SSILA members are not easily categorized and this arrangement allows us the freedom to associate with both disciplines. I don't know how this decision was arrived at, but I am sorry that members did not have the opportunity to voice their opinions. I hope we can return to the original set up soon.

—Carolyn MacKay
Ball State University
(cjmackay@bsu.edu)

[We are conducting a survey of membership opinion on this matter. A short questionnaire is enclosed with this issue of the *Newsletter* and can also be found at the SSILA website (www.ssila.org). The question of future meeting sites will also be on the agenda of the annual business meeting in Atlanta. —Ed.]

Looking for poetry

June 11, 2002

I am the Poetry Editor of *ONEARTH* (formerly *The Amicus Journal*), published by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), with over 600,000 readers. I am always on the look-out for work "rooted in nature," and have published poetry by Native writers (e.g., Bruchac, Kenny, Niatum, Ortiz), as well as linguists/anthropologists such as Dell Hymes, Robert Bringhurst and Tom Lowenstein. I am also looking for translated songs, and have published, e.g., Denise Arnold's "Song to the Alpaca" (Aymara). *ONEARTH* pays \$50 per poem/song, and prefers work no more than one page. Send submissions to me at the address below. Include a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply—and check out our web page: www.nrdc.org.

—Brian Swann
ONEARTH, NRDC
40 West 20th St., New York, NY 10011
(swann@cooper.edu)

A newly found source of recordings of Native American languages

June 26, 2002

Readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* may want to check out the website of the Global Recordings Network, also known as Gospel Recordings: members.aol.com/gmlanglist/us.htm.

It has evangelical messages in several thousand languages, including many indigenous languages of the Americas. I was surprised to find a cassette

for "Me-Wuk," which they specified as Southern Sierra Miwok. I ordered the cassette. On it were several minutes of what sounds like Southern and Central Sierra Miwok, followed by evangelical messages in English. The sound quality of the recording is excellent. The messages in English are given by the native people themselves.

It was surprising to me the number of California Indian languages that are listed, in addition to Southern Sierra Miwok. For example, they have recordings in Achumawi/Pit River, Cahuilla, Digueño/Kumiai, Hoopa, Karok, Central Pomo, Eastern Pomo, Washo, Yurok, Mojave, Cocopa, Quechan, and Northern Paiute.

Global Recordings Network keeps paperwork on who made the recordings, including the names of the Indian speakers, and the date the recordings were made. In my case, the recordings were made in 1982 on a reel-to-reel Nagra tape recorder. They were even able to give me the name and address of the man who made the Miwok recording.

As for cost—the recordings are free, especially for those who plan to use the recordings for religious purposes. However, they would appreciate donations. (I sent in a donation of \$10, which isn't much considering that the Sierra Miwok languages are nearly extinct and new material is *very* hard to find.) Global Recordings Network is low on staff, so if you want them to make your order a priority, I would suggest that you send them a donation of at least \$3 per tape.

—Suzanne Wash
Native American Language Center, UC Davis
(swash@ucdavis.edu)

Bibliography on Language Endangerment

July 2, 2002

A *Bibliography on Language Endangerment* was placed at the following website in May 2002: www.tooyoo.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~tsunoda/dlg_lst.html. It was updated on the 24th June 2002, and it now contains about 670 entries.

For those colleagues who read Japanese, *O-sutoraria Genjuumingo no Sekai* (The World of Australian Aboriginal Languages) was placed at the following website in June 2002: www.tooyoo.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/~tsunoda/Australia/index.html.


—Tasaku Tsunoda
University of Tokyo

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS


Continuity and change at *IJAL*

From Keren Rice, the newly appointed editor of the International Journal of American Linguistics.

As you probably know, after more than twenty years of service, David Rood has decided to step down from the editorship of *IJAL* and concentrate on other projects. I join the University of Chicago Press in expressing sincere thanks to David for maintaining and enhancing the Journal over the years. I took over as editor from David on July 1, 2002, and manuscripts should now be sent to me.

I would like to let you know of some of the changes that will be taking place in *IJAL* over the next months. But first, I want to introduce you to the team of people who work together on *IJAL*.  **Harriet Klein** is continuing as our book review editor. **Alma Dean Kolb**, who many of you have probably worked with, continues as managing editor. There is a new editorial board of scholars who represent a cross-section of language areas and disciplinary interests. They are: **Willem Adelaar, Shanley Allen, Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins, Nora England, Dan Everett, Sharon Hargus, Monica Macaulay, Karin Michelson, and Willem de Reuse**. In addition, many members of the current editorial board have agreed to serve for another year on a Senior Advisory Board. I am most grateful to them and know that *IJAL* will profit from their expertise during this change-over period.


Now let me turn to some of the changes that will be taking place in *IJAL*. Many of you have probably been submitting papers and receiving papers for review by e-mail. I would like to do as much *IJAL* work as possible electronically. Mail across the Canada-US border is very slow, and e-mail submissions should allow the process to run more quickly and smoothly. If at all possible then, submissions should be made by e-mail, although, of course, the traditional means of submission remains possible. (*For details see below.*) In submitting a manuscript for consideration, please keep in mind that lengthy papers (over 50 pages) take much longer to review, and should be avoided unless absolutely necessary.

The University of Chicago Press is in the process of putting its journals on-line. Beginning with the January 2003 issue, *IJAL* will be available in pdf format through the website. This is an exciting venture for *IJAL* as it allows for easy access and searching. In addition, it opens another possibility: the use of sound files with an article. If you want to use sound files, they should be submitted along with the paper. Please check the *IJAL* website for further information on submitting sound files, or contact Alma Dean Kolb or me at the addresses below. This is a new undertaking for most of us, and we will have to learn how to handle these appropriately. I am particularly concerned with issues around the ethics of using sound files, and would appreciate any feedback that you might have on this issue. 

Any suggestions that you might have are extremely welcome at any time. Are there aspects of *IJAL* that you would definitely like to maintain? Do you have any recommendations for changes? Are you interested in reviewing articles for *IJAL*? If so, what are your areas of expertise? I look forward to hearing from you, and to working with you over the next five years.

—Keren Rice
University of Toronto
(rice@chass.utoronto.ca)

Submission to IJAL

 1. electronic submission

The preferred format for e-mail submission is pdf. Please open up your file and make sure that your fonts are coming through properly before you send the paper. Also please make sure that everything is double-spaced. Papers are being reviewed anonymously, so when you submit electronically, please do the following. In the pdf file, include the ab-

stract (100-150 words) and keywords under the title of the paper. Please do not identify yourself on the paper; this involves omitting your name, acknowledgements, and any details that might identify you as the author. In the accompanying e-mail, include your name, the name of the paper, your address, and a copy of the abstract and keywords. E-mail submissions should be sent to <ijal@press.uchicago.edu>.

2. mail submission

Four copies of the manuscript should be submitted to Keren Rice, Department of Linguistics, University of Toronto, 130 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 3H1. Because papers are being reviewed anonymously, please do not identify yourself on the paper. As above, this involves omitting your name, acknowledgements, and any details that might identify you as the author of the paper. Include an accompanying sheet with your name, e-mail (if any), mailing address, and a copy of the abstract (100-150 words) and keywords. The abstract and keywords should also be included at the top of the paper, under the title. Please ensure that your fonts have printed properly, and that the entire manuscript is double spaced.

Details about formatting will be available soon on the *IJAL* website (www.journals.uchicago.edu/IJAL/home.html). For the moment, the most important things to remember are that everything should be double-spaced and that you should not identify yourself on your paper. If you are unable to access the instructions for submission or the style sheet from the website, please contact Alma Dean Kolb at: <akolb@midway.uchicago.edu>.

SSILA members receive two LSA awards

Three members of SSILA have received awards from the Linguistic Society of America for their work on American Indian languages. The awards were announced at last January's LSA meeting in San Francisco.

- The sixth *Leonard Bloomfield Book Award*, presented biannually to the author of a book that makes an "outstanding contribution to the development of our understanding of language and linguistics", was won by **Marianne Mithun** for her 1999 monograph, *The Languages of Native North America* (Cambridge University Press). The citation reads:

Marianne Mithun's *The Languages of Native North America* is a reference work of permanent value, documenting the results of a century of work on the indigenous languages of North America (a topic which, we note, was an important concern for the scholar after whom this award is named). The permanent presence of Native North American languages in the records of human culture has been assured by the work that Mithun surveys and contributes to. Her synthetic work is done expertly, but in addition she contributes new and original observations on the basis of direct personal study and fieldwork on the complex structures of an array of little-studied languages. Her lucidly written book covers the history of the subfield, a survey of the structural properties (including a wealth of examples), a catalogue of the language families including in each a sketch of a representative language, carefully prepared maps, and a massive bibliography. The book sets new standards for scholarship in our field and on every page demonstrates to the reader not only Mithun's deep scholarly concern but also her love and respect for the languages of this continent.

- The LSA's first *Kenneth L. Hale Award*, established in 2001 to recognize "outstanding linguistic research on a particular endangered language," was presented jointly to **Ives Goddard** and **Kathleen Bragdon** for their work on Massachusetts. (The LSA

award is distinct from SSILA's *Ken Hale Prize*, which recognizes outstanding community-based preservation efforts.) The citation reads:

Ives Goddard and Kathleen Bragdon's *Native Writings in Massachusetts* (American Philosophical Society, 1988) is, in the words of Ken Hale, a tour de force. Volume 1 contains the rich 17th- and 18th-century documentation of the Massachusetts language (also known as Wampanoag or Natick), including the native language writings with translations and the Eliot Bible and documents related to it along with discussion of the process involved in assembling, transcribing, and translating the original documents; Volume 2 is a companion grammar. This outstanding body of linguistic knowledge provides resources for original research on Wampanoag. In addition, this text has been critical for the revitalization of this language that has not been spoken in many years. A citation would be incomplete without mention of the recent efforts by Jessie Fermino to revive the language, work that could never have occurred without the foundation of Goddard and Bragdon.

Major UK initiative on endangered language research announced

A major new research initiative focused on endangered languages is being launched in the United Kingdom. The initiative will have two major components, an academic research project and a grant program. Both components will be supported by the Lisbet Rausing Charitable Fund and will be based at the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), University of London.

- The *Academic Project on Endangered Languages* is intended to extend the description and documentation of endangered languages of the world through the establishment of research projects and through training programs aimed at enhancing academic capacity to undertake such descriptions. The Project will be housed within the SOAS Faculty of Languages and Cultures and the Director of the Project will be a member of the Department of Linguistics.

The Project will consist of a Director, an Archiving and Documentation specialist, at least two Post-Doctoral Fellows, a number of doctoral students, and secretarial assistance. In collaboration with other academic members of SOAS, the Project staff will develop and teach on the new MA in Linguistic Description and Documentation (provisional title), research training programs for doctoral students, and other teaching components related to the description of endangered languages. The Lisbet Rausing Charitable Fund will support the Project for a period of eight years, and further external funding would need to be sought for the continuation of the project beyond that period.

- In addition to the Academic Project, the Lisbet Rausing Charitable Fund will be providing substantial sums (approximately £15 million) over a ten-year period to an international committee for disbursements in the form of grants for the description and documentation of near-extinct languages. This separate initiative will be based administratively at SOAS but will be receiving worldwide applications for funding, with work to be undertaken through the applicants' home institutions or in association with SOAS or the Research Centre for Language Typology at La Trobe, Australia. The outcome will be the development at SOAS of a major new archive.

Applications will be invited from researchers — who might include suitably qualified research students or postdoctoral candidate, as well as senior and established academics — with qualifications in and, ideally, experi-

ence of field linguistics. It is anticipated that all applicants will have, or will have developed in advance of funding, a formal link with (preferably an established position in) a university or comparable research institution.

The core of the program will probably be grants to support more or less elaborate projects for the documentation of individual or closely related endangered languages, involving one or more researchers and receiving support for up to three or, in exceptional circumstances four, years. However, individuals (including suitably qualified research students and postdoctoral fellows) may apply for grants.

Applicants will be expected to submit a relatively brief Summary Proposal Form. These will be assessed and those which appear to conform to the program's expectations as to importance and quality will be invited to submit a more detailed application. It is anticipated that in the first round, the date for submission of Summary Proposals will be mid-October 2002. Invitations to submit detailed applications will be made in late November 2002, and the closing date for these will be early January 2003.

Detailed applications will have to conform to a variety of standards (including ethical and technical standards), which will be specified in the formal Invitation to Apply. This will be distributed in late August and will contain contact details for any further inquiries. In the interim, no further details can be made available and prospective applicants are requested to avoid contacting SOAS with inquiries.

Seven American Indian language projects funded by VW Foundation

Grants have been announced for the main phase of the *Documentation of Endangered Languages* program that is being underwritten by the Volkswagen Foundation (Hanover, Germany). Twelve projects were funded. Seven of them focus on languages of the Americas (all but one being carried out by members of SSILA):

Barry F. Carlson & Suzanne Cook (U Victoria, Canada), "Lacandon Cultural Heritage" [Mexico]: 345,000 Euros (3 years); **Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar** (U Bonn), "A Multimedia Documentation of Uru-Chipaya Languages and Cultures in their Territorial Setting (Bolivia, Peru)": 50,000 Euros; **Bruna Franchetto** (UFRJ, Brazil), "Documentation of Upper Xingu Carib" [Brazil]: 172,800 Euros (3 years); **Lucía A. Golluscio** (U Buenos Aires), "Endangered Languages, Endangered Peoples in Argentina: Mocoví, Tapieté, Vilela, and Wichí": 483,300 Euros (3 years); **Stephen C. Levinson** (MPI Nijmegen), "Documentation of Trumai" [Brazil]: 286,500 Euros (3 years); **Hans-Heinrich Lieb** (FU Berlin), "Awetí Language Documentation Project" [Brazil]: 311,000 Euros (3 years); and **David Rood** (U of Colorado), "Making Wichita Accessible: A Multimedia Archive": 189,200 Euros (2 years).

