



October 2003

Published quarterly by the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas, Inc. Editor: Victor Golla, Native American Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, California 95521 (e-mail: golla@ssila.org; web: www.ssila.org). ISSN 1046-4476. Copyright © 2003, SSILA. Printed by Bug Press, Arcata, CA.

Volume 22, Number 3

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SSILA BUSINESS

2003 SSILA Elections

The Nominations Committee (Karen Dakin, John O’Meara, and Monica Macaulay) has submitted the following slate of candidates for the SSILA offices to be filled in the 2003 election:

For Vice President (2004) and President for 2005:
Anthony C. Woodbury

For Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee (2004-06):
Pamela Bunte

For Secretary-Treasurer (2004):
Victor Golla

For Member of the Nominations Committee (2004-06):
George Aaron Broadwell or **Willem J. de Reuse**

Individual members of the Society will receive a ballot with this issue of the Newsletter. Completed ballot must reach the SSILA mailbox by December 31, 2003, in order to be counted. Members may also vote electronically (see the instructions on the paper ballot). The results of the elections will be announced at the Business Meeting in Boston.

Program of the Boston Meeting

Ninety-eight papers are scheduled for presentation at the 2003-04 Annual Meeting of the Society, which will take place jointly with the 78th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America in Boston Massachusetts, January 8-11, 2004. The preliminary program is below (current as of October 20, 2003). All sessions and other meeting events will be held in the Sheraton Boston Hotel and Towers, 39 Dalton Street, Boston, MA 02199 (www.sheraton.com/boston). In addition to the LSA, there will also be sessions organized by the American Dialect Society, the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, and the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences. Hotel reservations may be made at the convention rates: \$122.57 single/double, \$133.82 triple. A reservation form and other information can be found at the LSA website (www.lsadc.org). The Sheraton Boston’s reservation desk can also be reached directly at (617)-236-2000 or by fax at (617)-236-6095.

Participants are reminded that they must preregister for the meeting through SSILA. A preregistration form is posted at the SSILA website (www.ssila.org). The basic fee is \$80. Retired members may pay at a reduced rate (\$65), and the student rate is \$35. Participants who have already paid a preregistration fee to the LSA should deduct this amount (\$70 regular, \$60 retired, \$30 students) from the amount paid to SSILA.

Thursday, January 8

1. *Markedness and Word Classes: Property Concepts in Mesoamerican Languages* (2:00-6:20 pm). — (Special session organized by **David Beck & Paulette Levy**.) Papers: [2:00] **David Beck**, “Markedness and the Lexical Classification of Property Concepts”; [2:20] **Verónica Vázquez**, “Property Concepts in Cora (Uto-Aztecan)”; [2:40] **Enrique Palancar**, “Property Concepts in Otomi”; [3:20] **Thom Smith Stark**, “Property concepts in San Baltasar Chichicapan Zapotec”; [3:40] **Rosa María Rojas**, “Hacia la categorización léxica de los conceptos de propiedad en el zapoteco de Santa Ana del Valle, Oaxaca”; [4:00] **Ausencia López Cruz**, “Adjectives in San Pablo Güilá Zapotec”; [4:20] **Alejandra Capistrán**, “Words functioning as adjectives in Tarascan”; [5:00] **Roberto Zavala**, “Adjectives in Olutec (Mixean)”; [5:20] **Valentín Peralta**, “Conceptos de propiedad en el náhuatl de Amanalco, Tetzaco, Edo. de México”; and [5:40] **Paulette Levy**, “Resultatives in Papanfla Totonac.”

2. *Phonetics and Phonology of Specific Languages* (2:00-6:20 pm). — Papers: [2:00] **Marianne Milligan**, “Prosodic edge marking in Menominee”; [2:20] **Siri Tuttle**, “Contour segments and fortition in Tanacross Athabaskan”; [2:40] **Darin M. Howe**, “Segmental features in Heiltsuk tone”; [3:00] **Ian Maddieson & Caroline Smith**, “Acoustic Phonetic Studies of Yurok”; [3:20] **Ramona E. McDowell & Patricia A. Shaw**, “Competing strategies for resolution of gestural conflicts in Montana Salish retraction”; [4:00] **Jeff Good**, “A sketch of Atsugewi phonology”; [4:20] **Ginger Pizer**, “Syllables, Stress, and Alignment: Sierra Miwok Verbs without Templates”; [4:40] **Mizuki Miyashita**, “Asymmetry to Symmetry: Gap-Filling Vowel Shift in Tohono O’odham”; [5:00] **Philip LeSourd**, “Stress Assignment and Vowel Elision in Meskwaki”; [5:20] **Richard A. Rhodes**, “Ongoing sound change in Sayula Popoluca”; and [5:40] **Harriet E. M. Klein & Marianne L. Borroff**, “Hiatus Resolution in Toba.”

3. *Discourse* (7:00 - 9:00 pm). — Papers: [7:00] **Anna Berge**, “A preliminary look at Aleut metaphor”; [7:20] **Marcia Haag**, “Morphological Constraints on Metaphor Construction: Evidence from Choctaw and Cherokee”; [7:40] **Meghan O’Donnell**, “A psycholinguistic study of Navajo *yi-*”; [8:00] **Lucy Thomason**, “Two proximates per clause in Meskwaki”; [8:20] **Liliana Sanchez**, “Convergence in tense, aspect and evidentiality among Quechua-Spanish bilinguals”; and [8:40] **Robin Shoaps**, “Conditionals and moral reasoning in Sakapultek discourse.”

Friday, January 9

4. *Otomanguean Languages—Part I: Syntax* (9:00 am - 12:00 noon). — (Special session organized by **George Aaron Broadwell**.) Papers: [9:00] **John Foreman**, “Subjects in Macuiltanguis Zapotec”; [9:20] **George Aaron Broadwell**, “Parallel structures and the syntax of auxiliaries in San Dionicio Ocotepc Zapotec”; [9:40] **Brooke Danielle Lillehaugen**, “Modified Body Parts Are Not Prepositions”; [10:00] **Heriberto Avelino**, **John Foreman**, **Pamela Munro & Aaron Huey Sonnenschein**, “Covert Subjects in Zapotecan”; [10:40] **Michael Galant**, “San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec *ru'*: evidence for two *more*'s in English”; [11:00] **Aaron Huey Sonnenschein**, “A processing approach to VSO languages exemplified by data from Zoogocho Zapotec”; and [11:20] **Søren Wichmann**, “Tlapanec as an active-stative language.”

5. *Inflection and Derivation*. (9:00 am - 12:00 noon). — Papers: [9:00] **Eliane Camargo**, “Aspect and tense in Wayana: morphology and semantics (Cariban)”; [9:20] **Marlene Socorro Sánchez**, “Una exploración preliminar de raíces y temas en la morfología verbal baniva”; [9:40] **José Álvarez**, “Theme suffixes in the verbal morphology of Guajiro/Wayuunaiki”; [10:00] **Luis Oquendo**, “Morfología derivacional o inflexiva en las lenguas caribes amerindias”; [10:40] **Mercedes Q. Hinkson**, “Salish lexical suffixes: Four Principles of Semantic Extension”; [11:00] **Toshihide Nakayama**, “On the ‘governing’ vs. ‘restrictive’ distinction in Nuuchahnulth lexical suffixes”; [11:20] **John Stonham**, “Templatic Forms of the Plural in Nuuchahnulth”; and [11:40] **Willem de Reuse**, “A phonological template for Western Apache verb prefixation

6. *Genetic and Areal Research* (2:00 - 3:40 pm). — Papers: [2:00] **John McLaughlin**, “Modeling Factors of Chance and ‘Amerind’”; [2:20] **Lisa Conathan**, “A brief overview of linguistic variation in indigenous northwestern California”; [2:40] **Ives Goddard**, “The Indigenous Languages of the Southeast”; [3:00] **Omar González Nández**, “Languages and language names for Maipuran Arawakan peoples of the Upper Rio Negro Region of South America”; and [3:20] **Veronica Grondona**, “Indigenous languages of Argentina: Whence and Whither?”

7. *Otomanguean Languages—Part II: Phonology* (3:40 - 5:00 pm). — Special session organized by **George Aaron Broadwell**. Papers: [3:40] **Natalie Operstein**, “Zaniza Zapotec phonology: synchronic and historical aspects”; [4:00] **Rosemary Beam de Azcona**, “Two kinds of Tonal Morphology associated with the Potential Aspect in Coatlán-Loxicha Zapotec”; [4:20] **Lisa Diane Bennett & Emily E. Kidder**, “Tone and Stress in Choapan Zapotec and Yucatec Maya”; and [4:40] **George Aaron Broadwell & Michael Parrish Key**, “Pied-piping with inversion in Copala Trique.”

8. *Grammatical Categories and Semantic Classifications* (2:00 - 5:00 pm). — Papers: [2:00] **Paul D. Kroeber**, “Predicative PPs in Salish”; [2:20] **Stephen A. Marlett**, “Postpositions in Seri”; [2:40] **Eve Ng**, “Syntactic function and the determination of Algonquian word classes”; [3:00] **Donna B. Gerdt & Mercedes Q. Hinkson**, “Conceptualizing the Salish World: Evidence from Numeral Classifiers”; [3:20] **Ronald P. Schaefer & Francis O. Egbokhare**, “Ontological types in verbal classifier systems”; [3:40] **Juliette Blevins**, “Verbs classes in Yurok”; [4:00] **Wallace Chafe**, “Do all languages have adjectives?”; [4:20] **Ardis Eschenberg**, “Aktionsart, transitivity and the function of *wa-* in Omaha”; and [4:40] **Michael Barrie**, “Oneida Nouns.”