The Volkswagen Foundation hopes that this funding initiative will help stem the irretrievable loss of endangered languages around the world. The projects that are being funded are characterized by data orientation, multi-functionality, and general accessibility.

The program is intended not only to establish high standards of documentation, but to encourage the development and testing of new methods of research, and of the processing and archiving of linguistic and cultural data. The program has a strong interdisciplinary orientation: it not only supports interdisciplinary data collection, it also intends to create opportunities for subsequent multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary utilization of the data gathered.

The MPI for Psycholinguistics in Nijmegen (NL) will house the data archive, including audio and video recordings, photos, and fieldnotes.

For a detailed description of the technical, linguistic, and legal framework of the program, including detailed descriptions of the

twelve projects and their personnel, visit: <www.mpi.nl/DOBES>. The next round of grants will be considered in the fall. More details can be found online at <www.volkswagen-stiftung.de/>.

Survey of California (and Other) Indian Languages celebrates 50 years

A conference and celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages took place June 8-9 in Dwinelle Hall on the UC Berkeley campus.

The conference began with presentations by participants in *Breath of Life*, a biennial workshop devoted to acquainting California Indian researchers and language learners with the resources available on California languages that are no longer spoken, which took place during the week preceding the conference.

Other papers and presentations included: **Daryl Baldwin**, "Fieldwork and its Legacy"; **Kathryn A. Klar**, "J.P. Harrington's fieldwork: In his own words"; **Kenny Holbrook**, "Dedication Haas a lot to do with it"; **Murray Emeneau**, "The founding of the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages"; **Mauricio Mixco**, "Kiliwa & Pa'ipai oral literature"; **Wallace Chafe**, "How possible is translation?"; **Jon Dayley**, "Newe Hupia: Shoshoni poetry songs"; **David L. Shaul**, "Tohono language technology"; **Richard Rhodes**, "On doing syntax on Native American languages"; **Marie-Lucie Tarpent**, "A Pan-Penutian database of materials for comparison and reconstruction"; **Thomas W. Larsen**, "Blue Munk: towards an analysis of causatives and the like in Chinuk Wawa"; **Waylon Flink**, "Some notes on Sahaptin anaphora"; **Larry Gorbet & Pamela Munro**, "Directionality and Affectedness: Semantic extension in Chickasaw applicatives"; **Jeff Good**, "The vowel systems of California Hokan"; **Andrew Garrett**, "Coast Yurok"; **Juliette Blevins**, "Yurok glottalized sonorants"; **Sean O'Neill**, "Northwestern California ethnolinguistics: A study in drift"; **Lisa Conathan**, "Split intransitivity and possession in Chimariko"; **William Jacobsen**, "Washo borrowings from Spanish"; **Suzanne Wash**, "Innovations in the Northern Sierra Miwok pronominal paradigm: Data from one of the last speakers"; **Sheldon Klein**, "Tying some loose ends in Kawaiisu phonology"; and **Marianne Mithun**, "Rhetorical nominalization in Barbareño Chumash."

The first day of the meeting featured a panel discussion, "Fieldwork and the Survey," moderated by **William Shipley**, that brought together a number of the linguists who carried out research under Survey auspices in the 1950s and 60s. In addition to Shipley himself, these included **Shirley Silver**, **Margaret Langdon**, **Brent Galloway**, **Mike Nichols**, **Haruo Aoki**, and **Leonard Talmy**.

A longer description of the meeting will be featured in the second issue (December 2002) of the UC Linguistics Department's newsletter, *Calques*. To be added to the mailing list, contact Leanne Hinton (hinton@socrates.berkeley.edu). It is also available online at <www.linguistics.berkeley.edu>.

Mashantucket Pequots host conference on Algonquian revitalization

A conference on *Revitalizing Algonquian Languages* was held at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center on February 21-23, 2002, hosted by the Tribal Council of the Mashantucket Nation. It was attended by over 80 representatives from Algonquian nations in New England and elsewhere, representatives from several non-Algonquian groups, and a number of professionals involved in language revitalization efforts. The participants represented a

broad cross-section of interested parties: native speakers, native and non-native linguists, educators, instructional technologists, language program personnel, tribal officials, spiritual leaders, and community members.

Presentations included: **Daryl Baldwin**, "Myaamia Project"; **Kathleen Bragdon**, "Southern New England Native Languages: Past, Present and Future"; **Jim Crews**, "Restoring Eastern Long Island Algonquian"; **Jessie Little Doe Fermino**, "*nuwôpanâôit8am*: The Wôpanâak Language Reclamation Project"; **Laura Grant**, "Today's Technology in Language Revitalization"; **Beth MacDonald**, "Strategy in Language"; **Wayne Newell**, "Passamaquoddy Language Program"; **Lois Quigley, Mary Todd & Yolanda Smith**, "Seneca Language Program"; **Tall Oak**, "Mu'ndu Wi'go: The Importance of Spirituality in New England Algonquian Languages"; **Bruce Pearson & Jim Rementer**, "Language Preservation in Three Communities"; **Jon Reyhner**, "Revitalizing Severely Endangered Languages"; **Trudie Lamb Richmond & Melissa Fawcett Tantaquidgeon**, "Language Without a Fluent Speaker"; and **Blair Rudes**, "Using Early Language Sources: Some Methodological Considerations."

In addition there were two panel discussions: (1) "Revitalizing Dormant Languages" (**Daryl Baldwin, Jon Reyhner & Blair Rudes**); and (2) "Technology as a Language Tool" (**Jim Crews, Lois Quigley, Mary Todd, Yolanda Smith, Laura Grant & Beth MacDonald**).

Unquestionably the most encouraging aspect of the conference were the presentations on the progress that has been made in revitalizing the previously dormant Mohegan and Miami languages. At the same time the most salient feature of the conference were the repeated heart-felt pleas for cooperation and collaboration among the Algonquian nations in their efforts to revitalize their languages.

—From a report by Blair Rudes in *Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics* 27:1.

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages 2002

The 2002 *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages* conference was held in the Student Union at Montana State University, Bozeman, Montana, June 9-11.

The conference was opened on Sunday evening, June 9, with a welcome from **Leon Rattler**, President of the Montana Association for Bilingual Education, and then a keynote address from **Geoffrey Gamble**, President of Montana State University.

The presentations given during the following two days included: **Peter Brand & John Elliott** (Saanich Native Heritage Society), "FirstVoices.com: Aboriginal Languages Online"; **Wayne Holm, Irene Silentman & Laura Wallace** (Navajo Nation Language Project), "Teaching 'Situational' Approach to Language Immersion Programs"; **Leon Rattler** (Blackfeet Community College), "Language and the Student"; **Patrick McConvell** (Australian Institute of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Studies), "Community Programs and Bilingual Education Programs: How Can They Work Together"; **Henry Daychild, Sylvia Denny, Brenda St. Pierre, Pauline Standing Rock, Louise Stump, Pearl Whitford, Rick Sunchild & Elaine Top Sky** (Rocky Boy Reservation, Montana), "Let's Talk About Our Chippewa Cree Language"; **Clara Bedonie & Rosie Jones** (Tuba City, Arizona), "Promoting Navajo Language Through Literature"; and **Nancy Steele & L. Frank Manriquez** (Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival), "Language Revitalization in California."

Qwo-Li Driskill (Dragonfly Rising/Knithbone Productions), "Mothersong: Healing from Patriarchy and Colonization"; **Jordan Lachler, Jule Gomez de Garcia, Melissa Axelrod, Taimi Ames Clark, Wilhelmina Phone, Maureen Olson & Matilda Martinez** (U of New Mexico), "Using Technology to Revitalize Language and Culture: Report from the Jicarilla Apache

Dictionary Project"; **Helen Dineyazhe, Veronica Ahasteen & Jane Lockard** (Chinle Primary School), "Learning From the Canyon"; **Heather Blair, Donna Paskemin & Barb Laderoute** (U of Alberta), **Priscilla Setee** (U of Saskatchewan) & **Brenda Ahenakew** (Saskatoon Tribal Council), "The Canadian Indigenous Languages and Literacy Development Institute: Preparing Indigenous Language Advocates, Teachers, and Researchers"; and **Tracy Hirata-Edds** (U of Kansas), "Language Acquisition and Native American Language Revitalization."

Gladys Yellowhair & Elizabeth Isaac (Kayenta School District), "Keeping the Language and Culture Alive"; **Conrad Fisher** (Chief Dull Knife College), "ANA-Language Master/Apprentice Project" [Cheyenne]; **Jeanette M. King** (Christchurch, New Zealand), "Metaphor Use by Newly Fluent Adult Speakers of Maori"; **Frederick White** (Occidental College), "Native American Teaching Styles: Implications for Native American Language Classrooms"; **Lori Falcon** (Piegan Institute), "Language Immersion: A Paradigm for Academic Excellence"; **Jeffrey Davis, Walter Kelley & Tony McGregor** (U of Tennessee), "Indigenous Sign Languages of North America"; **Anne Goodfellow** (Western Washington U), "Changing of the Guard: A New Generation of Native Language Teachers"; and **Paulina Watchman & Carline Murphy** (Office of Diné Science Math and Technology), "Student Achievement in this Culture of Change."

The keynote address in the closing session, "The Importance of Strengthening Native American Languages," was given by **Richard Littlebear**, President of Chief Dull Knife College.

For details of the presentations, visit <jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/SIL8/SIL9pro.html>.

FEL VI to meet in Antigua Guatemala

The 6th annual conference of the *Foundation for Endangered Languages* (UK), with the theme "Endangered Languages and their Literatures," will be held at the Posada Belcén, Antigua Guatemala, from 8 to 10 August 2002. Sessions and papers will include:

Strategies and Resources: **Joel Sherzer**, "AILLA (ailla.org): Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America" (keynote address); **Monica Ward**, "The Pedagogical and Linguistic Issues Involved in Production of EL Materials: A Case Study of Nawat"; and **J.E. Lonergan**, "A Tarahumara-English Computational Semantic Lexicon." — *Orthographies*: **Michal Brody**, "To the Letter: A Microanalysis of Currently Contested Graphemes in the Maya of Yucatan"; **Pamela Innes**, "I can't read that way of writing: Linguistic and Indigenous Systems clash in the Apache Language Revitalization Project"; and **H. Russell Bernard & George Ngong Mbheh**, "Does Marking Tone Make Tone Languages Easier to Read?" — *Proverbs, Metaphor and Poetics*: **Chiroke Asogwa**, "Re-Kindling Interest in An Endangered Language: A Way Forward for Igbo"; **Jule Gómez de García**, "If you play with fire': Literary Production in Jicarilla Apache"; and **Jocelyn Ahlers**, "Cognitive Metaphor in Language Revitalization." — *EL Literatures & Education*: **Joseph Blythe & Frances Kofod**, "Literature for the semi-literate: Issues for Emerging Literacies in the Kimberley Region of North-Western Australia"; and **Norman Thomson & Jepkorir Chepyator-Thomson**, "The Role of Educators as Biological, Cultural, and Language Exterminators: Teaching for Creativity, Measuring for Conformity."

Strategies II: **Alexis López**, "Using Storytelling in Schools to Preserve Endangered Languages"; **Giovanna Micarelli & Hernán Gómez Decastro**, "On the Steps of Memory: Theater Anthropology as an Instrument for Cultural and Linguistic Revitalization in Indigenous Communities of the Colombian Amazon"; **Mary Morgan & Deepa Gurung**, "Languages Worth Writing: Endangered Languages of Nepal." — *Literacy in Newly Independent Lands*: **Aisoltan Bazarova**, "Turkmen Language: After Ten Years of Independence"; **Razi Nurullayev**, "Khinalig People and the

Survival of Their Language"; and **Emin Amrullayev**, "Azerbaijan: Linguistic Minorities in a Former Soviet State." — *Oral Literatures I: Collection*: **B'alam Mateo Toledo & Ajb'ee O. Jiménez**, "La literatura Maya desde las comunidades indígenas"; **Vianor Pérez Rivera (Iguaniginape Kungiler)**, "La experiencia de recopilar el conocimiento Kuna"; and **Margaret Florey**, "Continuity In Oral Traditions Among Endangered Moluccan Languages In Eastern Indonesia And The Dutch Diaspora." — *Oral Literatures II: Diffusion*: **Ixcha'im Marlíny Son**, "El rescate de los idiomas Mayas a través de los textos"; **Andrew E. Lieberman & Jacinto de Paz Pérez**, "The Blossoming of our Ancestor's Words: Oral Tradition Collected and Published by Mayan Students"; and **Laura Martin**, "Strategies for Promoting Endangered Language Literatures Outside Their Local Communities." — *Mayan Literature*: **María Luz García & Marta Cobo Raymundo**, "Bajo la montaña: Women's Stories of la violencia"; **Janferie Stone**, "Maya Poetics: Renaissance in Continuity"; and **Christopher Hadfield**, "A Tissue of Lies: History versus Myth in the Nature of Time."

The evening of Saturday, August 10, will be devoted to a Mayan Poetry Reading.

Further conference information can be found on-line at: <www.has.vcu.edu/int/felprog.htm> and <www.has.vcu.edu/int/felreginfo.htm>. Or contact R. McKenna Brown at <mbrown@saturn.vcu.edu>.

Andean Symposium being organized for 2003 ICA in Chile

A symposium on *Languages, Cultures, Ideologies and Identities in the Andes* is being organized as part of the 51st International Congress of Americanists, in Santiago, Chile, July 14-18, 2003.

The convenor of the symposium is **Serafin M. Coronel-Molina** (University of Pennsylvania), and the co-convenors are **Linda L. Grabner-Coronel** (Canisius College, Buffalo) and **César Itier** (Institut National des Langues et Civilisations Orientales, Paris). Novel perspectives and approaches to the symposium topics are encouraged, and may include interactions among two or more themes. Individual presentations should not exceed 20 minutes in length (8-10 typewritten pages, double spaced), and may be in any of the four official conference languages: Spanish, English, Portuguese or French. Proposal submissions should be received no later than **December 30, 2002**. Submitters will be notified of their acceptance no later than the end of January 2003.

For detailed information, see the Symposium website (www2.canisius.edu/~grabnerl). For more information on the 51st ICA visit <www.uchile.cl/vaa/americanista>.

5th Northwest language institute at U of Oregon

Since 1998 the *Northwest Indian Language Institute* has offered training and consultation in language teaching, linguistic analysis and computer support to Native tribes of Oregon and the Northwest (California, Oregon, Washington, Montana) who are attempting to develop programs to document, preserve, and revitalize their Native languages. For further information on the 2002 NILC, and about plans for 2003, contact: Janne Underriner, Director, Northwest Indian Language Institute (NILI), 1290 University of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97405-1290 (jlu@darkwing.uoregon.edu). And visit the NILI website: <babel.uoregon.edu/nili/>.

News from Hawaii

Bill Wilson (U of Hawaii at Hilo) sends us this update on the progress of Hawaiian language education programs:

Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani College of the University of Hawai'i at Hilo graduated its first Master's student in Hawaiian Language and Literature, **Hiapo Perreira**, in an emotion filled ceremony on May 18th. The Master's hooding came at the end of the general graduation ceremonies of the University. Perreira was hooded with assistance from Clayton Hee, a trustee of the state Office of Hawaiian Affairs who has been a strong advocate for the Hawaiian language. After the hooding (which was conducted in Hawaiian) Hee introduced Hiapo and noted what an important milestone this was for the Hawaiian people. Hiapo then gave a short speech acknowledging earlier generations of Hawaiians who had preserved the language in written form and those elders who had maintained the language in spite of severe suppression. He affirmed that he would continue using the language himself and that he would work to bring it to future generations. After the ceremony there was a reception at which the families of elders who had played a role in developing the College were honored, along with other special guests, by Hiapo and the faculty of the College.

Hiapo's 438 page thesis was written entirely in Hawaiian and entitled *Ke kālailai mo 'omeheu 'ana i ka mo'olelo hiwahiwa o Kawelo, ka hiapa 'i'ole a ka ikaika, ka mea nāna i ho'oha'aha'a ke 'o'ole'a o Kauahoa, "Ka U'i o Hanalei," 'o ka mea nāna ka lā'au kaulana 'o Ku'ika'a, a nāna ka wahine ho'olei 'ikoi 'o Kānewahineikiaoha.*

(A cultural analysis of the esteemed epic of Kawelo, the one foremost in strength, he who humbled the obduracy of Kauahoa, "the beauty of Hanalei," he who owned the famed club Ku'ika'a, and whose wife Kānewahineikiaoha wielded the bola-like weapon called an 'ikoi.) The epic tale of Kawelo exists in several versions. Perreira chose a version by Ho'oulumāhiehie which was printed in a series of 65 articles in the Hawaiian newspaper "Home Lula" in 1909-10. His thesis is an annotated analysis of Kawelo that focuses on how the cultural information in such a story provides direction in Hawaiian cultural practices and explores the meanings behind such practices that make them uniquely Hawaiian. Hiapo reformatted the entire story in contemporary Hawaiian orthography and punctuation, a task that requires special linguistic and cultural skills beyond simply understanding the meaning of the story and being able to translate it. Besides his cultural analysis, Perreira footnoted nearly 200 entirely new words, new meanings of previously documented words, and traditional sayings.

Hiapo is one of a group of young second-language scholars of Hawaiian who are working at Ka Haka 'Ula O Ke'elikōlani College to revitalize the language. He teaches third and fourth year Hawaiian, Hawaiian literature, and Hawaiian culture at the College, and intermediate and high school Hawaiian language at the College's Hawaiian-medium laboratory school, Nāwahiokalani-ōpu'u. His M.A. is the first from a Hawaiian Studies department and the first ever to be written entirely in Hawaiian. We believe that it may also be the first Master's degree awarded in the United States in a program specific to an individual Native American language and taught entirely through a Native American language.

For more information on these and other Hawaiian language activities, e-mail Bill at <pila_w@leoki.uhh.hawaii.edu>.

THE PLACENAME DEPARTMENT

Edited by William Bright

Knik

James Kari

The term Dena'ina refers to the Athabascan language and people of Cook Inlet, on the south coast of Alaska. The Upper Inlet dialect of Dena'ina is spoken by a small number of people in a 27,000 square mile basin north of the city of Anchorage. A very well known name in Upper Cook Inlet is "Knik," pronounced [kə'nik]. This word appears in several placenames—the Knik townsite, an inlet called Knik Arm, Knik Glacier, and Knik River)—as well as in numerous names for roads and businesses (such as radio station KNIK-FM).

In Dena'ina, the placename *K'enaka Nen* (containing *nen* 'land') refers to the general area surrounding Knik Arm and Big Lake. This term, which has not been fully analyzed by Upper Inlet Dena'ina speakers, is clustered with the nearby placenames *K'enakatnu* 'Fish Creek' and *K'enaka Bena* 'Big Lake'. In addition, the Dena'ina people of the Knik area are known as *K'enaht'ana*. There is a word *k'enaht*, translatable as 'eyes' or 'vision'; but an Athabascan ethnonym meaning 'vision people' would be unusual.

Variant spellings of the name Knik appeared as early as 1852 on maps referring to Knik River or Knik Arm. Katherine Arndt (p.c.) notes that five villages in the Orthodox Church confessional lists were listed, in 1846-76, as "Knykovskoc 1st settlement" through "Knykovskoc 5th settlement." From 1877 through 1881, only four villages were listed; and from 1882 onward, just one. James A. Fall, in his 1981 Wisconsin dissertation, *Patterns of Upper Inlet Tanaina Leadership*, gives a good discussion of the various uses of the names Knik, New Knik, and Old Knik (Eklutna) in the American period; and he notes that "the term 'Knik' is not a Dena'ina name for any one place, but rather a Euro-American designation for an area or group of villages and their inhabitants."

Over the years, writers such as William Dall (1870), Marcus Baker (1906), and Donald Orth (1967) have suggested that Knik derives from a word for 'fire' used by neighboring Eskimos, such as Alutiiq or Central Yup'ik *keneg*, pronounced [kiniq]. The Smithsonian's *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico* (1910) stated, regarding the etymology of Knik: "Eskimo [for] 'fire', a name given by the Eskimo of Kodiak because, having no seaworthy boats of their own, they signaled other tribes across the bay to send aid." The same source notes that an 1882 manuscript reported Alutiiq names for five divisions of the "Knaiakhotana" (i.e. the Cook Inlet Dena'ina), and one of these is "Knikamut (= Knik, Fire-signal people)." However, this is probably not a true Alutiiq ethnonym; it is more likely a mid-19th century folk etymology, based on words meaning 'fire' and 'fire people'.

It appears now that the name Knik was in fact reshaped from the Dena'ina term *Dena'ina K'enaht'ana*, referring to the band living on Knik Arm, or from *K'enakanen*, referring to the Knik Arm area. It is clear that the name Knik is NOT derived from the Dena'ina name for the Knik River, which is *Skimnu* (lit. 'brush river'), or from the word for Knik Arm, which is *Nuti* (lit. 'salt water').

This etymology comes from the book *Shem Pete's Alaska: The Territory of the Upper Cook Inlet Dena'ina* (2nd edition), by James Kari and James A. Fall, to appear in Fall 2002 from the University of Alaska Press. The book presents more than 950 Dena'ina placenames, grouped and mapped in sixteen drainage-based chapters. The names are accompanied by comments by the brilliant Dena'ina raconteur Shem Pete (1896–1989) and other Dena'ina or Ahtna speakers, as well as by historic references, photographs, maps, and vignettes.

[Correspondence can be sent to William Bright, editor of "The Placename Department," at william.bright@colorado.edu.]

ETYMOLOGICAL NOTES

Colorado River Numic playing cards

John McLaughlin

Alan Ferg, Archivist at the Arizona State Museum, found a partial pack of rawhide playing cards in the Museum für Völkerkunde in Vienna. The catalogue card, in German, indicated that the cards were collected in Utah and called "kiuwu-sthe-na." They were donated to the Museum in 1907 by Erwin Laur, but there is no further information about Mr. Laur or the origin of the cards. Mr. Ferg wrote to Bill Bright to find out what language "kiuwu-sthe-na" might be from and what it might mean. Bill forwarded the question on to me.

In the Colorado River Numic (CRN) language (the single language that comprises the Chemehuevi, Southern Paiute, and Ute dialects),* the modern term for 'playing cards' is *páasi'napi*, or a variant, a nominal derivation from *páasi* 'to shuffle cards' borrowed from Spanish *pasar*. The older term from the German museum card, however, is *kiyapaasitinna* (the intervocalic *p* is lenited to a voiced bilabial fricative and the *i* in front of the *tt* is voiceless). This form for 'playing cards' reflects *kiya-paasi-tin-na* play-shuffle-PASS-NOM, or, very roughly, 'things which are shuffled to play with'. The same Spanish borrowing is in the stem of the form, but the nominalization pattern is quite different, thus *páasi'napi* is not a clip, but a new nominalization from *páasi*. After consulting with copies of all the old CRN manuscripts I have hanging around, this German museum card appears to be the only record of this old CRN form.

CORRECTION

There was an error in the "Etymological Notes" section of *SSILA Newsletter* XXI.1 (April 2002). In the last paragraph (on *guayule*), line 9, the version that was printed says (referring to Spanish <gu/hu>) "this is pronounced [g], [ɣ], or something in between..." What it should say, of course, is "this is pronounced [gw], [w], or something in between..."

* I've started using "Colorado River Numic" (Dirk Elzinga's term) for this language because of the confusion and inherent tribal prioritization that accompanies the various forms of "Ute", "Paiute", "Southern Paiute", "Ute-Southern Paiute", "Southern Paiute-Ute", etc. (none of which include "Chemehuevi") that have been used to refer to this language. Most of the Colorado River Basin upriver from Parker, California lies within the territory where this language was spoken.

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 **André Cramblit**, **John McLaughlin** and **Paul Shore**.]

Wide publicity for language preservation

Several stories have appeared in major newspapers and magazines in recent months highlighting the efforts to preserve Indian languages that are under way in various parts of the US and Canada.

- A story on revitalization efforts in Oregon appeared in the *Portland Oregonian* for Sunday, December 9, 2001. Written (and very well researched) by Kara Briggs and Steven Carter, the page-one piece ("Tribes racing to save dying languages") surveyed the teaching programs that several Oregon tribes have started, including those at Umatilla, Grand Ronde, Siletz, and Warm Springs. Differences in scope and approach were discussed, and a separate sidebar article focused on the Klamath language program at Chiloquin.
- Local efforts here in Northwest California to preserve Karuk were detailed in a story that ran in the *Eureka Times-Standard* on March 10. Like many California Indian languages Karuk is only barely surviving, with fewer than 10 fluent speakers. "Every person we lose is like losing an encyclopedia," said **André Cramblit**, Chairman of the Karuk Language Restoration Committee.
- The Seneca Nation's Faithkeeper's School, on the Allegany Reservation, was the focus of an AP story by Carolyn Thompson in late April. (We were sent a clipping from the *Miami Herald* of April 21.)
- The June 11 edition of *The Christian Science Monitor* featured a long story on immersion schools, by Michelle Nijhuis. It focused on the Nizipuhwahsin Center, a K-8 Blackfeet school that is sponsored by SSILA member **Darrell Kipp**'s Piegan Institute in Browning, Montana. Founded in 1995, the Center now has 36 students and more applicants than it can accept.
- Last but not least, SSILA President **Leanne Hinton**'s "Breath of Life" workshop, held at Berkeley in early June, got some well-deserved national publicity. This biennial event is designed for Native Californians who are interested in revitalizing heritage languages that no longer have native speakers. The workshop provides learners with information on published and archival sources, and helps them acquire the necessary technical and philological tools by pairing them with linguists who have worked with the languages. The *Los Angeles Times* ran a substantial report on Breath of Life in its Home Edition for Saturday, June 8. A more widely disseminated story went out over the AP wire on June 30, highlighting the experiences of one workshop participant, **Quirina Luna-Costillas**, a Mutsun (San Juan Bautista) descendant. Although Mutsun hasn't been spoken for generations, Luna-Costillas and a small group of other Mutsuns have begun relearning their ancestral language with help from their Breath-of-Life mentor, **Natasha Warner**. Among their achievements so far is a dictionary compiled from the fieldnotes J. P. Harrington collected from the last speakers in the 1930s. They have also translated Dr. Seuss's "Green Eggs and Ham" into Mutsun, to read to their children.

Language Endangerment Day

• The Department of Linguistics at the University of Manchester (UK) declared May 25 *Language Endangerment Day* in order to increase the awareness of language endangerment issues and the seriousness of the situation. Brief talks were given on specific languages and cultures by several members of the Department, among them two SSILA members, **Dan Everett** (who commutes between Manchester and the Amazon), and **Greg Anderson** (who works on Siberian languages). After the talks, visitors had a chance to talk to the speakers and other members of staff, to look at poster displays about research on endangered languages conducted within the Department, watch videos of field trips or try some of the many computer resources available in this subject area. The event was organized by **Kersti Börjars**, who works with an Amish community in Canada. (A story about Manchester's Language Endangerment Day was carried in *Time* magazine for June 10, on p. 22 of the US edition, p. 11 of the Canadian edition.)

Windtalkers underwhelms the critics . . .