Saturday, January 10

9. *Grammatical Relations* (9:00 - 10:40 am). — Papers: [9:00] **Rolando Félix Armendérez**, “Constituent order, focus and grammatical relations in Warihío”; [9:20] **Conor Quinn**, “Obliqueness and argument prominence in Penobscot”; [9:40] **William F. Weigel**, “Yokuts obliques”; [10:00] **Jan Terje Faarlund**, “Person agreement in Chiapas Zoque”; and [10:20] **Cathy O’Connor & Amy Rose Deal**, “Case-marking and clause type in Nez Perce: A corpus study of animacy and discourse dimensions.”

10. *The Expression of PATH—Part I* (10:40 am - 12:00 noon). — (Special session organized by **Colette Grinevald**.) Papers: [10:40] **Colette Grinevald**, “A typological approach to the expression of PATH: a descriptive strategy and a Jakaltekt-Popti’ case study”; [11:00] **Loretta O’Connor**, “Elaboration of Path shape in Lowland Chontal”; [11:20] **David J. Weber**, “Site of attachment in Quechua and Bora”; and [11:40] **Marie-Lucie Tarpent**, “Travelling in Tshimshianic waters: the role of the directional proclitics.”

11. *Language Documentation and Revitalization* (9:00 am - 12:00 noon). — Papers: [9:00] **Anna Berge & Gary Holton**, “Community Language Documentation: Collaborative Approaches to Fieldwork with Alaskan Languages”; [9:20] **Michal Brody**, “Meandering toward a common alphabet: Truce, tolerance, and the unique case of Yucatec Maya”; [9:40] **Cathy Moser Marlett & Stephen A. Marlett**, “Principles guiding the choice of illustrations for the Seri dictionary”; [10:00] **Juliette Blevins & Monica V. Arellano**, “Chochenyo language revitalization: A first report”; [10:40] **Susan J. Blake, Ulrich Teucher & Larry Grant**, “Meanings of Musqueam Personal Names: The Capilano Tradition”; [11:00] **William J. Poser**, “The Barkerville Jail Text: The Earliest Known Carrier Text”; [11:20] **Roy Wright-Tekastiaks**, “Acceptability judgment and extrinsic rule ordering in a missionary grammar”; and [11:40] **David L. Shaul**, “Language Teaching as a Data Source for Pragmatics: an O’odham Example.”

SSILA Business Meeting (12:15 - 1:30 pm)

12. *The Expression of PATH—Part II* (2:00 - 5:00 pm). — (Special session organized by **Colette Grinevald**.) Papers: [2:00] **Connie Dickinson**, “The Expression of ‘Path’ in Tsaiki”; [2:20] **Timothy Montler**, “Klallam paths”; [2:40] **Eduardo Rivail Ribeiro**, “Direction and evidentiality in Karajá”; [3:00] **Ana María Ospina Bozzi**, “The expression of Path in Yuhup Makú”; [3:40] **Jürgen Bohnemeyer**, “When going means becoming gone: framing motion as state change in Yucatec Maya”; [4:00] **Fernando Zúñiga**, “The expression of Path in Mapudungun”; and [4:20] **Donna B. Gerdt**, “Applicatives and end points in Halkomelem.”

13. *Language Change: Borrowing, Re-analysis, and Creation* (2:00 - 5:00 pm). — Papers: [2:00] **Catherine A. Callaghan**, “Yokuts and Utian Pronouns: Deep Genetic Relationship?”; [2:20] **Laura Buszard-Welcher**, “The grammaticalization of obviation in Central Algonquian”; [2:40] **Eugene Buckley**, “The Origin of a Crazy Rule: [du] in the Southern Pomoan Group”; [3:00] **Jason D. Haugen**, “Survey of Noun Incorporation in Uto-Aztecan”; [3:20] **Martha Macri**, “Nahua lexical borrowings into Yucatecan and Ch’olan languages”; [3:40] **Eve Danziger**, “Polysemy or Monosemy? Evidence from proto-Yucatecan kinship”; [4:00] **John P. Boyle**, “A Morphological Re-analysis in Hidatsa”; [4:20] **Patience Epps**, “From ‘wood’ to future tense: Nominal origins of the future construction in Hup”; and [4:40] **Alyse Neundorff**, “Creating New Navajo Verbs.”

Sunday, January 11

14. *Mayan Language Acquisition Studies* (10:00 - 11:40 am). — (Special session organized by **Clifton Pye**.) Papers: [10:00] **Barbara Pfeiler**, “Introduction to the Languages, Methodology and Subjects”; [10:20] **Penelope Brown**, “Development of Ergative Cross-referencing”; [10:40] **Lourdes de León**, “Development of Absolutive Cross-referencing”; and [11:00] **Clifton Pye**, Summary and Discussion.

EDITORIAL NOTES

From the Editor of IJAL

[Henceforth, space in the Editorial Notes column of the October *Newsletter* will be made available to the Editor of the *International Journal of American Linguistics* for an annual report on the journal. — VG.]

I am writing this report following my first full year as editor of IJAL, covering July 2002 through June 2003. In the first part of the report I give information on the number of submissions over the past year, and in the second part of the report I discuss some other developments.

Submissions. These numbers include three categories of papers. David Rood, the previous editor of IJAL, sent on several papers to me, some of which were in the midst of the review process when I received them. These are added together with the ones that I received directly this year, with the number that were received this year in parentheses.

Total number received: 62 (this year 34)
Appeared/to appear: 12
Accepted with minor revisions [as of June 30, 2003]: 5
Revise and resubmit: 10
Rejected: 35

For many of the rejected papers, the authors have been urged to redo the paper and submit it as a new submission. The number of rejections strikes me as perhaps high for IJAL, and I am keeping a careful watch on this.

You might also be interested in some statistics on book reviews. The data below covers the period from July 2002 to June 2003.

July 2002: two book reviews (one North American language, one Central American language)
October 2002: three book reviews (all North American languages)
January 2003: five book reviews (two North American languages, two South American languages, one broad based including North and South American languages)
April 2003: three book reviews (all South American languages)

There are nineteen outstanding book reviews. If you are one of those people who owes a book review, Harriet Klein would appreciate hearing from you! There are about a dozen volumes looking for a home right now. Should any of you reading this be interested in writing a book review, please let Harriet Klein know (hklein@notes.cc.sunysb.edu).

IJAL on line. As you probably know, IJAL is now available electronically; check it out at the IJAL web site (www.journals.uchicago.edu/IJAL/home.html).

JSTOR. IJAL will soon (probably 2005) be available through JSTOR. As you may know, JSTOR is a scholarly journal archive. JSTOR has among its goals to build a reliable and comprehensive archive of important scholarly journal literature and to increase access to journals. The goal that is of particular interest to readers

of IJAL at the moment is to archive journals electronically, in fully searchable forms. Detailed information about JSTOR is available at their website (www.jstor.org). All individual subscribers to IJAL will be able to access the entire run of the journal electronically, from the most recent issue back to volume one, number one, once the archive is released. This is exciting news for the field, and I thank Kate Duff of the University of Chicago Press, Journals Division, for making this arrangement.

Thanks. One thing that is apparent after a year of being editor is the quality of team that is required to make a journal run. Thank you to Alma Dean Kolb, managing editor; it is difficult to imagine how this journal could exist without her. Harriet Klein has continued as book review editor, and she has been a tremendous support over the year. The editorial board has been excellent, and I thank each of the members for all their advice. These people are Shanley Allen, Willem Adelaar, Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins, Willem de Reuse, Nora England, Dan Everett, Sharon Hargus, Monica Macaulay, and Karin Michelson. Arsalan Kahnemuyipour is the IJAL editorial assistant, and he really trained me to do the job. Kate Duff and others at the University of Chicago Press, Journals Division have been very supportive. I must of course also say another large thank you to David Rood for all his help in making this year a smooth one for me.

There are two other groups to whom I owe an enormous thanks. One is the reviewers. We have had probably close to eighty people review papers over the past year. I am very impressed with the great care that each one has taken with their reviews; the reviews, whether positive or negative in recommendation, have been extremely helpful to me and the associate editors. The second group is the authors themselves. I think it goes without saying how important the authors are.

Authors, present and future, please read this! There is one point that I would like to let potential authors know about. One of the goals of IJAL is to come out closer to on time than it often has in the past years. In order to achieve this, not only is it important that people submit to the journal (this is extremely important, all of you reading this!), but it is also important that, when your paper is accepted with revisions or you are invited to revise and resubmit, the revisions actually get done! We do not have a large backlog of papers waiting to be published right now; if your paper is accepted, it is likely to appear in an issue that comes out shortly after the final revisions are completed. I hope that authors can cooperate, to the extent possible, by finding the time to turn to revisions with a month or so of getting reports back, as it will help greatly in the quest to have IJAL appear in a more timely fashion. I know that there are many factors involved in when one can actually do revisions, but it is extremely important to IJAL that they do get done.

Ideas welcome. If you have questions, ideas, etc. about IJAL, please be sure to get in touch with me about them (e-mail me at rice@chass.utoronto.ca). The editorial team of IJAL has been discussing various possibilities for "special events" as we approach volume 70 (2004) and volume 75, and we have had several ideas. I will lay out two in particular here. If anyone is interested in following through please get in touch with me. We have been talking about having a series of articles on special topics. A few different types of topics have been brought up.