• After a delay of several months, John Woo's much-awaited film based on the Navajo code talkers, *Windtalkers*, finally opened in mid-June. The reviews ranged from poor to awful. Steve Sailer, writing for UPI on June 13, expressed the typical reaction: "Has there been a more promising-sounding subject for a movie? So, why doesn't *Windtalkers* work?" One mistake, Sailer thinks, was having a Hong Kong action-movie director take on the film. Woo seems uninspired by the "quintessentially American" storyline that has Marines from different ethnic groups learning to live together by killing foreign bad guys. Instead, according to Sailer, Woo is "obsessed with restaging — Rambo-style — the 1944 invasion of the Pacific island of Saipan."

But the real problem, in Sailer's view, is the film's failure to explore the complex, ambiguous interplay of Indians and whites, embodied in the relationship between a code talker (Adam Beach) and his Marine "bodyguard" (Nicholas Cage):

The screenwriters...are so terrified of being accused of stereotyping Native Americans that they portray the Navajo with no particular traits....In reality, the Navajo are fascinating. They are possibly the most economically dynamic of all tribes. They were originally invaders from Canada who arrived in the Southwest not long before the proved impressive irregular soldiers....In fact, one problem the Marines brass had with the code talkers was keeping them at their radios relaying messages when the Navajo really hungered to infiltrate Japanese lines on perilous commando raids.

Further, the frightened screenwriters ethnically reverse the personalities of their fictional leads so that Cage plays a white man who acts like a Navajo — he's brave, taciturn, withdrawn and dignified. And Beach, who is an Ojibwa from Manitoba, is instead frightened, talkative, gregarious and grinning. Cage's protean talent for surprising line-readings is largely wasted in this role. Although he's onscreen far more often than the Navajo, who are the ostensible subjects, Cage's character speaks in a monotone on the occasions when he speaks at all.

. . . but behind the scenes the story still fascinates

• As part of the publicity package for the opening of *Windtalkers*, MGM arranged press interviews in Washington with some of the actors and their real-life code talker consultants. Gary Arnold,

film critic for the *Washington Times*, reported on some of these interviews in a piece that appeared on June 15. **Roger Willie**, one of the Navajos who got a part in the film, described the difficulties of the language (which he teaches at the University of Arizona). "Just a slight mispronunciation changes the whole meaning," he told the press conference. "It's also dependent on what we call glottal stops. You can shuffle it like cards."

These difficulties were abundantly clear to **Adam Beach**, who plays the lead in the film. Beach, although Indian, hails from Manitoba and his native Saulteaux was not much help in learning his Navajo lines. He struggled to learn a handful of words in order to sound more or less fluent. "I mastered 'apple,' 'cat,' 'dog,' 'ear,' 'elbow,' a few phrases. I skipped the 'b' word list."

Chester Nez, 81, one of the original group of 29 code talkers, reminisced about his wartime experiences on Bougainville, Guam, and Peleliu. He said he liked the film, but couldn't confirm the reality of Marine "bodyguards." He heard rumors that if a code talker "was in a very bad situation, maybe captured by the Japanese, his bodyguard would have to kill him." But "I didn't have no bodyguard," he said.

What he did have was nightmares, and he still feels haunted by the war. "When you're sending a message, a sniper could be scoping in on you from long distance....Sometimes I go to bed and start dreaming about the Japanese. They're right at my bedside." When he returned to the Navajo Reservation after the war he sought out a medicine man. "A ceremony was done for me, but it didn't work. I spent a lot of money to get that cure."

Putting the code talkers in perspective

• *The New York Times* duly took notice of the flurry of interest in Navajo Code Talkers in a seriously researched article in the Arts section for June 15. **David Kahn**, author of *The Codebreakers*, the classic history of cryptology, pondered the question of why American Indian languages in general—and Navajo in particular—have made good codes. In passing, Kahn gave *Times* readers a short lesson on Navajo linguistic structure:

It includes sounds that don't exist in German, Italian, Japanese or English. For example, the word doc [a typo for doo, presumably] pronounced with a low tone means "not"; with a high tone, it means "and." And while English and Navajo distinguish between unvoiced and voiced consonants...Navajo also has ejective consonants, expressed with a burst of breath. An enemy wanting to decode messages in Navajo would first have to transcribe those unfamiliar sounds. But would the decoder know what to listen for and how to notate them?

Moreover, Navajo verbs have different grammatical modes to denote different points in time, among other things. A speaker must use one form if he himself was aware of the start of rain, another if he believes rain was falling for some time in his locality before he noticed it, and so on. The Navajo verb, one anthropologist has said, is "like a tiny imagist poem" [Sapir actually said this about Algonquian, not Navajo; cf. *Language* p. 244]. Thus na'il-dil means "You are accustomed to eat plural separate objects one at a time."

But Kahn's more general point was that nearly any Indian language would have made—and presumably would still make—a quite useful code, especially in battle situations where speed of transmission is vitally important. The reason is quite simple: the

enemy, at least in the 1940s, simply had no way of acquiring information on these languages. The US military has been on to this for a long time. According to Kahn, a recent article by Stephen Huffman in the scholarly quarterly *Cryptologia* reveals that during World War II trials were made with several other Indian languages, including Comanche, Ojibwe, Onondaga, Fox, and Muskogee.

But it was Navajo that got thumbs up, at least in the Pacific. The reason for the choice was apparently personal and accidental, and not really an informed appreciation of Navajo's imagist properties. But if Sapir had been around to ask (he died before the war started) he certainly would have concurred. As he once wrote to Kroeber, "Dene is probably the son-of-a-bitchiest language in America to actually *know*."

- Meanwhile, the Oklahoma City *Oklahoman* carried an article on June 19 announcing the passage in the US House of Representatives, earlier that week, of a bill that would award Congressional Gold Medals to other Indian code talkers in addition to the famous World War II Navajo battalion. According to the *Oklahoman*, "members of the Sioux, Choctaw and Comanche tribes served in World Wars I and II as communication specialists, using their native languages as unbreakable codes." It continues:

U.S. Reps. Frank Lucas, R- Cheyenne, and Wes Watkins, R-Stillwater, said Tuesday that Congress should recognize the achievements of the three tribes. Watkins co-authored the legislation passed Tuesday; his district includes the headquarters of the Choctaw Nation. "I had the distinct privilege to hear many of my elders talk about code-talkers," Watkins said. "Many know the history of the code- talkers in World War II. However, many do not know the history of the code-talkers in World War I."

The bill now goes to the Senate for consideration.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan

- The 2002 *Athabaskan Languages Conference & Workshop on Athabaskan Lexicography* was held in Fairbanks on June 16-18.

Presentations in the main meeting included: **Gordon Bussell & Leanne Hinton**, "Two Models of Language Survival: The Master-Apprentice Program and the Breath of Life Workshops"; **Valerie Wood**, "Moving Beyond Colors and Numbers: Teaching Dene at the University Level"; **James Kari**, "Some Observations about Fish Terms in Athabaskan Languages"; **Kathy Kitcheyan & Joyce Johnson**, "Keeping the Spirit of the Apache Language"; **Barbara Ross & Jeanette Dementi**, "Partnership in Athabaskan Language Preservation"; **Susan Paskvan**, "Teaching and Learning Using the Immersion Method"; **Sharon Hargus**, "Negation in Kwadacha (Ft. Ware) Sekani"; **Willem de Reuse**, "Tonto Apache and its Position within Apachean"; **Lindsey Newbold**, "Plurals and the Suffixal Prefix in Navajo"; **Michael Krauss**, "Athabaskan, More than a Language Family?"; **Rosa Mantla, Therese Mantla & Leslie Saxon**, [Dogrib language programs]; **Margaret Workman, Jo-Anne Johnson & Linda Harvey**, "YNLC Teacher Training Programs for Residents of Yukon, NWT, BC, and Alaska"; **Cheryl McLean, Jeannette Poynton, Leda Jules & Anne Ranigler**, [Aboriginal Language Services]; **Siri Tuttle**, "Prosody of Incorporating Verbs in Ahtna Athabaskan"; **Suzanne**

Gessner, "Prosody in Dakelh: A Comparison of Two Dialects"; **Jeff Leer**, "Paradigm Construction in Athabaskan"; **Cecilia Boyd**, "Dogrib Language Working Group"; **Alice Taff**, "Using the Telephone as a Community Language Learning Center: Deg Xinag (Ingalik) Example"; **Kenneth Frank & Craig Mishler**, "Gwich'in Scrabble: A Language Learning Game"; **Keren Rice**, "Third Person Agreement in Slave: Double Agreement Constructions"; **Ted Fernald**, "Restriction, Saturation, and Classificatory Verbs"; **Sally Rice**, "Motion and Manner Conflation Patterns in the Dene Suline Verb"; **Beth Leonard**, "Support Structures in Athabaskan Language Maintenance and Higher Ed"; **Jocelyn Ahlers**, "Grammaticalization and Language Loss"; **Patrick Marlow**, [TBA]; **Jordan Lachler**, "Early Jicarilla Apache Texts"; **Olga Mueller**, "Cohesion in Chiricahua Apache Narrative"; and **Rachel Sussman & Joyce McDonough**, "Referentiality and Aspect in the Navajo Disjunctive."

The following presentations were given in the Workshop on Athabaskan Lexicography: **Keren Rice & Leslie Saxon**, "Dictionaries and their Audiences"; **Bill Poser**, "Making Athabaskan Dictionaries Usable"; **Eliza Jones**, "Koyukon Athabaskan Dictionary"; **Melissa Axelrod et al.**, "Telelexicography: Writing a Jicarilla Apache Dictionary over the Web"; **John Ritter, Doug Hitch & André Boucier**, "Lexical Documentation, Philology and Multimedia Web Design"; **Alice Taff**, "Producing the Deg Xinag (Ingalik) Learners' Dictionary"; **Kathy Sikorski**, "Community-based Lexicography"; **Joyce McDonough**, "Tutorial on the Structure of the Young and Morgan Grammars"; **Rick Thoman**, "Tanacross Learner's Dictionary"; and **Siri Tuttle & See-Young Cho**, "Text to Dictionary: Corpus Linguistics in Dictionary Production."

Further information can be found on-line at <www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc>.

- In 1977 the Education Branch, Department of Northern Saskatchewan, in La Ronge, hired Larry Hewitt to gather information about the Dene from the northwest of the province (the people sometimes referred to as the Chipewyan). This information was to be used for educational programs in northern schools. By 1979 he had amassed a collection of 60 audiotaped interviews, as well as slides and photographs, annotated maps, journal articles and artifacts. Unfortunately, there were neither funds nor personnel to complete the project at the time. In 1999 Lynda Holland, an educator and researcher with a long-term interest in Dene history and culture, was able to locate most of the Hewitt collection and to bring the project to completion. This volume (the first of two that are planned) contains the memories and stories of 20 Elders from the communities of La Loche, Buffalo Narrows, Dillon and Turnor Lake. Traditional stories of Crow Head are mixed with an account of Thanadelthur, the woman who made peace between the Dene and the Cree, and brought the former group into the fur trade. There are also shared memories of trapping, hunting and travel, and the tales of Bkrghazeh, a Dene medicine man of the 1930s. —Copies are available for \$20 (Cdn) plus \$5 postage from: Lynda Holland, Box 327, La Ronge, Saskatchewan S0J 1L0, Canada (tel: 306/425-2858; fax: 306/425-3231; e-mail <dutch@mail.cableronge.sk.ca>).

Algonquian

- The 34th *Algonquian Conference* will be held on October 24-27, 2002, at Queen's University in Kingston, Ontario, Canada, hosted by Language and Linguistics and organized by Charlotte Reinholtz.

Papers are invited on any topic dealing with Algonquian peoples including, but not limited to, language, history, art, archeology, ethnography and anthropology. We especially encourage papers which explore issues of diversity and change, particularly as they relate to the preservation of the languages and cultures of Algonquian peoples. Papers may be delivered in English or French. Speakers will be allowed 20 minutes for presentation and 10 minutes for discussion. Please indicate any equipment needed for your presentation.

Contributors should send titles and one page abstracts by September 1st, 2002 to: Charlotte Reinholtz, Organizer, 34th Algonquian Conference, Language and Linguistics, Queen's University, Kingston Hall, Room 301, Kingston, Ontario, Canada K7L 3N6 (cr19@qsilver.queensu.ca; fax: 613/533-6522). All submissions should include a separate sheet, indicating the presenter's name, address, affiliation, telephone and fax number, and e-mail address. Registration materials and other information about the conference are available at: <www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian>.

Siouan-Caddoan

• The 2002 meeting of the *Siouan and Caddoan Languages Conference* was held at Black Hills State University, in Spearfish, South Dakota, on Friday and Saturday, May 31 and June 1. This year the meeting featured a "parasession" devoted to papers that test contemporary ideas in linguistic theory against data from Siouan or Caddoan languages. For further information contact Dick Carter at <RichardCarter@bhsu.edu>.

Uto-Aztecan

• The *Friends of Uto-Aztecan* (los Amigos de las Lenguas Yutoaztecas) met in Mexico City, June 27-28. Sessions were held in the Auditorio Fray Bernardino de Sahagún, Museo Nacional de Antropología. Papers on the program included:

Paula Gómez López (U de Guadalajara), "La función de formación de términos de los prefijos espaciales del huichol"; **Daniela Leyva** (ENAH), "El gerundio del rarémuri"; **Ma. Del Carmen Herrera** (DL/INAH) & **Valentín Peralta** (ENAH), "Atribución y predicación estativa en náhuatl"; **Dirk Elzinga** (Brigham Young U) "Shoshoni Aspiration"; **Maribel Alvarado García** (ENAH), "Comportamiento de locativos en tarahumara"; **Ana Laura Díaz** (ENEP-A), "La infiltración de voces nahuas en la obra de Sahagún"; **Rosa H. Yáñez Rosales** (U de Guadalajara), "El náhuatl de la periferia occidental y los préstamos del español en documentos jurídicos y otros textos coloniales, siglos XVI-XVIII"; **Rosa Elena Anzaldo Figueroa** (DL/INAH), "Comparación de los sistemas de parentesco del tegüima y otras lenguas Yutoaztecas"; **Jesús Jáuregui** (INAH), "¿La palabra *marachi* proviene de la lengua coca, o se trata de un término cognado yutoazteca?"; **Eréndira Nansen Díaz** (DL/INAH), "Estructura y propósito del Arte de la lengua tegüima"; and **David Tuggy** (ILV), "A Tetelcingo Nahuatl text about Lázaro Cárdenas."