OBITUARY

Elizabeth Alden Little (1927-2003)

Nantucket colleagues, friends, and neighbors are saddened by the passing of Elizabeth Alden Little on August 12, 2003, at age 76.

Betty Little earned a bachelor's degree in physics from Wellesley College in 1948 and a Ph.D. in physics from MIT in 1954. She married MIT Professor John Little in 1953 and devoted the next two decades to raising their children and actively participating in elementary education in Lincoln, Massachusetts, where she engaged children in natural history and colonial history projects.

Born in Mineola, New York, she was mindful of her descent from Mayflower Pilgrims and from the first English settlers on Nantucket Island. Her summers were spent on Nantucket, a place to which she had an intense attachment. When, in 1989, she compiled a history of her family, it was cast not in conventional genealogical terms but as a history of island beach shacks and the lineage of people connected with them.

In the 1970s Betty Little resumed professional research, writing articles about the Eastern Algonquians. Applying the techniques of physics to archaeology, she studied the age and composition of middens in New England and New York to determine the diets of the peoples of the area. She undertook a master's degree program in anthropology with a concentration in archaeology and geology at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, receiving her degree in 1985. She served as president of the Massachusetts Archaeological Society, and twice received Preservation Awards from the Massachusetts Historical Commission for her efforts to reduce damage to archaeological sites on Nantucket. She was an active participant in annual Algonquian Conferences, and of particular interest to SSILA members is her "Indian Place Names at Nantucket Island," published in the *Proceedings of the 15th Algonquian Conference* (1983).

For a decade she was curator of prehistoric artifacts for the Nantucket Historical Association and editor of the NHA notebook series *Nantucket Algonquian Studies*. As series editor and contributor she brought Nantucketers to an informed understanding of the earliest inhabitants of the island, serving as mentor and co-author on studies of archaeological sites and of documentary history. Of the series articles, she authored or co-authored thirty-six. Altogether the publication catalogue of the Nantucket Historical Association Research Library includes fifty-six items authored or co-authored by Betty Little, with topics ranging from prehistoric shell middens and late Woodland diet on the island to the genealogy of island sachems' families, the involvement of Nantucket Indians in the whaling industry, and court records, deeds, wills and probate records that illuminate the lives of Nantucket Indians after the arrival of the English settlers—Betty Little's ancestors among them. Resulting from this intense effort are four thick notebooks of research results and a large *Bibliography for Historic and Prehistoric Nantucket Indian Studies* first compiled in 1987 and revised three times, most recently in 1996. She was also personally generous, spontaneously sending off-prints and photocopies of relevant material directly to people with an interest in the indigenous heritage of

One would be overviews of little-known areas of the Americas, but where significant progress is being made that the average IJAL reader might not know about. The new burst of work on Amazonian languages has been mentioned in particular. Articles could range from state-of-the-art overviews of different families to topics that are particularly relevant from an Amazonian perspective (e.g., ergativity, prosody) to new discoveries. This particular theme looks at exciting new work that is going on.

A second possible theme has a very different starting point. IJAL has published many highly formative articles in the past. Another possible type of submission would involve the impact of a particular piece of writing on research on the Native languages of the Americas. These could involve the history of study of a particular language, but also the effect of ideas in a seminal article on the research paradigm.

These themes perhaps take us somewhat away from IJAL's major goal of publishing current research on the indigenous languages of the Americas, but they would give us the opportunity to see where we have come from since IJAL began, and anniversaries like volumes 70 through 75 offer a particularly appropriate moment to do this.

I look forward to hearing from you.

—Keren Rice

CORRESPONDENCE

Native Nations, Native Voices

August 24, 2003

Throughout Native America, a small but growing body of writers is giving new voice to Native languages, using their own languages to write about and confront the 21st century world they live in. Often unknown outside their own communities, such writers have much to say to all of us.

I am working with the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center of Albuquerque, New Mexico, to create "Native Nations, Native Voices"—a festival to honor contemporary Native language writers. Ten writers will be invited to participate in a three-day festival. Writers will read from their works in their own languages; English translations will be made available to the audience at the option of each writer. A special effort will be made to include and honor high school and college authors in Native languages, for they are the future of languages. Selected writers will represent as broad a range of languages and styles as possible.

I would welcome any suggestions readers of the *Newsletter* might have about Native language writers (prose, poetry, or drama) who might be interested in participating, and about possible sources of funding. I would also welcome any leads to Native language theater companies.

—Gordon Bronitsky
Bronitsky and Associates
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the Northeast. Current and future researchers are forever in debt to her for organizing and making accessible all this material.

Timothy Lepore, a Nantucket physician who collaborated with Betty Little on a search for the cause of the devastating epidemic of 1763-64 that killed over sixty per cent of Nantucket's Indian inhabitants, was quoted by the *Boston Globe* on August 26, 2003, as saying, "Betty always treated goods found at Indian burial grounds with respect." She was a strong supporter of the Native American Graves Protection Act, under which the Nantucket Historical Association relinquished its holdings for reburial. Subsequently, she vigorously warned other Nantucket writers to avoid giving offense by even mentioning skeletal remains.

Just as she insisted on the term "Nantucket Indians," Betty Little also preferred the old term "at Nantucket" to the current "in Nantucket (Town)" or "on Nantucket (Island)." She once confided that despite the tragedies of the 1700s, she wished that she could have lived at Nantucket before the "Indian Sickness" so she could have personally witnessed Nantucket Indian society. It is most fitting that her obituary in the *Boston Globe* shared the page with the obituary of Chief Running Deer of the Aquinnah Wampanoags, the cousins of the people at Nantucket to whose memory Betty Little committed her life work.

— Frances Karttunen

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

Workshop on South American Historical Linguistics held in The Netherlands

A small but intensive workshop on *Exploring the Linguistic Past: Historical Linguistics in South America* was held in The Netherlands during the week of August 31 - September 6, 2003. The workshop was inspired by the new possibilities in comparative-historical research that have arisen from the great amount of high quality information that is presently becoming available on South American indigenous languages. The aim was to initiate and stimulate international cooperation between specialists on these languages.

This workshop was made possible by the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO), through a grant to Pieter Muysken of Nijmegen University, and was organized by Sérgio Meira, Pieter Muysken and Hein van der Voort.

In the first section of the workshop, held in Leusden on August 31 and September 1, participants described their current research and discussed possible future plans and proposals. There were four areal sessions:

Arawak and Jê languages; Amazonian languages in general — **Sidney Facundes**, U Pará (Arawak languages), "The development of spontaneous nasalization in Arawak"; **Eduardo R. Ribeiro**, U Chicago & U Goiás (Macro-Jê languages), "Connecting dots: notes on Macro-Jê morphology"; and **Doris Payne**, U Oregon (Amazonian languages), "Position, location, direction and movement in Amazonia."

Carib and Tupi languages — **Spike Gildea**, U Oregon (Carib languages), "Towards Proto-Carib, Macro-Carib, and longer range comparisons"; **Sérgio Meira**, KNAW/U Leiden (Carib and Tupi languages), "Cariban-Tupi relations"; **Denny Moore**, Museu Goeldi (Tupi languages), "The Tupi comparative project"; and **Wolf Dietrich**, U Münster (Tupi-Guarani languages); "Atlas Lingüístico Guaraní-Románico."

Vaupés languages; languages of the Guaporé region — **Elsa Gomez-Imbert**, U Toulouse/CNRS (Tucanoan languages), "The Tukanoan family"; **Hein van der Voort**, WOTRO/U Nijmegen (unclassified languages of Rondônia), "Language relations in the Guaporé region"; and **Sérgio Meira**, KNAW/U Leiden (Cariban and Tupian languages), "A comparative database."

Smaller language families and "isolated" languages in the Andean foothills — **Willem Adelaar**, U Leiden (Amazonian & Andean languages), "The Andaquí language and its possible relation to Páez"; **Simon van de Kerke**, WOTRO/U Leiden (isolated languages of Bolivia, Andean languages), "Is Leko an Andean language?"; **Pieter Muysken**, U Nijmegen (Bolivian languages, in particular Uru-Chipaya), "Uru-Chipaya and the Indigenous languages of Bolivia"; and **Elsa Gomez-Imbert**, U Toulouse/CNRS (Tucanoan languages), "Toward understanding the relation between Amazonia and the Andes: a research project on Ecuadorian languages."

The second section of the meeting, held at Leiden on September 2-6, was devoted to proposals for cooperation and other general presentations. These included:

Willem Adelaar, "Amerindian studies in Leiden (TCIA)"; **Denny Moore**, "Nasalization phenomena in the native languages of Brazil"; **Pieter Muysken**, "The typological linguistic database of the Spinoza project"; **Doris Payne**, "Yagua 'Postbases': A Case of Messy Morphology"; **Eduardo Ribeiro**, "Fossilized morphemes in Jê (and their implications for the study of 'relational prefixes' in Macro-Jê)"; and **Michael Swanton**, "Development of Chocho (Ngiwa) TAM: Philological evidence."

WSCLA-9 to be held in Victoria in February

The 9th *Workshop on Structure and Constituency in the Languages of the Americas* (WSCLA 9) will be held at the University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, February 6-8, 2004. The central objective of the WSCLA workshops is to bring together linguists who are engaged in research on the formal study of the Aboriginal languages of the Americas so that they may exchange ideas across theories, language families, generations of scholars, and importantly, across the academic and non-academic communities who are involved in language maintenance and revitalization. This year the organizers invite papers that address the theme "Inside and Outside the Lexicon," although papers in any of the core areas of formal linguistics (phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics) within any formal theoretical framework will also be considered.

While the lexicon and its interaction with other components of grammar remains a primary concern of all linguists, the interest of this theme for the Workshop depends on a structural property that distinguishes many languages of the Americas on the one hand from the Indo-European type on the other: complexity of word formation. Theoretical issues concerning the bounds of lexical items, as defined in terms of their components of either sound or meaning; the categorization and identification of word roots, affixes, and clitics; the formation processes for lexical items; and the articulation of lexical structures with phonological and syntactic structure.

The invited speakers at this year's Workshop will be: **Carrie Dyck**, Memorial University of Newfoundland who will talk on the phonological domain

of word and intonational phrase in Cayuga; **Lisa Matthewson**, University of British Columbia, who will talk on invariant syntax and the semantic properties of functional elements; and **Jerrold Sadock**, University of Chicago, who will talk on lexicalization and lexical productivity in polysynthetic languages. The student speaker will be **Leora Bar-El**, University of British Columbia, who will talk on lexical verb classes and aspect in Skwxwu7mesh (Salishan)

Following tradition, the final day will be dedicated to linking research on structural topics to language preservation and revitalization. This year's theme will be "Dictionaries and Communities." Invited panelists will include: **Carrie Dyck** (compiler of a Cayuga dictionary), **Peter Jacobs** (compiler of a Squamish dictionary), **Patrick Moore** (compiler of a Kaska dictionary), and **Peter Brand**, the originator of the *FirstVoices* project on community language archiving. This will be followed by a roundtable discussion on this topic by all workshop participants.

Please submit a one-page abstract (a second page with references and extra examples may be included). Abstracts should be submitted in four copies, at least one of which should be camera-ready. Abstracts may be submitted by e-mail attachment to <wscla9@uvic.ca>, preferably in .pdf, Word, Rich Text Format, or WordPerfect formats, in descending order of preference. All submissions should provide the following items of information separate from the abstract itself: name, address, affiliation, telephone number, e-mail address, and status (faculty/graduate student/postdoctoral fellow/independent scholar).

Abstracts can also be sent by snail-mail to: WSCLA 9 c/o Dr. Leslie Saxon, Department of Linguistics, University of Victoria, PO Box 3045, STN CSC, Victoria, British Columbia, Canada V8W 3P4

The deadline for abstracts to be received is Monday December 1, 2003. The program will be announced in late December

Conference on Syntax of the World's Languages next August in Leipzig

Paper proposals are invited for an international conference on *Syntax of the World's Languages* (SWL 1) that will be held in Leipzig (Germany), August 5-8, 2004. The conference will bring together researchers working on the syntactic structure of less widely studied languages from a variety of perspectives. Contributions should either be based on first-hand data of individual languages or should adopt a broadly comparative perspective. All major theoretical frameworks are equally welcome, as is work done in analytical frameworks developed in typology or field linguistics. Papers that adopt a diachronic/historical-comparative perspective or that discuss language-contact effects are also welcome, as are papers dealing with morphological or semantic issues, as long as syntactic issues also play a major role.

Authors should not presuppose detailed knowledge of their theoretical framework, and the papers should focus on widely relevant theoretical issues, minimizing theory-internal argumentation. We recognize that questions raised by theoretical frameworks often lead to the discovery of interesting phenomena in lesser studied languages. However, the goal of applying a theoretical framework should be seen as subsidiary to the main purpose of the conference, that of enlarging our knowledge and understanding of the syntactic phenomena of the world's languages.

Invited speakers will include **Peter Austin** (SOAS London), **Maria Polinsky** (UC San Diego), and **Marianne Mithun** (UC Santa Barbara).

The local organizers are **Balthasar Bickel** (U of Leipzig, bickel@uni-leipzig.de) and **Martin Haspelmath** (MPI for Evolutionary Anthropology, haspelmath@eva.mpg.de). Other members of the program committee

are **Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald**, **Bernard Comrie**, **Donna Gerdtz**, **Stephane Robert**, and **Jane Simpson**.

Prospective participants should send a one-page abstract to the address below, either by e-mail as a PDF file, or by post as hard copy, to arrive no later than December 15, 2003. A second page, listing data, may be attached to the abstract. The abstract itself should contain no identification of the author. A separate sheet or the cover e-mail should contain the title of the abstract, the name(s) of the author(s), and one mailing address, with telephone, fax, and e-mail address as available. Send abstracts to: Martin Haspelmath, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Deutscher Platz 6, D-04103 Leipzig, Germany (e-mail: haspelmath@eva.mpg.de; fax: +49-341-3550 333).

The time allotted for presentation and discussion is 40 minutes. Participants may not be involved in more than two abstracts, of which at most one may be single-authored. English is the preferred language at the conference. The local organizers will convey their decision on acceptance of papers by January 31, 2004.

Further information will be posted at the conference website (email.eva.mpg.de/~haspelmt/SWL1.html).

Multimedia technology symposium in Seattle, August 2004

A Multimedia Technology Symposium, "Ancient Voices, Modern Tools: Language and Tech-Knowledge," is scheduled to take place in Seattle on the University of Washington campus, August 20 through 23, 2004. It will be presented by the Indigenous Language Institute, of Santa Fe, NM, in collaboration with the University of Washington.

The program is still in development stage and more information will be made available on the ILI website (www.indigenous-language.org) and by mail in due course. In the meantime, the organizers are interested in hearing from those who would be willing to demonstrate their language technologies as part of a workshop presentation. Contact: Sue-Ellen Jacobs, University of Washington (ili2004@u.washington.edu).

FEL Announces 2003 Grant Awards

The Foundation for Endangered Languages (UK) has announced the following grant awards for 2003:

Paul Heggarty (UK): \$912 for salvage fieldwork on the lexis, phonetics, and phonology of the Kwaki (Aymara) language with the few remaining speakers.

Ana Valentina Fernández Garay (Argentina): \$970 for fieldwork to study the phonology and collect texts of the Wichi (Matao-Mataguayan) language.

Maximilian Viatori (USA): \$500 for fieldwork on the phonology and morphology of the Zapara (Zaparoan) language.

Anna N. Gerasimova (Russia): \$1,000 for fieldwork on the Uilta (Tungus-Manchu) language and the preparation of an Uilta grammar for beginning learners, a Russian-Uilta phrase book, and an Uilta dictionary.

Jeffrey Gould (USA): \$987 to support the development of a multimedia program for teaching the Nahuatl-Pipil (Uto-Aztecan) language.

Mark Anderson (Australia): \$1,000 to support fieldwork on code-switching and code-mixing in natural speech between Ryukyuan (Altaic) and Japanese on Okinawa.

THE PLACENAME DEPARTMENT

Little avocados, male and female?

William Bright

As students of Mexican Spanish have noted, nouns borrowed from Nahuatl often end in *-te*, corresponding to the common suffixes *-tl* and *-tli*, and they are assigned masculine gender. When these refer to animate beings, a new Spanish formation with feminine gender, ending in *-ta*, is often created. Examples include *coyote*, from Nah. *coyotl*, on which is created *coyota* 'female coyote'; and *guajolote* 'turkey', from Nah. *huehxolotl*, on which is created *guajolota* 'female turkey'.

Such new Spanish formations are often used as placenames; e.g., **(El) Coyote** and **(La) Coyota** are both placenames in Mexico. Furthermore, these words have diminutive counterparts with the suffixes *-ito* (masculine) and *-ita* (feminine); e.g., **(El) Coyotito** 'the little male coyote' and **(La) Coyotita** 'the little female coyote' are also the names of localities. (Placenames given here are from the online treasure-trove of INEGI, the Mexican *Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía, e Informática*, <http://www.inegi.gob.mx/>)

Another Mexican Spanish word which has served as the basis for many placenames is *aguacate* 'avocado', from Nah. *ahuacatl*. (English *avocado* is, of course, borrowed from the Spanish, with mysterious influence of *abogado* 'advocate, lawyer'.) This too has been the basis for many placenames, such as **(El) Aguacatillo** and **(El) Aguacatito**, both meaning 'the little avocado': so far, so good. However, we also encounter the placename **Aguacatita**. Can this be a little female avocado?

The question is answered in the negative when we find that **Aguacatitla** and **Aguacatitlán** also occur as placenames. All these forms are from Nah. *ahuacatitlan* 'place of the avocados', with the locational suffix *-titlan*. In the form *Aguacatitla*, we observe loss of final *-n*, common in all forms of Nahuatl. In the problematic placename *Aguacatita*, we observe a correspondence of *tl* to *t*, characteristic of many Nahuatl dialects. Thus it turns out that *Aguacatita* is not the place of the small female *Persea americana*, but simply a place where avocados grow.

Turning back to the placename *Coyotita*, we see that its origin is indeterminate. It may well have originated as Nah. *coyotitlan* 'place of coyotes'; but if so, it could easily have been folk-etymologized by Spanish speakers as meaning 'little female coyote'.

Incidentally, I can't resist sharing with my readers some further information about Nah. *ahuacatl* 'avocado', which I learned from the distinguished *nahuatlato* Dr. Miguel León-Portilla. The word also means 'testicle' — I refrain from guessing the direction of the semantic extension. The word occurs in the following saying, used to describe people who are forever meddling in the affairs of others, but neglect their own: *Techan malacatl, ichan ahuacatl* 'In other people's houses, they are spindles (i.e., constantly in motion); in their own houses, they are avocados, or testicles' — they just lie there (or hang there). This usage has a counterpart in Mexican

Barbara Capoeman (USA): \$1,000 on behalf of the Taholah School District No. 77 to correct an update an existing dictionary of the Quinault (Salishan) language and to develop a grammar book for use in the language component of the district's cultural revitalization project.