Mercedes Montes de Oca (IIFL/UNAM), "Tipos de difrasismos en el náhuatl y en otras lenguas yutoaztecas"; **José Luis Iturriz Leza** (U de Guadalajara), "Los tiempos gramaticales en huichol: entre la gramática y la pragmática textual"; **Leopoldo Valiñas** (IIA/UNAM), "Comentarios sobre el absoluto tepimano"; **Jason Haugen** (U of Arizona), "Reduplicative allomorphy in Proto Uto-Aztecan"; **Patrick Johansson** (IH/UNAM), "Reflexiones indígenas sobre la configuración verbal del sentido en el siglo XVI"; **Carmen E. Mina** (CIESAS) "Algunos aspectos del español de una comunidad de habla bilingüe: Santa Ana Tlacotenco"; **Pilar Máynec & José Luis Mirafuentes** (UNAM), "Los seris y pimas rebeldes según el informe militar de Domingo Elizondo, Sonora, 1767-1771"; **José Luis Moctezuma Zamarrón** (DL/INAH), "El arte de la lengua cahita como fuente para reconocer la diversidad lingüística y cultural en el noroeste de México"; **Ignacio Guzmán Betancourt** (DL/INAH), "¿Se habló el náhuatl en Sinaloa?"; and **Jane M. Rosenthal** (Chicago), "Looking for Lombardo: Some Adventures in Historical Research or Locating Primary Sources on the Life of Natal Lombardo."

Two new books were formally presented: *La sabiduría de la palabra*, coordinated by Ignacio Guzmán Betancourt & Martha C. Muntzel; and *Avances y balances de lenguas yutoaztecas*, edited by José Luis Moctezuma Zamarrón & Jane H. Hill.

For further information contact Karen Dakin (dakin@servidor.unam.mx).

Brazilian languages

• The biannual meeting of the Brazilian organization of Americanist linguists, *Grupo de Trabalho sobre Línguas Indígenas da ANPOLL* (GTLI), took place on June 24-28, 2002. Meetings of GTLI are integrated in the meetings of ANPOLL, Brazil's modern language association, which met this year in Gramado, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul. The Coordinator was Ana Suelly Cabral. The following papers were on the program:

Marília Ferreira (UFPA/UNICAMP), "Composição lexical em Parkatjé: um caso de incorporação nominal"; **Andrés Pablo Salanova** (MIT), "A construção 'progressiva' do Mebengokre revisitada"; **Wilmar da Rocha D'Angelis** (IEL-UNICAMP), "Unificação x diversificação ortográfica: um dilema indígena ou de lingüistas?"; **Angel Corbera Mori** (UNICAMP), "Aspectos morfosintáticos dos déiticos pronominais em Aguaruna (Jívaro)"; **Carmen Lúcia Reis Rodrigues** (UFPA), "A negação na língua Xipaya"; **Eliane Camargo** (CELIA/CNRS/NHII-USP), "Os operadores de negação expressando valores aspectuais na predicação nominal: o exemplo do Wayana (Caribe)"; **Dulce Franceschini** (U do Amazonas), "Os demonstrativos em Sateré-Mawé"; **Marina Maria Silva Magalhães** (LALI e LIV-UNB), "Pronomes e prefixos pessoais do Guajá"; **Sidney da S. Facundes** (UFPA / CNPQ), "'Morfemas flutuantes' em Apurinã (Aruák) e a tipologia dos clíticos"; **Adriana Maria Soares Viana** (LALI-UNB), "Tópico e sujeito em Boróro"; **Eduardo Rivail Ribeiro** (U de Chicago), "Análise morfológica de um texto Karajá"; **Luciana Dourado** (LALI e LIV-UNB), "Orações interrogativas em Panará"; **Francesc Queixalós** (CNRS/IRD/LALI-UNB), "Posse em Katukina (variante Kanamari)"; **Eliane Camargo**, "Expressão de pertença em Caxinauá (Pano)"; **Raquel Costa** (Museu Nacional-UFRJ), "Expressão de posse em Marubo (Pano)"; **Carmen Teresa Dorigo** (Museu Nacional-UFRJ), "A expressão de posse em Matsés (Pano)"; and **Jean-Pierre Angenot** (UNIR), **Geralda Angenot-de Lima** (UNIR) & **Barbara Kempf** (UNIR), "A expressão de posse em proto-Chapakura."

Denny Moore (Museu Goeldi), "Classificação interna da família lingüística Mondé"; **Ana Suelly Arruda Câmara Cabral** (UFPA) & **Aryon Dall'Igna Rodrigues** (LALI-UNB), "O desenvolvimento do gerúndio e do subjuntivo em Tupi-Guarani"; **Ruth Maria Fonini Monserrat** (UFRJ), "Notícia sobre a língua Puruborá"; **Ana Vilacy Galúcio** (CNPQ-MCT/Museu Goeldi) & **Nilson Gabas Jr.** (Museu Goeldi/U of Antwerp), "Evidências de agrupamento genético Karo-Puruborá, tronco Tupi"; **Aryon Dall'Igna Rodrigues** (LALI-UNB), "Sobre as vogais do proto-Tupi"; **Poliana Maria Alves** (LALI e LIV-UNB/UNESP-Araraquara), "Fenômenos morfofonêmicos em Tuparí"; **Antônio Augusto Souza Mello** (LALI e LIV-UNB), "Proto-Tupi-Guarani: reconstruções culturais"; **Sidney da S. Facundes** (UFPA/CNPQ), "Problemas com a reconstrução do proto-Aruák: nasalidade"; **Marília Facó Soares** (Museu Nacional-UFRJ), "O tempo e sua representação em línguas naturais: o caso Tikuna"; **Ruth Maria Fonini Monserrat** (UFRJ), "A categoria morfológica 'identificativo' em Myiky"; **Danielle Marcelle Grammer** (LALI e LIV-UNB), "Homônimia de prefixos em Guarani antigo: *o-* pessoal e *o-* relacional"; **Lucy Seki** (UNICAMP), "Partículas flutuantes em Kamaiurá"; **Marcia Damaso Vieira** (Museu Nacional-UFRJ/CNPQ) & **Yonne Leite** (CNPQ/Museu Nacional/UFRJ), "Verbos intransitivos em línguas da família Tupi-Guarani"; **Frantomé B. Pacheco** (PD-USP/FAPESP), "Funções sintáticas nucleares e periféricas em Ikpeng (Karib)"; and **Ana Suelly Arruda Câmara Cabral** (UFPA) & **Luiza de Nazaré Mastop-Lima** (D de Antropologia-UFPA), "Semelhanças e diferenças lingüísticas entre Suruí, Asuriní e Parakanã."

The language of the Chimakum differs materially from either that of the Clallams or the Nisqually, and is not understood by any of their neighbors. In fact, they seem to have maintained it a State secret.

— GEORGE GIBBS

Pacific Railroad Report, 1:431, 1855

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Hopi Traditional Literature. David Leedom Shaul. University of New Mexico Press, 2002. 236 pp. \$49.95. [A survey of the main genres of Hopi traditional literature in terms of their textual structure in Hopi.]

S.'s approach is rooted in modern discourse analysis and in his thorough knowledge of Hopi linguistics. The result is a "rhetoric" (in the classical sense) of Hopi literature, possibly unique in Americanist work. Unlike much ethnopoetic analysis, including Tedlock's work on nearby Zuni, S.'s starting point is not the texts themselves but the ethnographic and ethnolinguistic schemata—the "mechanics," as S. puts it—out of which the texts arise. What genres are recognized by the Hopis? How are these contextualized? What are the "genre signatures" of each named category? How is a performance evaluated and validated?

He sees texts as the results of the application of culturally significant structuring devices, marked by syntactic and lexical cues. Some of these exist at a high level of abstraction, such as topical sequences and oppositions; others ("lower level architecture") are little more than technical embellishments, such as topic chains defined by special suffixes.

S. devotes a major part of the book to the principal narrative genre, *tuuwuusi* ('stories'), including the subgenre of Coyote stories, *istutuuwuusi*. But some of his most insightful and groundbreaking analyses are reserved for the less well known genres, particularly what he calls "direct address genres"—chants, prayers, proverbs, sayings and orations. His analysis of Hopi songs and songpoems is especially interesting, drawing as it does on S.'s own expertise as a musician.

This is a book of great originality and extraordinary erudition, qualities that those who have followed S.'s work have come to expect from him. Here he surpasses himself.

— Order from: University of New Mexico Press (www.unmpress.com.)]

Taitaduhaan: Western Mono Ways of Speaking. Paul V. Kroskrity, Rosalie Bethel & Jennifer F. Reynolds. University of Oklahoma Press, 2002. CD ROM. \$29.95. [A cross-platform (PC/Mac) interactive CD-ROM that introduces users to Western Mono (Nimmi) language and culture.]

The Western Mono are a California group, living on the western slope of the Sierra Nevada in close contact with the Foothill Yokuts (the CD provides maps, photographs, and other information on modern and traditional settlements). The presentation centers on four verbal performances—two traditional stories, a prayer, and a song. These can be viewed as uninterrupted video files, but can also be gone through sentence-by-sentence. Each sentence is phonemically transcribed and provided with both close and free translations, and many forms are annotated. The ethnographic annotation is especially detailed, often with video clips. There is a separate reference file with a pronunciation guide (again with video clips), charts showing Numic and Uto-Aztecan classification, and a bibliography.

All of the texts and many of the video clips are spoken by Rosalie Bethel, one of the most knowledgeable of the remaining 100-200 speakers. A brief biography of this remarkable woman is part of the CD.

— Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press (www.oupress.com.)]

Neuwe Hupia: Shoshoni Poetry Songs. Beverly Crum, Earl Crum & Jon P. Dayley. Utah State University Press, 2001. 276 pp. and CD recording. \$24.95. [54 Shoshoni song texts with figurative and literal word-by-word translations.]

Some of the songs are about specific details of nature like plants, animals, geography and meteorological phenomena. Others are about human activities like hunting, gathering and preparing foods; still others focus on more spiritual themes. From the Shoshoni point of view, nearly everything in life is sacred and worthy of being put to song. The beauty of the lyrics of the songs lies in their simplicity and power to invoke imagery of the ordinary yet wondrous world we live in.

A CD that accompanies the book records the poetry songs as sung in their original form by Beverly and Earl Crum, two elderly native Shoshonis. An introduction discusses the Shoshoni language and the cultural setting of the songs, which celebrate the traditional Shoshoni hunting and gathering lifeway and world view. A glossary at the end of the book contains several thousand Shoshoni words and translations.

— Order from: Utah State Univ. Press, 7800 Old Main Hill, Logan UT 84322-7800 (tel: 800-239-9974; fax: 435-797-0313; web: www.usu.edu/usupress.)]

Dora Noyes DeSautel ʔa? kɛcaptíkʷɪ. Edited by Anthony Mattina & Madeline DeSautel. With a Biographical Note by Adrian Holm. University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics 15, 2002. 178 pp. and CD. \$20. [A fully analyzed edition of eight traditional narratives in Colville-Okanagan (Inchelum dialect), collected by Mattina from Dora Noyes DeSautel (1902-82) in the early 1970s.]

The genre to which the narratives belong, *captíkʷɪ*, is populated by animal people, monsters, and animated objects, with Coyote wielding special powers to rid the world of the monsters. Strange events and magical transformations abound. In a masterly introduction M. leads the reader through this bizarre mythic landscape, providing synopses and annotated translations of each text. Also part of the introduction is a brief (but, for a Salishan language, remarkably lucid) grammatical sketch. The central section of the book is a detailed linguistic analysis of the texts, presented in interlinear format. The final section is a complete glossary of all occurring roots and bases, thoroughly cross-referenced to the texts. The accompanying CD contains M.'s original field recordings of each text.

Prefaced to the book is a biographical note on Dora DeSautel, written by her granddaughter, Adrian Holm. As manager of the Tribal Resource Center on the Colville Reservation, Mrs. Holm is in charge of cataloguing her grandmother's materials and making them accessible to Tribal members.

—Order from: Order from: UMOPL, Linguistics Program, Univ. of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812 (www.umt.edu/ling/umopl/titles.htm.)]

Lakota Dictionary: Lakota-English/English-Lakota, New Comprehensive Edition. Compiled and edited by Eugene Buechel & Paul Manhart. University of Nebraska Press, 2002. 564 pp. \$27.50 paper, \$65.00 cloth. [The Jesuit missionary Eugene Buechel (1874-1954) spent much of his life working among the Lakotas and left a monumental dictionary in manuscript at his death. Edited by Fr. Paul Manhart (a pastoral assistant at Red Cloud Indian School in Pine Ridge, South Dakota), and first published in 1970, Buechel's dictionary has long been recognized as the standard reference for Lakota.]

This new edition contains over thirty thousand entries and will serve as an essential resource for everyone interested in preserving, speaking, and writing the Lakota language today. Father Manhart has reorganized the work to follow standard dictionary format and has incorporated a range of useful features: both Lakota-to-English and English-to-Lakota sections; grouping of principal parts of verbs; translation of all examples of Lakota word usage; syllabification of each entry word, followed by its pronunciation; and a lucid overview of Lakota grammar.

— Order from: Univ. of Nebraska Press (www.nebraskapress.unl.edu). The official publication date is December 2002.]