Americanists visit Australia

Eve Danziger, **Marianne Mithun** and **Willem de Reuse** were Visiting Fellows at the Research Centre for Linguistic Typology at La Trobe University in Melbourne during 2003. Danziger and de Reuse each spent five months at RCLT, between May and October; Mithun visited in August at the invitation of the Vice Chancellor and was awarded an honorary doctorate. De Reuse, together with **Roberto Zavala Maldonado**, also took part in RCLT's International Workshop on Serial Verb Constructions, June 9-14. De Reuse reported on Lakota serial verbs, and Zavala on Olutec (Mixean).

Conference on Oto-Manguean and Oaxacan languages one of 50th anniversary events at Berkeley

One of the special events taking place this year to mark the 50th anniversary of the Department of Linguistics at UC Berkeley is a *Conference on Oto-Manguean and Oaxacan languages* (El Congreso de Lenguas Otomangues y Oaxaqueñas), which is scheduled for the weekend of March 19-21.

COOL seeks to bring together linguists and other scholars whose work pertains to any language or language group belonging to the Oto-Manguean stock or non-Oto-Manguean languages spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico. Invited speakers include **George Aaron Broadwell**, **Terrence Kaufman**, **Pamela Munro**, **Enrique Palancar Vizcaya**, **Thomas Smith-Stark**, and **Javier Urcid**.

Abstracts are invited from any subfield of linguistics and from folklore, epigraphy, ethnobiology, or any other discipline so long as the paper relates to Oto-Manguean or Oaxacan languages. Papers may be presented in English or Spanish, though English is likely to dominate due to the location. Abstracts of no more than one page are due November 24th. E-mail submissions are encouraged.

With the abstract send the following information: (1) Title of paper, (2) Author's name and affiliation, and (3) Author's contact information (e-mail, address, phone number). Send e-mail submissions to: <mike_ha@uclink.berkeley.edu>. Send hard copy submissions to: Rosemary Beam de Azcona, COOL Organizer, Dept. of Linguistics, 1203 Dwinelle Hall, Univ. of California, Berkeley, CA 94720-2650.

For more information check the COOL conference website (www.linguistics.berkeley.edu/~rosemary/cool.htm).

He felt strongly that a Ph.D. thesis should be only the length needed to present its subject and to demonstrate the writer's capacity to make an original contribution to knowledge; that it should in any case not exceed in length one hundred double-spaced typewritten pages. Long theses, in Kroeber's opinion, were padded with secondary or extraneous matter, whose purpose was to bolster the ego either of the candidate or of his sponsor.

— Theodora Kroeber
Alfred Kroeber: A Personal Configuration (1970)

Spanish: *huevo* is 'egg', but also 'testicle', and *huevo*n 'having big testicles' also means 'lazy'. The semantic independence of this latter term is shown by the fact that one can speak of *una mujer huevona* 'a lazy woman'.

[Comments? Questions? Contact william.bright@colorado.edu]

MEDIA WATCH

[Notices of newspaper and magazine articles, popular books, films, television programs, and other "media exposure" for American Indian languages and linguistics. Readers of the Newsletter are urged to alert the Editor to items that they think worthy of attention here, sending clippings where possible. Special thanks this time to **Emmon Bach**, **André Cramblit**, **Virginia Giglio**, and **Carolyn Quintero**.]

Interest in Native American languages at UMass

The Summer 2003 issue of *UMass*, the alumni magazine of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, carried an article profiling the work of four UMass scholars with Native American languages ("At-Risk Native Talk," by Terry Y. Allen, pp. 38-41). Spotlights were **Peggy Speas**, who studies the morphology and syntax of Navajo; **David Samuels**, a linguistic anthropologist who works on the San Carlos Apache Reservation; **Roger Higgins**, a historical linguist who is studying Massachusetts; and **Emmon Bach**, who (in retirement) is deeply involved in descriptive and pedagogical work with the Wakashan languages of the Northwest Coast. In addition, an article by Bach, "Postcolonial (?) Linguistic Fieldwork," describing his work in Kitimat and elsewhere in British Columbia, appeared this summer in the *Massachusetts Review* (vol. 44, pp. 167-81), a journal based at UMass that circulates widely in the Five Colleges area of Western Massachusetts.

Awareness of language endangerment and the importance of research on disappearing languages was given a further boost at UMass by **Peter Ladefoged**, who last February was invited to deliver the prestigious Freeman Lecture. His topic was "The Sounds of Endangered and Other Languages."

Go Dzeels!

Gregg Easterbrook, a card-carrying Establishment intellectual—a senior editor of *The New Republic*, a contributing editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* and a visiting fellow at the Brookings Institution—lets down his hair by writing a pro football column (under the *nom de jock* "Tuesday Morning Quarterback") that is posted weekly at the ESPN website (espn.go.com). In his column for August 26, Easterbrook picks up a political hot potato: the Redskins' disputed right to use a derogative term as their name. He writes:

... TMQ objects to both ends of the "Washington" R*dsk*ns name. The front end: This club practices in Virginia and performs in Maryland, lacking the decency to so much as maintain an office in Washington. The back end: R*dsk*ns is a slur. Best news TMQ has heard in

weeks: Federal judge Colleen Kollar-Kotelly is expected to rule soon in the marathon 11-year lawsuit against the Potomac Drainage Basin Indigenous Persons and their "R*dsk*ns" trademark.

Speculating that the case, brought by aggrieved Native Americans, will almost certainly go badly for the team (the US Patent and Trademark Office has already ruled that "Redskins" is offensive and the club should lose trademark protection; what's at issue now is the team's appeal of that ruling), Easterbrook half-seriously suggests that the team look into the possibility of adopting a genuine native name as an alternative:

Cho nnee means 'large people' in Apache — the Washington Cho Nnee would be quite a cool name. In Navajo, dzeel means the strength that comes from courage — the Washington Dzeel has a very nice ring. Replacing the disparaging R*dsk*ns name with a very cool native word would not only be a nice way for the franchise to say "sorry," but instantly place Dan Snyder's team at marketing's cutting edge. It could even still work in the team song:

*Hail to the Dzeel,
Hail, victory!
Braves on the warpath,
Cut taxes in old DC!*

Legislation introduced to preserve Indian languages in the Southwest

On July 9 the Associated Press reported that, on the preceding day, New Mexico's full congressional delegation (Sen. Jeff Bingaman, Democrat, Sen. Pete Domenici, Republican, Rep. Heather Wilson, Republican, and Rep. Tom Udall, Democrat) jointly introduced into Congress the *Southwest Native American Language Revitalization Act of 2003*. The bill would encourage the development of American Indian languages and help reduce the impact of past discrimination against Indian language speakers.

"For years many schools across the country did their best to eradicate languages used by tribes and pueblos," Sen. Bingaman said at the joint press conference. "Punishments were carried out on those students who spoke their native tongue. Thankfully, in more recent years, we have come to see the importance of preserving Native American languages."

"Native languages contribute to overall linguistic and cultural richness of our society," Sen. Domenici said. "We only need to look to our own [Navajo] Code Talkers in New Mexico to understand just one of the benefits to keeping native languages alive."

"This legislation empowers Native Americans for whom language builds a bridge of understanding that connects the wisdom of the past, the experiences of the present and the hopes of the future," Rep. Udall said. "It is imperative to tap the experiences of native elders as quickly as possible to stem any further loss of native languages."

The legislation would provide federal money to train American Indian language mentors, conduct community education and outreach, examine the effects of government education policies on survival of native languages and establish endowments to further study and preserve American Indian languages. It would also create a center at the University of New Mexico to work with the Linguistic Institute for Native Americans in promoting the teaching of languages native to the Southwest.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Algonquian

• The 35th *Algonquian Conference* was held at the University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, from Thursday afternoon through Sunday morning, October 23-26, 2003. Papers of linguistic interest included:

George Aubin, "A Look at some Numbers in three Old Algonquin Manuscripts"; **Barbara Burnaby**, "The Linguistic Situation of the Innu of Labrador seen through Fishman's Model"; **Laura Buszard-Welcher**, "Voegelin Potawatomi Notebooks in the APS: A Look at the Convergence of Potawatomi and Ottawa on Walpole Island"; **Clare Cook**, "Relative Roots in Passamaquoddy and Plains Cree"; **Clare Cook, Rose-Marie Déchaine & Jeffrey Mühlbauer**, "Rhetorical Structure of a Plains Cree Counseling Speech"; **David J. Costa**, "The 17th Century Pequot Vocabulary of James Noyes: A First Look"; **Andrew Cowell & Alonzo Moss, Sr.**, "The Linguistic Structure of Personal Names in Arapaho"; **Amy Dahlstrom**, "Sentence-Focus in Meskwaki"; **Peter Denny**, "Construction Grammar and Verb Semantics in Cree and Ojibway"; **Ives Goddard**, "Meskwaki [Fox] Verbal Affixes"; **Charles B. Goodwin**, "A'-Movement and the Syntax of Initial Change Verb Inflections in Meskwaki"; **Chris Harvey**, "Using Native Languages on the Internet: Syllabics and Roman Orthography Online"; **Marie-Odile Junker**, "Les primitives sémantiques universelles en Cri de l'est"; **Marie-Odile Junker & Radu Luchianov**, "Building a Cree Oral Stories Web Database through Participatory Action Research"; and **Marie-Odile Junker, Louise Blacksmith & Marguerite MacKenzie**, "East Cree Pronouns."

Philip LeSourd, "The Internal Structure of the Noun Phrase in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy"; **Pauleena MacDougall**, "An Analysis of Two Brief Narratives in the Penobscot Language"; **Dolleen Manning**, "Ojibwe Oral Storytelling Traditions: Time, Memory and the Impossible Limit"; **Dianne Mitchell, Fred Metallic, Alexandre Sévigny & Danielle E. Cyr**, "The Migmaq Multimedia Comparative Corpus Project"; **Jeffrey Mühlbauer**, "Indefinite Relations and Possession in Plains Cree"; **Eve Ng**, "Syntactic Function in the Determination of Algonquian Word Classes"; **Conor McDonough Quinn**, "Absentativity in Penobscot"; **Richard A. Rhodes**, "Chamberlain's *The Language of the Missisauga Indians of Skúog*"; **Joseph Salmons & Monica Macaulay**, "The Diachrony of Non-Concatenative Morphology in Algonquian: Reduplication and Initial Change"; **Rebecca Shields**, "Word Order and Discourse in Menominee"; **Ruth Swan**, "Métissage, Métis Migrations and the Origins of the Michif Language"; **Paul René Tamburro**, "Abenaki Text Analysis"; **Lucy Thomason**, "Meskwaki Clauses Containing more than Overt NP"; **Howard Webkamigad**, "Passive Sentence Structures in the Anishinaabe Language Have a Rightful Place"; **Gordon Whittaker**, "Sauk for Beginners: A Multimedia Course"; and **Roy Wright-Tekastiaks**, "Historical Algonquian Dialectology from the Great Lakes East."

The full program can be found at the Algonquian Conference website (www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian/).

• The Proceedings of the 34th Algonquian Conference (2002, Kingston) have been published (see "Recent Publications" below).

• The second *Revitalizing Algonquian Languages Conference* (with the theme "Sharing Effective Language Renewal Practices") will be held on February 18-20, 2004, at the Mashantucket Pequot Museum and Research Center, Mashantucket, Connecticut. Papers are invited in the areas of Algonquian linguistic preservation, revitalization, education programs, and innovational technologies. For information, contact Charlene Jones, Chairperson, Historical, Cultural and Preservation Committee, PO Box 3060, Mashantucket, CT 06338 (e-mail to Deborah.Gregoire@mptn.org).

Salish

• Following is the roster of papers presented at the 38th *International Conference and Salish and Neighbouring Languages*, August 13-15, 2003, at Lillooet, BC. Papers distributed in advance of the Conference are marked with an asterisk; the others appear in Vol. 11 of *University of British Columbia Working Papers in Linguistics* (July 2003).

***Leora Bar-El**, "On Squamish *mi* 'come' and its various readings"; ***Leora Bar-El, Carrie Gillon, Peter Jacobs, Linda Watt & Martina Wiltschko**, "For future reference: Temporal interpretation in S_{kw}wú7mesh and Upriver Halkomelem"; **Dawn Bates & Thom Hess**, "An agentive suffix in Lushootseed"; ***Sonya Bird**, "The phonetics of St'át'imcets glottalized resonants"; **Ben Braithwaite**, "Syntactic approaches to possessive constructions in Nuuchahnulth"; **Henry Davis**, "Mind the gap: on plural agreement and A'-extraction in St'át'imcets (Lillooet Salish)"; **Henry Davis & Lisa Matthewson**, "A note on remote: The temporal enclitic *tu7* in St'át'imcets"; **Donna B. Gerdts & Mercedes Q. Hinkson**, "An applicative use of the Halkomelem lexical suffix FACE"; **Donna B. Gerdts & Thomas E. Hukari**, "The expression of NPs in Halkomelem texts"; **Donna B. Gerdts & Kaoru Kiyosawa**, "Halkomelem psych applicatives"; and ***Larry Grant**, "A note on Musqueam oral tradition and the name 'Capilano'."

Eun-Sook Kim, "Delabialisation in Nuu-chah-nulth"; ***Masaru Kiyota**, "Plural allomorphs and stress in Saanich"; **Deryle Lonsdale**, "Doing Lushootseed morphology by analogy"; ***Lisa Matthewson**, "On the absence of tense on (St'át'imcets) determiners: A reply to Wiltschko"; ***David D. Robertson**, "What there is to {C} in Kamloops Wawa shorthand"; **Kimary Shahin**, "The uvular/pharyngeal allophones of the St'át'imcets (Lillooet) gutturals: a phonetic study"; **Scott Shank**, "A preliminary semantics for pronominal predicates"; **John Stonham**, "Southern Wakashan double reduplication"; ***Suzanne Urbanczyk**, "Remnants of ablaut in Coast Salish"; ***Adam Werle**, "The phonetic correlates of vowel length in Makah"; **Martina Wiltschko**, "On the surface nature of ergative agreement in Upriver Halkomelem"; **Rachel Wojdak**, "Predicative lexical suffixes in Nuu-chah-nulth"; **Florian Zellmayer**, "Perception prefixes in Nez Perce"; and **Henry B. Zenk & Tony A. Johnson**, "Chinook Wawa translations by Joe Peter, 1941: Glimpses of a 'Chinuk man' in action" [from the 2002 meeting].

Presentations on language programs included: **Jill Campbell, Larry Grant & Patricia A. Shaw** (Musqueam Indian Band & UBC First Nations Language Program); **Marilyn Napoleon** (*in absentia*), **Bucky Ned & Henry Davis** (Upper St'át'imc Language, Culture and Education Society); **Strang Burton** (Multimedia materials for teaching St'át'imcets); **Ivy Charles & Deanna Daniels** (First Peoples' Cultural Foundation); **Ethel Gardner** (Simon Fraser University and Sto:lo Nation); and **Peter Jacobs** (Squamish Nation).

• The 2004 ICSNL will be hosted by the Squamish Nation in North Vancouver, BC, and will be split into two parts. A separate Wakashan Conference on August 9-10 (Monday-Tuesday) will be followed by a Salish (etc.) Conference on August 12-13 (Thursday-Friday), with Wednesday August 11 set aside for presentations on language programs. Dates may be adjusted somewhat depending on the number of papers submitted. Further details will be forthcoming.

Siouan-Caddoan

• The 2003 *Siouan-Caddoan Conference* was held on August 8-9 at Michigan State University in East Lansing, during the Linguistic Institute. Eight papers were presented: **Bruce Ingham**, "Noun Modification in Lakota"; **Randolph Graczyk**, "Deixis in Crow"; **John P. Boyle**, "Attrition and Innovation in Hidatsa Clause Structure"; **Catherine Rudin**, "Change and

Continuity: Two Versions of an Omaha Text”; **John E. Koontz**, “A New Information Marker in Omaha-Ponca [Dhegiha Siouan]”; **Robert Rankin**, “The Eclectic Chair: Osage/Omaha Substitutions in a ‘Kansa’ Inscription”; **Rory Larson**, “Acculturation Vocabulary in Omaha”; and **Armiik Mirzayan**, “Some Aspects of Self-Repair Initiation in Wichita Conversation.”

• The 2004 conference will be held at Wayne State College, Nebraska, on June 11-13. For further information, contact the conference organizer, Catherine Rudin, Dept. of Languages and Literature, Wayne State College, Wayne, NE 68787 (carudin1@wsc.edu).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Papers of the Thirty-Fourth Algonquian Conference. Edited by H. C. Wolfart. University of Manitoba, 2003. 399 pp. \$48. [Papers from the 2002 Algonquian Conference, held at Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario. Twenty-two of the 60 papers given at the conference are included in the volume:

George F. Aubin, “The Algonquin-French Manuscript ASSM 104 (1661): Miscellanea”; Lisa Conathan & Esther Wood, “Repetitive Reduplication in Yurok and Karuk: Semantic Effects of Contact”; Clare Cook, “A Semantic Classification of Menominee Preverbs”; Alan Corbiere, “Exploring Historical Literacy in Manitoulin Island Ojibwe”; Amy Dahlstrom, “Owls and Cannibals Revisited: Traces of Windigo Features in Meskwaki Texts”; Regna Darnell, “Algonquian Perspectives on Social Cohesion in Canadian Society”; James L. Fidelholtz, “Contraction in Mi’kmaq Verbs and its Orthographical Implications”; Inge Genee, “An Indo-Europeanist on the Prairies: C. C. Uhlenbeck’s Work on Algonquian and Indo-European”; Ives Goddard, “Heckewelder’s 1792 Vocabulary from Ohio: A Possible Attestation of Mascouten”; Stephanie Inglis, “The Deferential Evidential in Mi’kmaq”; Marie-Odile Junker & Marguerite MacKenzie, “Demonstratives in East Cree”; Monica Macaulay, “Negation, Dubitatives and Mirativity in Menominee”; Allan K. McDougall & Lisa Phillips Valentine, “Treaty 29: Why Moore Became Less”; Cath Oberholtzer, “The Dorothy Grant Collections: Granting an Insight into Cree Material Culture”; David H. Pentland, “The Missinipi Dialect of Cree”; Simone Poliandri, “Mi’kmaq People and Tradition: Indian Brook Lobster Fishing in St. Mary’s Bay, Nova Scotia”; Richard J. Preston, “Crees and Algonquians at ‘The Front’: More on 20th Century Transformations”; Christine Schreyer, “Travel Routes of the Chapeau Cree: An Ethnohistorical Study”; Nicholas N. Smith, “Creating New Relations to Improve Relations: Strangers as Wabanaki Chiefs”; Bonnie Swierzbini, “Stress in Border Lakes Ojibwe”; Lisa Phillips Valentine & Allan K. McDougall, “The Discourse of British and US Treaties in the Old Northwest, 1790-1843”; and Willard Walker, “George Soctomah’s Hat.”