Surviving Through the Days: A California Indian Reader. Translations of Native California Stories. Edited by Herbert W. Luthin. University of California Press, 2002. 630 pp. \$60 (cloth)/\$24.95 (paperback). [Originally planned for the scuttled Smithsonian Press series of “readers” on American Indian traditional literature, this extraordinarily well-edited collection was fortunate to find a new home with the UC Press.

In the spirit of Gifford and Block’s *California Indian Nights Entertainments* (1930), Luthin’s anthology is intended both for the casual reader, on the lookout for a good story, and for the serious student of California Indian languages and cultures. On the one hand, the selections (and their titles) are lively and engaging, the translations literate, and the format welcoming. But on the other, Luthin’s comprehensive 35-page introduction (“Making Texts, Reading Translations”) and the concluding series of Essays on California Languages and Oral Literatures are scholarly in every sense and represent significant contributions to Native California studies.

The main part of the book (“Selections”) is organized by region and language. Each of the 27 chapters presents one or more representative texts from a specific linguistic tradition, introduced and commented on by a specialist in that tradition. With four exceptions (Demetracopoulou, Harrington, Kroeber, and Sarris) these commentaries were written specifically for this volume. The contributors include: Darryl Babe Wilson (Atsugewi), Loren Bommelyn (Tolowa), Jean Perry (Yurok), Julian Lang (Karuk), William Bright (Karuk), Victor Golla (Hupa), Katherine Turner (Chimariko), Bruce Nevin (Achumawi), Herbert W. Luthin (Yahi, Eastern Pomo), Leanne Hinton (Yahi, Wintu), Dorothy Demetracopoulou (Wintu), Dell Hymes (Wintu), Brian Bibby (Nomlaki), William Shipley (Maidu), Robert L. Oswalt (Southern Pomo), Greg Sarris (Cache Creek Pomo), Catherine Callaghan (Lake Miwok), Geoffrey Gamble (Yokuts), Chris Loether (Tübatulabal), Kathryn Klar (Ineseño Chumash), Kenneth C. Hill (Serrano), Eric Elliott (Luiseño), Jane Hill (Cupeño), A. L. Kroeber (Mojave), and J. P. Harrington (Quechan [Yuma]).

The texts themselves come from various sources—often the contributing specialists’ own field notes, but also archival sources, or previously published books or articles. The subject matter ranges from myths and traditional stories to anecdotes and personal histories. Annotation is sufficient but not intrusive, and Luthin has added a short paragraph of suggested further readings to each chapter. There is a good bibliography, and a surprisingly thorough index for a work of this kind.

The *pièce de résistance*, however, is the series of three modestly titled essays with which Luthin ends the book: “A Brief History of Collection,” on the nature of linguistic fieldwork in California; “Notes on California Indian Literatures,” a uniquely useful piece that will surely be anthologized itself, repeatedly; and “Notes on Native California Languages,” an amazingly compact survey of California linguistic classification, prehistory, and the history of destruction and survival. Luthin is a gifted writer with a light touch, as well as a solid scholar. What a joy to read!

—Order from: Univ. of California Press (www.ucpress.edu).]

Current Studies on South American Languages: Selected papers from the 50th International Congress of Americanists in Warsaw and the Spinoza Workshop on Amerindian Languages in Leiden, 2000. Edited by Mily Crevels, Simon van de Kerke, Sérgio Meira & Hein van der Voort. Indigenous Languages of Latin America (ILLA) 3. Research School of Asian, African, and Amerindian Studies (CNWS), Universiteit Leiden, 2002. 344 pp. \$30. [Papers from two recent scholarly meetings in Europe. Contents include:*

The editors, “Introduction” [with map]. — *Sociolinguistics and History of the Field*: Mily Crevels, “Why speakers shift and languages die: An account of language death in Amazonian Bolivia” (L); Wolf Dietrich, “Guaraní criollo y guaraní étnico en Paraguay, Argentina y Brasil” (W); Sieglinde Falkinger, “Diferencias entre el lenguaje de hombres y mujeres en Chiquitano (Besiro)” (L); Utta von Gleich, “Multilingual literacies in Bolivia” (L); Rotger Snethlage, “Leben, Expeditionen, Sammlungen und unveröffentlichte wissenschaftliche Tagebücher von Dr. Emil Heinrich Snethlage/Life, expeditions, collections and unpublished field notes of Dr. Emil Heinrich Snethlage” (W).

Phonology & Phonetics: Astrid Alexander-Bakkerus, “Nominal morphophonological processes observed in Pedro de la Mata’s *Arte de la Lengua Cholona* (1748)” (W); Ester Herrera, “Las estructuras fonéticas de la lengua embera” (W); Emilio Mosonyi, “La fonología suprasegmental y otras particularidades del baniva de Maroa, idioma tonal arawak del Río Negro, Venezuela” (W); Pedro Viegas Barros, “Fonología del Proto-Mataguayo: Las fricativas dorsales” (W).

Morphosyntax: Eliane Camargo, “Cashinaua personal pronouns in grammatical relations” (W); Alain Fabre, “Algunos rasgos tipológicos del Kamsa (Valle de Sibundoy, Alto Putumayo, sudoeste de Colombia) vistos desde una perspectiva areal” (W); Elena Filimonova, “Person hierarchy and its implication: The case of Aymara” (L); Colette Grinevald, “Nominal classification in Movima” (L); Simon van de Kerke, “Complex verb formation in Leko” (L); Sérgio Meira, “A first comparison of pronominal and demonstrative systems in the Cariban language family” (W); Odile Renault-Lescure, “Le parfait en kali’na” (W); Jeanette Sakel, “Gender agreement in Mosestén” (L); Hein van der Voort, “The quotative construction in Kwaza and its (de-)grammaticalisation” (L); and Mary Ruth Wise, “Applicative affixes in Peruvian Amazonian languages” (W).

— Order from: Research School CNWS, Universiteit Leiden, Nonnensteeg 1-3, PO Box 9515, 2300 RA, Leiden, The Netherlands (tel: +31-71-5272171, fax: +31-71-5272939, e-mail: cnws@let.leidenuniv.nl, web: www.leidenuniv.nl/interfac/cnws/pub/illa.htm). When ordering, give your name and address and identify the book as “ILLA 3.” The book will be sent with an invoice, with cost of postage added. (Payment can be made by VISA, which should be mentioned when ordering).]

Areal Diffusion and Genetic Inheritance: Problems in Comparative Linguistics. Edited by Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald & R. M. W. Dixon. Oxford University Press, 2002. 472 pp. \$90. [Revised versions of papers originally given at a 1998 workshop held in Canberra at the Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, Australian National University.

The “position paper” for the workshop was Dixon’s essay *The Rise and Fall of Languages* (1997), which put forward a cyclic model of linguistic

*The symbols (L) and (W) indicate the articles that originated in the Leiden and Warsaw symposia, respectively.

evolution in which stable “equilibrium states” characterized by extensive borrowing are periodically “punctuated” by the rapid expansion a particular language or language group, resulting in the familiar family-tree types of relationships. The workshop participants were asked to address this model and various related questions in their papers.

In addition to a programmatic introduction by the editors, the volume contains: Peter Bellwood, “Archaeology and the Historical Determinants of Punctuation in Language-Family Origins”; Calvert Watkins, “An Indo-European Linguistic Area and its Characteristics: Ancient Anatolia. Areal Diffusion as a Challenge to the Comparative Method?”; R. M. W. Dixon, “The Australian Linguistic Area”; Alan Dench, “Descent and Diffusion: The Complexity of the Pilbara Situation”; Malcolm Ross, “Contact-Induced Change in Oceanic Languages in North-West Melanesia”; Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, “Areal Diffusion, Genetic Inheritance, and Problems of Subgrouping: A North Arawak Case Study”; Geoffrey Haig, “Linguistic Diffusion in Present-Day East Anatolia: From Top to Bottom”; Randy J. LaPolla, “The Role of Migration and Language Contact in the Development of the Sino-Tibetan Language Family”; N. J. Enfield, “On Genetic and Areal Linguistics in Mainland South-East Asia: Parallel Polyfunctionality of ‘ACQUIRE’”; James A. Matisoff, “Genetic versus Contact Relationship: Prosodic Diffusibility in South-East Asian Languages”; Hilary Chappell, “Language Contact and Areal Diffusion in Sinitic Languages”; Gerrit J. Dimmendaal, “Areal Diffusion versus Genetic Inheritance: An African Perspective”; Bernd Heine & Tania Kuteva, “Convergence and Divergence in the Development of African Languages”; and Timothy Jowan Curnow, “What Language Features Can Be ‘Borrowed’?”

This book considers how and why forms and meanings of different languages at different times may resemble one another. Its editors and authors aim to explain and identify the relationship between areal diffusion and the genetic development of languages, and to discover the means of distinguishing what may cause one language to share the characteristics of another. The introduction outlines the issues that underlie these aims, introduces the chapters which follow, and comments on recurrent conclusions by the contributors. The book includes an archaeologist’s view on what material evidence offers to explain cultural and linguistic change, and a general discussion of which kinds of linguistic feature can and cannot be borrowed. The chapters are accessibly-written and illustrated by twenty maps. The book will interest all students of the causes and consequences of language change and evolution.

— Order from Oxford Univ. Press (www.oup-usa.org.)

American Languages in New France: Extracts from the Jesuit Relations. Edited by Claudio R. Salvucci. *Annals of Colonial North America* 1. Evolution Publishing, 2002. 344 pp. \$75. [The first volume in a new series from Evolution Publishing, which specializes in the publication of older primary source material on Eastern North American languages.

Collected in this volume are the many valuable fragments of linguistic and sociolinguistic data from the Algonquian and Iroquoian tribes of New France that can be found in the 73-volume *Jesuit Relations* (1610-1790). Included are observations on the languages themselves, the mutual intelligibility and geographical extent of various dialects, the pidgins and jargons which came into use as a result of cultural contact, and the use of European languages such as French and Basque in native North America.

The volume also includes several extended texts in or about various Native American languages, including Brébeuf’s 1636 description of Huron grammar, Lalcmant’s interlinear translation of a Huron prayer, Vimont’s letter in Algonquin, Le Jeune’s description of Montagnais, and many others.

A map showing the location of the various missions and the approximate distributions of the Native languages is also included, as well as a Native language concordance of the almost 1,600 Native terms mentioned in the volume, and a chart which assembles the various observations about linguistic relationships found in the extracts and compares them with a modern classification.

— Order from: Evolution Publishing, 10 Canal St. #231, Bristol, PA 19007 (e-mail: evolpub@aol.com; web: www.evolpub.com/ACNA/AnnalsNA.html.)

Bernardino de Sahagún: First Anthropologist. Miguel León-Portilla. Translated by Mauricio J. Mixco. University of Oklahoma Press, 2002. 324 pp. \$29.95. [A translation of L.-P.’s authoritative biography (published in Mexico in 1999) of the Franciscan missionary who developed a deep appreciation for Aztec culture and the Nahuatl language and essentially founded modern ethnography.

Chapters cover Sahagún’s roots and education in Renaissance Spain (1499-1529); his first encounter with the New World (1529-40); his early plans for evangelization and the beginning of his research on pre-Conquest culture (1540-58); the beginning of Sahagún’s systematic research (1558-61); his period of intensive editing and data collection in the monastery of Santiago Tlatelolco (1561-75); the composition of his magnum opus, the *Historia general de las cosas de la Nueva España*, or the Florentine Codex (1575-80); and his last decade, with its additional works and unpleasantnesses (1580-90). L.-P. devotes a final chapter to assessing Sahagún’s legacy, summing up the work of this indefatigable monk as “a perennial testament of the best in Spanish Renaissance humanism.”

— Order from: University of Oklahoma Press (www.oupres.com.)

BRIEFER MENTION

American Indian Intellectuals of the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries. Edited by Margot Liberty. Red River Books, University of Oklahoma Press, 2002. 288 pp. \$19.95. [A paperback reissue of a collection originally published in 1978. Although the felicity of the term “intellectual” is debatable—most of the men and women in this volume acquired their historical stature through being consultants to anthropologists and linguists—they were nonetheless extraordinary people. Looming especially large in the history of American Indian linguistics are Francis La Flesche, Omaha (profiled by Margot Liberty); George Bushotter, Teton Sioux (Raymond J. DeMallie); William Beynon, Tsimshian (Marjorie M. Halpin); and Bill Shakespeare, Northern Arapahoe (Loretta Fowler). — Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press (www.oupres.com.)

Native Peoples of the Olympic Peninsula: Who We Are. The Olympic Peninsula Intertribal Cultural Advisory Committee. Edited by Jacilee Wray. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 2002. 208 pp. \$29.95. [The Olympic Peninsula tribes decided in 1996 to produce a book that would describe their own cultural histories, reservation communities, and heritage programs. This is the result, and it is well worth the effort. The tribes included are: The S’Klallam (Elwha, Jamestown and Port Gamble); Twana Descendants at Skokomish; Squaxin Island; Quinalt; Hoh; Quileute; and Makah. The overall introduction (by the editor, anthropologist Jacilee Wray) has information on the geology, geography, history, and linguistic complexity of this fascinating peninsula. — Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press (www.oupres.com.)

Mrs. Della Waghiyi's St. Lawrence Island Yupik Texts with Grammatical Analysis. Kayo Nagai. Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim, Publication A2-006, 2001. 217 pp. No price indicated. [14 texts in the St. Lawrence Island variety of Central Siberian Yupik (or Bering Strait Yupik), most of them ethnographic narratives, collected in 1995-96. Part I: Yupik text and free translations on facing pages. Part II: Full interlinear analysis and analytic translations of the corpus. — Inquire about availability from: Osahito Miyaoka, Project Director, EIPR, Faculty of Informatics, Osaka Gakuin University, Kishibe-minami 2-chome, Suita, Osaka 564-8511, Japan (elpr@utc.osaka-gu.ac.jp).]

Ideophones. Edited by F. K. Erhard Voeltz & Christa Killian-Hatz. Typological Studies in Language 44. John Benjamins Publishing, 2001. 436 pp. \$114. [A selection of papers from a 1999 symposium. They substantiate the hypothesis that ideophones constitute a grammatical category in all languages of the world, with the special dramaturgic function of simulating an event, an emotion, a perception through language. In addition to a number of morphosyntactic parallels that can be observed from language to language, ideophones differ phonologically from other words in their tendency for iconicity and sound-symbolism. — Order from: John Benjamins Publishing (www.benjamins.com).]

French textbooks for North American Indian languages (except those spoken in Quebec) are rare. For that reason, Francophone readers may be interested in knowing about **Parlons Navajo**, by Marie-Claude Feltes-Strigler (Editions l'Harmattan, 198 pp., Euro 15.25). The publisher writes: "Bienvenue dans le monde de la langue navajo. Il paraît exclu d'apprendre à parler cette langue qui a servi de code aux Américains pendant la deuxième guerre mondiale. Il s'agit plutôt de comprendre comment elle fonctionne et quelle culture elle porte. Il faut commencer par faire connaissance avec une nation indienne vivant entre tradition et modernité et qui pour survivre doit participer à l'économie capitaliste des États-Unis et qui aussi puise sa vitalité dans sa culture et ses traditions. Nous découvrirons comment la syntaxe et la structure de la phrase navajo traduisent la volonté d'harmonie et d'ordre du monde des Navajo." — Order from: Editions l'Harmattan, 5-7 rue de l'École Polytechnique, 75005 Paris (www.editions-harmattan.fr/harmat@worldnet.fr).

Ho Anumpoli! is a New Mexico non-profit corporation that has been set up to enhance the survival of Native peoples of the Americas through literacy and self-determination of languages and culture. Ho Anumpoli! has published several books for children, including: **Holisso Chahta: Chukfi Chula Pisah** [a beginning Choctaw reader that comes with a Choctaw/English gloss and activity sheet, \$7.95]; **Why the Buzzard's Head is Bare: A Traditional Cherokee Tale** [easy-to-read stories for third- and fourth-grade students, \$9.95]; and **Seven Boys Who Turned Into Geese** [a delightful Chumash tale, \$9.95]. Order from <hoanumpoli@yahoo.com>, or visit their website at: <www.geocities.com/hoanumpoli/>.

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

43.3 (Fall 2001):

David J. Costa, "Shawnee Noun Plurals" (255-287) [An attempt to provide "some diachronic and synchronic order" to the formation of noun plurals in Shawnee. These have been drastically restructured from the inherited system owing to the widespread phonological loss of final syllables.]

Henry Davis, "Kayám: An Early St'át'imcets Text" (288-347) [Despite his "rather appalling phonetic transcriptions," the texts recorded by Hill-Tout a century ago are recoverable by linguists familiar with the languages he documented and can provide a valuable textual corpus. D. reconstructs a Lillooet text originally collected in 1905.]

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

67.4 (October 2001):

Christine Gunlogson, "Third-Person Object Prefixes in Babine-Witsuwit'en" (365-395) [As in many Athabaskan languages, B-W has a 3rd person object prefix (*y-*, *hiy-* pl.) that is used only in sentences where the S and O are both 3rd person. Unlike most other Athabaskan languages, however, B-W 3rd person object marking is also correlated with the definiteness of the object. Nominals co-occurring with *y-/hiy-* may be interpreted as novel to the discourse.]

Gary Holton, "Fortis and Lenis Fricatives in Tanacross Athapaskan" (396-414) [Tanacross fricatives have been reported as having a 3-way voicing contrast: voiced, voiceless, and "semi-voiced." H. shows that this reduces to a 2-way contrast between fortis and lenis. In addition, acoustic analysis indicates that semi-voiced fricatives are similar to fully voiced fricatives in being produced with less high-amplitude noise than their fortis counterparts.]

Matthew Gordon, Brian Potter, John Dawson, Willem de Reuse & Peter Ladefoged, "Phonetic Structures of Western Apache" (415-448) [Acoustic analysis of several W Apache phonetic features, including voice onset time and closure duration of stops, spectral characteristics of fricatives, and duration and quality of vowels. Data were elicited from 9 speakers, representing a range of dialects.]

Chip Gerfen, "Nasalized Fricatives in Coatzacoapan Mixtec" (449-466) [G. provides evidence from nasal airflow studies, using the Macquiere system developed at UCLA, for the existence of phonetically nasalized voiceless fricatives in an Otomanguean language of southern Mexico. The data challenge standard assumptions regarding the universal possibilities of nasalization.]

Juliette Blevins, "Klamath /sʔ/ Clusters" (467-474) [B. presents phonological evidence supporting Barker's treatment of Klamath *s + ʔ* as a cluster rather than as a unit phoneme /sʔ/, although the most symmetrical phoneme inventory would include /sʔ/.]

68.1 (January 2002):

Johannes Helmbrecht, "Nouns and Verbs in Hocank (Winnebago)" (1-27) [There is a weak distinction between nouns and verbs in Hocank, with the evidence for nouns being largely syntactic, not morphological. Previous descriptions of Hocank have relied too heavily on "intuitive" (semantically-based) evidence for the distinction.]

Jack B. Martin & Keith Johnson, "An Acoustic Study of 'Tonal Accent' in Creek" (28-50) [An instrumental phonetic study confirms the accuracy of virtually every aspect of Haas's description of Creek suprasegmental phonemes. Her analysis stands, although it can be elucidated by restatement in modern metrical terms.]

Stuart Robinson, "Constituent Order in Tenejapa Tzeltal" (51-80) [R. argues, on the basis of an analysis of narrative texts, that the basic word (constituent) order in Tzeltal is VOA, contrary to previous claims. Departures from this order are best understood in terms of information structure. An animacy-based account is not supported.]

J. Randolph Valentine, "Variation in Body-Part Verbs in Ojibwe Dialects" (81-119) [Examination of the cross-dialect variation in a particularly rich area of Ojibwe vocabulary gives insight into the nature of dialect differences in a polysynthetic language. The complex structure of Ojibwe words lends itself to massive amounts of variation, making the assessment of linguistic similarity exceedingly complex.]

LIAMES - Línguas Indígenas Americanas [Depto de Lingüística, IEL/UNICAMP, CP 6045, 13084-971 Campinas, SP, Brazil (liames@iel.unicamp.br)]

1 (Spring 2001):

Marília Facó Soares, "Áreas Lingüísticas da América Latina: Uma Introdução ao Tema" (7-11) [Introduction to the following 4 papers, which were originally presented at a symposium in 1999.]

Jon Landaburu, "Últimos Desarrollos de la Lingüística Amerindia en Colombia: El Programa de la Base de Datos del Centro Colombiano de Estudios de Lenguas Aborígenes" (13-20) [A survey of the linguistic diversity of Colombia and the current state of descriptive and sociolinguistic work.]

Ataliba Teixeira de Castilho, "Perspectivas de Estudo das Áreas Lingüísticas da América Latina" (21-29) [Aspects of the recent organization of linguistic research in Brazil and elsewhere in Latin America.]

Consuelo Alfaro, "As Políticas Lingüísticas e as Línguas Ameríndias" (31-41) [A historical survey of the politics of language in South America.]

J. Diego Quesada, "Reflexiones sobre la Investigación Lingüística Latinoamericana" (43-51) [Despite the negative historical and sociological circumstances in which they must work, Latin American linguists are creating a promising context for future work.]

Andrés Romero-Figueroa, "Las Unidades Adverbiales en Warao" (53-62) [The adverbial complements of Warao can be subdivided into modals, temporals, and locatives.]

Fernando Zúñiga, "Dos Progresivos y dos Resultativos en el Mapudungun" (63-75) [Two Mapudungun verbs are grammaticalized as suffixes that function in both progressive and resultative constructions.]

Fábio Bonfin Duarte, "Construções de Gerúndio na Língua Tembé" (77-90) [Results of research on a Tupi-Guarani language of NE Brazil, with special focus on the cross-referencing system of gerund constructions and split ergativity.]

Zarina Estrada Fernández, "Causatividad en Pima Bajo" (91-105) [An analysis of inchoative, morphological, and analytical causatives in a Uto-Aztecan language of NW Mexico.]

J. Pedro Viegas Barros, "Evidencias de la Relación Genética Lule-Vilela" (107-126) [A summary of the evidence for a genetic relationship between Lule and Vilela, two poorly attested Chacoan languages.]

Notes on Linguistics [SIL International, 7500 W Camp Wisdom Rd, Dallas, TX 75236]

4.1 (2001):

Joan Spanne, "The Linguist's Role in Archiving Linguistic Data Resources" (4-15) [What should be archived? What formats are best? Metadata categories.]

Terry Malone, Review Article: *The Amazonian Languages*, ed. by R. M. W. Dixon & Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald (29-49) [Non-specialists have little idea of the courage and hard work that it took to produce this volume. This useful, comprehensive anthology can be a potent force in changing the current descriptive situation for the better.]

4.2 (2001):

Robert E. Longacre, "Comparative-Historical Mesoamerican Reconstruction and SIL Personnel: Accomplishments and Problems" (106-10) [SIL's work in comparative Otomanguean, in particular the reconstruction of Proto-Mixtecan.]

4.3 (2001):

Doris Bartholomew, "The Impact of Bilingual Dictionaries in Mexican Indian Languages" (145-49) [The important and favorable impact of bilingual dictionaries on native speakers, scholars, and government officials.]

Opción [Facultad Experimental de Ciencias, U del Zulia, AP 15197, Las Delicias, Maracaibo 4005-A, Venezuela]

36 (Diciembre 2001):

José Beria Valenzuela, "Las posibilidades coordinativas de la lengua Kariña" (30-47) [B. describes and classifies the mechanisms of coordination in Kariña, a Carib language of Venezuela, through analyzing a corpus of spontaneous conversations.]

Sandra Quero & Mireya Ruiz, "Diseño de Software Educativo para incentivar la lectura y escritura de la lengua indígena en los niños wayuu" (68-85) [Ethnographic research was carried out as a preliminary to constructing a prototype for educational software that will be intended to promote reading and writing skills in Wayuunaiki (Guajiro).]

ONLINE JOURNALS

Language Learning & Technology [lilt.msu.edu]

6.2 (May 2002):

Special issue: Technology and Indigenous Languages

Glenn Auld, "The Role of the Computer in Learning Ndjébbana" (41-58)

Viv Edwards, Lyn Pemberton, John Knight & Frank Monaghan, "Fabula: A Bilingual Multimedia Authoring Environment for Children Exploring Minority Languages" (59-69)

Marcia Haag & F. Wayne Coston, "Early Effects of Technology on the Oklahoma Choctaw Language Community" (70-82)

Bill Jancewicz & Marguerite Mackenzie, "Applied Computer Technology in Cree and Naskapi Language Programs" (83-91)

Daniel J. Villa, "Integrating Technology into Minority Language Preservation and Teaching Efforts: An Inside Job" (92-101)

Tracey McHenry, "Words as Big as the Screen: Native American Languages and the Internet" (102-115)

Courtney B. Cazden, "Afterword" (invited response) (116-117)

RECENT DISSERTATIONS & THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 62 (9-12), March-June 2002, and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 40(2-3), April-June 2002.

Barker, Valerie E. Ph.D., UC Santa Barbara, 2001. *The English-Only Movement: A Communication Analysis of Changing Linguistic Vitality*. 158 pp. [B. investigates the relationship between support for English-only initiatives and initiatives related to the limitation of immigration and efforts to provide opportunities to minorities through affirmative action. The influence of age, level of education, and multicultural experiences is also assessed. DAI 62(12):3994-A.] [#AAT 3035345]

Baronti, David S. Ph.D., UC Davis, 2001. *Sound Symbolism Use in Affect Verbs in Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán*. 479 pp. [Anthropological linguists continue to investigate sound symbolism, even though the subject is dismissed out of hand by some. A promising focus of study are the special verbs — called "ideophones" in African and Australian languages, and "affect verbs" in the Mayan languages — that convey a particular sense of immediacy, emotion, and vividness. Affect verbs have been previously described for the Tzeltalan languages, and comparable K'iche' data are presented here. In K'iche' these verbs seem to be used mostly in culture-specific activities, and are marked by distinctive morphosyntactic and semantic features, including sound symbolism. This symbolism often involves a figure/ground relationship between the initial and final consonants such that one modifies the other. Recent traumatic cultural

changes in Santa Catarina Ixtahuacán, the site for this study, threaten the existence of traditional language forms such as affect verbs and sound symbolism. DAI 62(9):3025-A.] [#AAT 3026626]

Biglow, Brad M. Ph.D., Univ. of Florida, 2001. *Ethno-Nationalist Politics and Cultural Preservation: Education and Bordered Identities among the Wixaritari (Huichol) of Tateikita, Jalisco, Mexico*. 315 pp. [There has been little research done on the impacts of indigenous-controlled education on the enculturation process of Indian youth, particularly in Latin America, and whether such educational environments really serve to fortify indigenous identity, and if so, how it is done. This study of the Huichol of the Sierra Madre of Jalisco examines the role of so-called indigenous-controlled community schooling in the light of larger pan-Indian movement goals, showing that indigenous people are themselves divided over the process of cultural preservation due to their own changing sense of ethnic identity. In the resulting conflicts, intellectuals, not traditionalists, control the educational process, channeling knowledge to meet the goals of the "imagined community" which may or may not be shared by all social actors. DAI 62(10):3452-A.] [#AAT 3027486]