— Order from: Arden Ogg, Managing Editor PAC, Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada (acogg@cc.umanitoba.ca; www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian). Price (which includes shipping) is in Canadian dollars for orders to Canadian addresses, elsewhere in US dollars.]

The New Catalog of Maya Hieroglyphs. Volume 1: The Classic Period Inscriptions. Martha J. Macri & Matthew G.Looper. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 2003. 375 pp. \$59.95. [The first of two volumes of the first comprehensive catalogue of Mayan glyph elements, or graphemes, since the phonetic basis of the hieroglyphs was fully appreciated and the “code cracked” in the late 1970s.

For well over 100 years archaeologists, epigraphers and linguists have attempted to facilitate access to the Mayan glyphs by ordering or grouping the recurring sign elements by various criteria. The only previous compilation on the scale of the present work was J. Eric S. Thompson’s *A Catalog of Mayan Hieroglyphs* (1962). Thompson brought together all of the then-recognized glyph elements, 861 in total, and grouped them into general categories on the basis of their graphic shape. Although Thompson’s *Catalog* is still widely referred to—the standard coding of glyph elements remains the arbitrary numbers that he assigned to them—it is cumbersome to use and very much in need of updating. (A particular difficulty with Thompson’s catalogue is the large number of variants that he coded as independent signs.) M. & L.’s *New Catalog*, as indicated by its title, aspires to meet this need and to provide the standard coding system for the next generation of Mayan glyph scholarship.

While the syllabic and logographic values of many of the glyph elements are now fairly reliably known, a number of signs remain problematic. For this reason, the overall categories into which M. & L. sort the signs are, like Thompson’s, based on shape and pictorial image. Unlike Thompson, however, they apply this analysis thoroughly, arriving at a unique trilateral coding for each element. Thus, **AA1** (Animal-Aquatic-1) codes a sign that depicts a fish scale or fin, and is the logogram for the 1st person plural ergative possessive prefix *k-* and serves as a syllabic sign for /ka/; **BP3** (Bird-Parrot-3) depicts the beak of a parrot or macaw and is a syllabic sign for /a/ or /ha/; **MRA** (Hand-Right-A) depicts a right hand and is the logogram for *hul* ‘arrive’, while **MZM** [Hand-Left-M] depicts a left hand grasping an atlatl, and has no agreed-upon reading. The entry for each coded element, in addition to having a carefully drawn illustration of the actual glyph (and where necessary its variants), also provides Thompson’s catalogue number and reproduces his sometimes less than accurate drawing. The syllabic and/or logographic gloss, where given, is supported by bibliographic citations of all published interpretations of the sign, from Landa’s 1566 “alphabet” to the most recent decipherment research (through 2002).

In addition to their primary listing by shape and iconography, all of the (deciphered or even provisionally deciphered) elements in the catalogue can be accessed from three appendices that list them by: (1) their proposed syllabic values; (2) their proposed logographic values, ordered by Mayan gloss (both Yukatekan and Ch’olan forms are given); and (3) their proposed logographic values, ordered by English gloss.

This first volume of the *New Catalog* has 673 primary entries, all of the glyph elements known from monuments and ceramics dating to the Classic and Early Postclassic periods). Elements found exclusively in the Codices will be catalogued in Volume 2, in preparation. Both volumes are derived from Macri’s Maya Hieroglyph Database, a full digital archive of all known glyph texts and their elements, which will be online in 2004.

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

Introduction to Classical Nahuatl, Revised Edition. J. Richard Andrews. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 2003. 678 pp. \$74.95 (hardcover). **Workbook for Introduction to Classical Nahuatl, Revised Edition.** J. Richard Andrews. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 2003. 269 pp. \$39.95 (paperback). [New editions of the best-known English-language textbook and workbook for Classical Nahuatl, supplanting the original 1975 editions.

Much of the revision is expansion. Personal names, for example, now have their own lesson; an introductory chapter on linguistic concepts has been added; particle and adverbs are now treated separately. Overall, the 48 lesson/chapters of the 1975 edition have increased to 58. A. estimates that the two-semester course for which the first edition was written will now probably be insufficient to cover all the material he has packed in.

Unchanged, however, is A.'s commitment to describing Nahuatl *sui generis*, and his Whorf-like penchant for neologisms to label Nahuatl categories that differ from the familiar European ones. The student finds, for example, that "mainline" objects contrast with "shuntline" objects, and "basic" with "supplementary" subject/object/possessors. The difficulty is compounded by thickets of structuralist formulae and technical terms like "destockal," "wordal," and "sigeme" (the last defined as "a single-membered set of meaning-bearing silence"). A randomly chosen sample of A.'s uncompromising didactic style: "The specific projective object c-Ø of the source has become the shuntline silent variant []-Ø in the transform VNC because of the incompatibility of two sounded specific projective object pronouns"(p. 203).

The same concern for what A. calls the "particular communicational integrity" of Nahuatl informs the accompanying *Workbook*. The exercises steer students away from the historical and cultural context of the language (the material to be analyzed consists for the most part of unconnected sentences) and discourage them from acquiring a mere surface knowledge of words. Instead, they are compelled to "get inside the language" and master the complexities of phonology, morphology and syntax. To acquire the ability to translate Nahuatl texts with precision, the student must work "from grammatical strength, not from weakness that guesses its way along with the help of contextual high points."

A. is a scholar, and this is a scholar's textbook, designed for the serious student of language—a budding Aztec grammarian—not for the diletante or for the student whose interests are largely non-linguistic. And even for the dedicated linguistically-oriented student, it must be said, A. is not an easy taskmaster.

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

Ishi in Three Centuries. Edited by Karl Kroeber & Clifton Kroeber. University of Nebraska Press, 2003. 416 pp. \$49.95. [A collection of essays intended to bring together the most important facts that have been learned about Ishi since the publication of Theodora Kroeber's *Ishi in Two Worlds* in 1961, and to rescue the individuality of Ishi the man from ideological polemics.

This is a daunting task, but one that the editors (Theodora Kroeber's sons and A. L. Kroeber's son and adoptive son, respectively) had thrust upon them in 1999 when the Berkeley anthropology department was urged by one of its senior members to issue a public apology for A. L. Kroeber's "indefensible" treatment of Ishi, and even suggested removing Kroeber's name from the building that houses the department he founded. Such politicization of the tragic, gentle figure of Ishi called for a vigorous response, but the Kroeber sons wisely saw that the best riposte would be to create a forum where all voices could be heard and the facts assessed.

Part one, "Ishi in San Francisco," provides further information on Ishi's years at the University of California's Museum of Anthropology, from 1911 to 1916: Fred H. Zumwalt Jr., "A Personal Reminiscence of Ishi" [written in 1962, as a letter to Theodora Kroeber; Z. knew Ishi when he was a boy]; Rachel Adams, "Ishi's Two Bodies: Anthropology and Popular Culture" [how Ishi and the anthropologists working with him were perceived in newspaper accounts]; Jace Weaver, "When the Demons Come: (Retro)Spectacle among the Savages" ["exotic" indigenous people were seen as entertainers]; and Grace Wilson Buzaljko, "Kroeber, Pope, and Ishi" [the perspective of a historian].

Part two, "The Repatriation Controversy," focuses on the discovery of Ishi's brain at the Smithsonian in 1999 and its repatriation to California for burial with Ishi's ashes: Stuart Speaker, "Repatriating the Remains of Ishi: Smithsonian Institution Report and Recommendation"; Stanley Brandes, "Assuming Responsibility for Ishi" [a statement from the Berkeley anthropology department, acknowledging that Kroeber "inexplicably

arranged for Ishi's brain to be curated at the Smithsonian"]; George M. Foster, "Assuming Responsibility for Ishi: An Alternative Explanation" [dissenting from the department's statement, F. argues that Kroeber's behavior was highly ethical and that apologies are out of order]; Nancy Scheper-Hughes, "Ishi's Brain, Ishi's Ashes: Reflections on Anthropology and Genocide" [a reflection on Kroeber, Ishi and the changing role of anthropology during the 20th century]; Karl Kroeber, "The Humanity of Ishi" [we should "honor Ishi in and for himself"]; and Karen Biestman, "Ishi and the University" [the reluctance with which the University of California has complied with the requirements of NAGPRA].

Part three, "Ishi's World Revisited," reviews recent archaeological and linguistic work on Ishi and the Southern Yana: M. Steven Shackley, "The Stone Tool Technology of Ishi and the Yana" [the projectile points that Ishi produced were of a Wintu/Nomlaki style, not Yahi, suggesting a multiethnic personal history]; Orin Starn, "Ishi's Spanish Words" [the fact that Ishi's speech contained a number of words borrowed from Spanish shows the inadequacy of a view of the Yahi as an isolated group]; and Victor Golla, "Ishi's Language" [Ishi as a Yana speaker and as a speaker of pidgin-English].

Part four, "Ishi's Stories," describes the narratives collected from Ishi and presents translations of several: Ira Jacknis, "Yahi Culture in the Wax Museum: Ishi's Sound Recordings" [wax cylinder recordings made by Waterman]; Jean Perry, "When the World Was New: Ishi's Stories" [translations of episodes from texts collected by Sapir]; Herbert Luthin & Leanne Hinton, "The Story of Lizard" [translation of a complete text in the Sapir collection]; and Herbert Luthin & Leanne Hinton, "The Days of a Life: What Ishi's Stories Can Tell Us About Ishi" [close analysis of the discourse structure of Ishi's narratives].