Collins, Darron A. Ph.D., Tulane Univ., 2001. *From Woods to Weeds: Cultural and Ecological Transformations in Alta Verapaz, Guatemala*. 393 pp. [The Q'eqchi'—the fourth largest group of the Maya language family with speakers numbering over 700,000—are the primary transformers of the lowland forested landscapes of northern Alta Verapaz. However, families actively involved in this transformation are new arrivals to the area and hail from a botanical environment wholly different from the lowland tropical forests of their new home. Based on 17 months of ethnographic and ethnobotanical research in two Q'eqchi' communities, C. unravels the cultural process of behavioral and linguistic adaptation to an unfamiliar botanical environment. The lowlands are drastically new to the Q'eqchi' and the needs and stresses of the new ecological and cultural environment seem to elicit numerous instances of behavioral and lexical modification. DAI 62(9):3093-A.] [#AAT 3026123]

Fadden, Lorna M. M.A., Simon Fraser Univ., 2000. *The Inverse Continuum*. 76 pp. [F. develops formal and functional criteria of inverse systems based on Algonquian languages, like Cree, which are agreed to have canonical inverse systems. Using these criteria, she surveys 11 languages from various language families that have been claimed to exhibit inverse systems, and constructs a typology: Total Inverse systems (Cree, Sahaptin, Mapudungan, and Navajo); Obviation Inverse systems (Kutenai and Tzotzil); and Weak Inverse systems (Carib, Chukchee, and Chepang). Three languages (Korean, Picuris, and Lummi) that have been given inverse analyses do not meet F.'s criteria. MAI 40(2):300.] [#AAT MQ61427]

McIntyre, Gayle R. M.A., Univ. of Manitoba, 2001. *Native Language Policy and Planning in Quebec*. 62 pp. [While the Native languages in the rest of Canada are surrounded by one official language, English, most of the Native languages spoken in Quebec are surrounded by both English and French. Nevertheless, some of the Native languages spoken in Quebec appear to have maintained their vitality as a result of language planning that was carried out in the late 1960s and 1970s. MAI 40(3):563.] [#AAT MQ63831]

Mora-Marin, David F. Ph.D., SUNY Albany, 2001. *The Grammar, Orthography, Content, and Social Context of Late Preclassic Mayan Portable Texts*. 754 pp. [M. describes and analyzes the orthography, grammar, and possible linguistic affiliation of a subset of Late Preclassic texts present on inscribed jade and stone objects. He concludes that the earliest Mayan portable texts exhibit the same basic orthographic conventions as later Classic texts, that they represent Ch'olan or Yukatekan languages, and that they mainly contain examples of the dedicatory genre. He discusses the implications of these findings for understanding the sociocultural context of Late Preclassic Mayan civilization, as well as for the sociolinguistic context of Late Preclassic Mayan hieroglyphic writing. DAI 62(12):4222-A.] [#AAT 3034877]

Noori, Margaret A. Ph.D., Univ. of Minnesota, 2001. *Native American Literature in Tribal Context: Anishinaabe aadisokaang noongom*. 280 pp. [N. focuses on four Anishinaabe authors, Louise Erdrich, Jim Northrup, Basil Johnston, and Gerald Vizenor, within the context of their own tribe. A comparison of their careers, texts, subject, style, and use of the Ojibwe language shows how Anishinaabe literature has survived as a subcategory distinct from broader Native American Indian literature. All four writers include traditional Anishinaabe stories in their modern fiction and use many Ojibwe words in their predominantly English language works. Though they live extremely different lives, what they have in common is a desire to share some portion of the Anishinaabe past with modern readers and to carry the Ojibwe language and storytelling tradition into the future. DAI 62(10):3394-A.] [#AAT 3029077]

O'Neill, Sean P. Ph.D., UC Davis, 2001. *Spatial and Temporal Dimensions of Myth in Native Northwestern California: A Study in Linguistic and Cultural Relativism*. 198 pp. [Drawing on his recent fieldwork, O'N. explores conceptual diversity in the mythic traditions of three native communities of northwestern California: Hupa (Athabaskan), Yurok (Algic), and Karuk (Hokan). Although these groups shared a system of religious beliefs and social practices, and a common orientation to spatial relationships, the local reflections of this understanding often shift dramatically from community to community. Similarly, while these peoples inhabit parallel natural and social worlds, their vocabularies for otherwise common objects of experience often mirror local differences of interpretation. Thus, despite constant pressures to assimilate a shared cultural outlook, each group fiercely maintains its sense of identity, whether in terms of religious belief, literary practice, or the conceptual patterns of language. DAI 62(9):3096-A.] [#AAT 3026687]

Pasquale, Michael D. Ph.D., Michigan State U, 2001. *Quechua and Spanish Language Contact: Influence on the Quechua Phonological System*. 138 pp. [P. investigates the extent to which variation in Quechua illustrates cross-linguistic influence at the phonetic and phonological levels. Four areas of variation were measured in Quechua-Spanish bilingual speakers of Urubamba, Peru. The results show that at each potential area of influence, there is a difference between the Quechua of bilingual speakers and the Quechua of monolingual speakers. There are also differences between those bilingual speakers who are Quechua-dominant and those who are Spanish-dominant. DAI 62(12):4146-A.] [#AAT 3036728]

White, Frederick H. Ph.D., UCLA, 2001. *Participation and Learning Styles of the Haida: A Study of a Haida Language Class*. 275 pp. [Although Native American students have been popular research subjects, second-language learning is rarely considered. W. addresses the learning and participation styles of Haidas of BC learning their ancestral language in an elementary school classroom. After briefly considering the transition from informal learning to formal education and the problems encountered in that abrupt change, he discusses observations and classroom transcripts of videotaped Haida lessons. His conclusions include recommendations for improved teaching methodology as well as other ways to foster greater participation so that the Haida students can become fully competent in Haida in the classroom and beyond. DAI 62(9):3032-A.] [#AAT 3026263]

[Most of the dissertations and theses abstracted in *DAI* and *MAI* can be purchased, in either microfilm or paper format, from UMI-Bell & Howell, 300 N. Zeeb Rd. Ann Arbor, MI, USA 48106-1346. The UMI order number is the number given at the end of the entry. Microfilm copies are \$37 each, unbound shrink-wrapped paper copies \$32, and bound paper copies (soft cover) \$41. PDF web downloads are available for \$25.50. Prices are in US dollars and include shipping. Orders can be placed at UMI's express ordering website (www.lib.umi.com/dxweb/). Orders and inquiries from the US or Canada can also be made by phone at 1-800-521-0600, ext. 3042, or by e-mail at <core_service@umi.com>. From elsewhere call +734-761-4700, ext. 3042, or e-mail <international_service@umi.com>.]

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

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REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

Studies in American Indian Literatures (SAIL). Quarterly journal focusing on North American Indian literature, both traditional and contemporary. Studies of oral texts are encouraged. Subscription by membership in the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures (ASAIL), an affiliate of the MLA. Contact: Robert M. Nelson, Box 112, U of Richmond, VA 23173 (rnelson@richmond.edu).

ASAIL Notes. Newsletter of the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures. Appears 3 times a year. Editor: Scott Stevens, Dept. of English, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287. Subscription by membership in ASAIL, *see above*.

American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI). Annual 4-week training institute (usually in June) at the U of Arizona, Tucson, for teachers of American Indian languages, with emphasis on the languages of the Southwest. 2001 dates: June 4-29. Contact: AILDI, U of Arizona, D of Language, Readings & Culture, College of Education Room 517, Box 210069, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (520/621-1068; aildi@u.arizona.edu).

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages. Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. The 8th meeting took place at N Arizona U, Flagstaff, June 14-16, 2001. Contact: Jon Reyhner, Center for Excellence in Education, Box 5774, NAU, Flagstaff, AZ 86011-5774 (jon.reyhner@nau.edu; <http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TH.html>).

Indigenous Language Institute (formerly IPOLA). Coordinating organization for efforts to revitalize Native American languages. Sponsors workshops; other plans developing. Contact: ILI, 560 Montezuma Ave #201-A, Santa Fe, NM 87501 (ili@indigenous-language.org; <http://www.indigenous-language.org>).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Most recent meeting: June 16-18, 2002, ANLC, U of Alaska, Fairbanks. Contact: ANLC, Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (fyanelp@uaf.edu).

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. Contact: Alaska Native Language Center, Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (www.uaf.edu/anlc/).

Inuit Studies Conference. The 13th conference will be held in Anchorage, Alaska, August 1-3, 2002. Contact: Gordon Pullar, D of Alaska Native and Rural Development, College of Rural Alaska, 2221 E Northern Lights Blvd #213, Anchorage, AK 99508 (anglpl@uaa.alaska.edu).

Études/Inuit/Studies. Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Es-kimo) 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: U Laval, Pavillon De-Koninck, Rm 0450, Ste-Foy (Quebec) G1K 7P4, Canada (tel: 418/656-2353; fax: 418/656-3023; e-mail: etudes.inuit.studies@fss.ulaval.ca). Web: <www.fss.ulaval.ca/etudes-inuit-studies>.

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 2002 meeting (the 34th) will be held on Oct. 24-27 at Queen's U, Kingston, Ontario. Abstracts due Sept. 1. Contact: Charlotte Reinholz (cr19@qsilver.quecnsu.ca). [See "News from Regional Groups"]

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. Current issue: vol. 31 (Prophetstown, 1999), \$44. Some back issues are also available (vol. 8, 21-23, 25-29); vol. 30 (Boston, 1998) has not yet appeared. Write for pricing to Arden Ogg, c/o Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada (acogg@cc.umanitoba.ca; www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian).

Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics. Newsletter. Four issues/year. \$12/year (US & Canada, US dollars to US addresses), \$15 to other countries. Editor: John Nichols, American Indian Studies, U of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (jdn@umn.edu).

EASTERN CANADA

Atlantic Provinces Linguistic 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, Montagnais/Naskapi, Gaelic, Acadian French) especially welcome. Annual conference proceedings and journal *Linguistica Atlantica*. The 2002 meeting (Nov 8-10) will be held at Memorial U, St. John's, Newfoundland; its theme, Linguistic Approaches to Literacy, will focus particularly on the role of literacy in minority and endangered language contexts. Contact: <apla26@mun.ca>. Web: <www.unb.ca/apla-alpa> (click on "News").

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 2002 meeting will be held at Northwest Indian College, Lummi Reservation, Marietta, Washington, on August 7-9. Contact Mercedes Hinkson (mercedes@az.com).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Most recent meeting: CSU Sacramento, Oct. 11-12, 2001.

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Last meeting was at UC Berkeley, as the 50th anniversary celebration of the Survey of California Indian Languages, June 8-9, 2002. [See "News and Announcements."]

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: Dept of Linguistics, UC Berkeley, CA 94720. Prices post-paid.

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 (heyday@heydaybooks.com).

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Most recent meeting: May 31-June 1, 2002 at Black Hills State U, Spearfish, S Dakota. For information contact Dick Carter (RichardCarter@bhsu.edu) or John Koontz (john.koontz@colorado.edu).

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. 29-Dec 1, 2000. Contact: Zarina Estrada, Salvatierra #33, Los Arcos, Hermosillo, Sonora, MEXICO (zarina@fisica.uson.mx).

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. Most recent meeting: Mexico City, June 2002. [See "News from Regional Groups."]

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 occasionally. 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@servidor.unam.mx).

SIL-Mexico. Research and support facility, with extensive publication series independent of SIL-International. Contact: SIL-Mexico, Box 8987, Catalina, AZ 85738-0987 (albert_bickford@sil.org; http://www.sil.org/mexico/).

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.

Texas Maya Meetings. Annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels (also on Mixtec writing). Next meeting: March 6-15, 2003, with the theme "Chichen Itza and its Neighbors." Contact: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (512/471-6292; mayameet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu; www.mayavase.com/mayameet.html).

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: Marília Facó Soares (marilia@acd.ufrj.br) and Lucía Golluscio (lag@filo.uba.ar).

GT Línguas Indígenas. Working group on indigenous languages of Brazil. Meets with ANPOLL (the Brazilian MLA) every 2 years. Most recent meeting: June 2002. Contact: Ana Suelly Cabral (asacc@amazon.com.br). Also a website at <www.gtli.locaweb.com.br>. [See "News from Regional Groups"]

Encontro de Pesquisadores de Línguas Jê e Macro-Jê. Meets at irregular intervals. Most recent meeting: UNICAMP, São Paulo, Brazil, May 9-11, 2002. Contact: Prof. Dr. Wilmar da Rocha D'Angelis, D de Lingüística, IEL, UNICAMP (dangelis@obelix.unicamp.br). Conference website: <www.unicamp.br/iel/macroje/index.htm>.

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).

Fundación Para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Marginados. Source for publications about Colombian languages, produced by members of SIL-International. Contact: FDPM, Apartado Aéreo 85801, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia (pubco_cob@sil.org)

Centro Colombiano de Estudios de Lenguas Aborígenes de Colombia (CCELA). Network of linguists engaged in descriptive and educational work with the indigenous languages and creoles of Colombia, with various publication series (descriptions, dictionaries, conference proceedings, sources). Contact: CCELA, A.A. 4976, Santafé de Bogotá, Colombia (ccela@uniandes.edu.co).

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 51st ICA will take place in Santiago, Chile, in July, 2003. Contact: Milka Castro Lucic (mcastro@uchile.cl).

Centre d'Études des Langues Indigènes d'Amérique (CELIA)—Permanent working group on indigenous languages of Latin America of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. Also an annual journal, *Amérindia*. Contact: CELIA - CNRS, 8 rue Guy Moquet, 94801 Villejuif, FRANCE (celia@vjf.cnrs.fr).

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 International (formerly Summer Institute of Linguistics). Grammars, phonologies and other materials on numerous indigenous languages of the Americas. For a catalogue, write: International Academic Bookstore, SIL International, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236 (e-mail: academic_bookstore@sil.org, or <http://www.sil.org>). See also SIL-Mexico and SIL-Colombia.

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

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