Part five, "Ishi as Inspiration," is a miscellany of essays, some by Native Americans, commenting on the near-mythic status that Ishi and Ishi's story has achieved in contemporary California: Justice Gary Strankman, "The Power of Names"; Gerald Vizenor, "Mister Ishi: Analogies of Exile, Deliverance, and Liberty"; Louis Owens, "Native Sovereignty and the Tricky Mirror: Gerald Vizenor's 'Ishi and the Wood Ducks'"; Rebecca J. Dobkins, "The Healer: Maidu Artist Frank Day's Vision of Ishi"; and Frank Tuttle, "What Wild Indian?"

A short appendix reprints an excerpt from C. E. Kelsey's 1906 report on "The Condition of California Indians" ["No amount of money can repay these Indians for the years of misery, despair and death which the Governmental policy has inflicted upon them"].

— Order from: Univ. of Nebraska Press (www.nebraskapress.unl.edu).]

Nurturing Native Languages. Edited by Jon Reyhner, Octaviana Trujillo, Roberto Carrasco & Louise Lockard. Northern Arizona University, 2003. 194 pp. \$15. [Papers from the 8th annual Stabilizing Indigenous Languages conference held in Flagstaff, Arizona, in 2001, the 9th annual conference held in Bozeman, Montana, in 2002, and the 10th annual conference held in Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin, in 2003. Papers focus on immersion language teaching methods, the use of technology in language revitalization, and other topics related to current efforts among Indigenous peoples to reclaim their linguistic and cultural heritage. Contents include:

Angayuqaq Oscar Kawagley, "Introduction"; Gary Owens, "Meld ke'esto ge a'aliga (Run, Hide Your Children)"; Jon Reyhner, "Native Language Immersion"; Lizette Peter et al., "Assessing the Impact of Total Immersion on Cherokee Language Revitalization: A Culturally Responsive, Participatory Approach"; Wayne Holm, Irene Silentman & Laura Wallace,

“Situational Navajo: A School-Based, Verb-Centered Way of Teaching Navajo”; Courtney B. Cazden, “Sustaining Indigenous Languages in Cyberspace”; Ruth Bennett, “Saving a Language with Computers, Tape Recorders, and Radio”; Leanne Hinton, “How To Teach When the Teacher Isn’t Fluent”; Heather A. Blair, Donna Paskemin & Barbara Laderoute, “Preparing Indigenous Language Advocates, Teachers, and Researchers in Western Canada”; Jeanette King, “Whaia Te Reo: Pursuing the Language: How Metaphors Describe Our Relationships with Indigenous Languages”; Evangeline Parsons Yazzie & Robert N. St. Clair, “Honoring the Elders”; Florencia Riegelhaupt, Roberto Luis Carrasco & Elizabeth Brandt, “Spanish: A Language of Indigenous Peoples of the Americas”; Walter P. Kelley & Tony L. McGregor, “Keresan Pueblo Indian Sign Language”; Sara L. Begay, Mary Jimmie & Louise Lockard, “Oral History Shares the Wealth of a Navajo Community”; Qwo-Li Driskill, “Mothertongue: Incorporating Theatre of the Oppressed into Language Restoration Movements”; and Evangeline Parsons Yazzie, “Missionaries and American Indian Languages.”

— Order from College of Education, NAU (jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TIL_PurInfo.html). The full text is also available on-line without charge (jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/NNL).

A Grammar of Tariana, from northwest Amazonia. Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald. Cambridge Univ. Press, 2003. 705 pp. £ 85/\$115. [A comprehensive reference grammar of Tariana, an endangered Arawakan language spoken in the remote Vaupés River Basin of Brazil and Colombia.]

The Vaupés is renowned for its language group exogamy and institutionalized multilingualism. Language is the badge of identity for each group, and people who speak the same language do not marry each other. In this rampantly multilingual context, it is hardly surprising that Tariana combines a number of features inherited from the protolanguage with properties diffused from the neighboring but unrelated Tucanoan languages. Typologically unusual features of Tariana include an array of classifiers independent of genders; complex serial verbs; case marking dependent on the topicality of a noun; and the double marking of case and number. Tariana also has obligatory evidentiality: every sentence contains a special morpheme indicating whether the information was seen, heard, or inferred by the speaker, or whether the speaker acquired it from somebody else. Although stated in theory-neutral terms, A.’s analysis poses many intriguing problems for linguists who work in terms of formal theories.

— Order from: Cambridge Univ. Press (uk.cambridge.org.)

Fighting Language Endangerment: Community Directed Research on Sm’algyax (Coast Tsimshian). Tonya Stebbins. With an introduction by Fumiko Sasama. The Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim Project, 2003. [A new approach to the documentation of endangered languages, based on the development of materials for the language of the Tsimshian Nation, B.C.]

The book describes the “community directed” approach taken during development of a Sm’algyax learners’ dictionary, involving a symbiotic relationship between descriptive, pedagogical and sociolinguistic research. A number of language planning problems that become particularly acute when working with endangered languages are discussed in depth, including orthography development, dictionary design, and the management of lexical expansion.

—Because this text was published with funding from the Japanese government it is not available for commercial sale, but copies are available from the author. Send a check for US \$10 (to cover

postage by airmail) to: Tonya Stebbins, Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, La Trobe University, Victoria 3086, Australia. For more information e-mail <t.stebbins@latrobe.edu.au>.]

Language in Danger: The Loss of Linguistic Diversity and the Threat to Our Future. Andrew Dalby. Columbia Univ. Press, 2003. \$27.95. [A well-informed and lucidly written survey of the world’s linguistic diversity, the processes of differentiation that brought it about, and the processes of socio-political integration that have been eroding it.]

A classicist by training, D. devotes an entire chapter to the linguistic history of the Roman Empire, showing that the extinction of local languages is far from being a recent phenomenon. Other chapters include: “Language and Our Species,” “Language and Community,” “Language and Nation,” “How to Become a Global Language” [the rise of international English], “When We Lose a Language” [language loss and culture loss]. and “The Loss of Diversity” [including a well-researched section on the indigenous languages of California].

— Order from: CU Press (www.columbia.edu/cu/cup/.)

BRIEFLY NOTED

Cheyenne Dictionary. Edited by Wayne Leman. Chief Dull Knife College, 2003. CD. \$20. [Expanded, CD version of L.’s earlier *English-Cheyenne Student Dictionary* and *Cheyenne Topical Dictionary*. It contains more than 15,000 word entries and 5,000 sound files of individual Cheyenne words. This is a work in progress, and as more entries are added updates will be available. The CD is playable on both PC and Mac platforms. — Order from: Chief Dull Knife College Bookstore, P.O. Box 98, Lame Deer, MT 59043. The listed price is for non-Cheyennes. Price for enrolled Cheyennes or students at CDKC is \$5. Add \$2 shipping in the US, \$3 to other addresses. CDs may be returned to be updated for a \$5 copying charge (plus above shipping charge).]

Malí Npnaqa: The Story of a Mean Little Old Lady. Johnny Arlee. Illustrations by T. J. Sandoval. Salish Kootenai College Press, 2003. 60 pp. \$15. (Audio CD, \$10.) [A children’s story in Montana Salish, written by A., the Salish language and cultural instructor at Salish Kootenai College, with a word-by-word English translation. It tells of Malí, a mean-spirited old lady, who learns the importance of a positive and respectful outlook on life. On the accompanying CD, A. reads the story in Salish with added sound effects and flute music. — Order from: SKC Press, PO Box 117, Pablo, MT 59855. Prices include shipping. Prepayment or institutional p.o. required.]

Indian Tales. Jaime de Angulo. Foreword by Darryl Babe Wilson; Afterword by Gui de Angulo. Heyday Books, 2003. 257 pp. \$12.95 (paperback). [A reissue of one of the eccentric classics of California Indian literature. Invited in 1949 by Berkeley radio station KPFA to broadcast a program of Indian songs and stories, the free-spirited linguist and intellectual Jaime de Angulo created a personal amalgam of Northern California animal stories, loosely based on Achumawi and Pomo originals. These written versions of the stories, which de Angulo composed the following year as he lay dying of cancer, retain all the spontaneity and liveliness of a raconteur’s voice. Originally published in 1953, they have become de Angulo’s best-known work. KPFA, meanwhile, periodically replays the recordings of the original broadcasts, and what a splendid thing it would have been if a CD version had accompanied the book. Perhaps someday. — Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709 (orders@heydaybooks.com.)]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Acta Linguistica Hafniensia [Reitzels Forlag, Nørregade 20, DK-1165 Copenhagen K, Denmark]

35 (2003):

Hein van der Voort, “Reduplication of person markers in Kwaza” (65-94) [In Kwaza, an unclassified language of Brazil, bound person markers can be reduplicated to mark certain tense- and aspect-like categories. This pattern of reduplication, determined by morphological boundaries rather than by phonotactic units, is fundamentally different from the recursive application of morphological operations and has not been attested unambiguously in any other language.]

American Indian Culture and Research Journal [American Indian Studies Center, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1548]

26.4 (2002):

Imre Sutton, “The Ob-Ugrian/Cal-Ugrian Connection: Rediscovering *The Discovery of California*” (113-20) [S. believes that Otto von Sadvovszky’s evidence for a historic connection between the Ob-Ugrian branch of Uralic and California Penutian—published in 1996 in *The Discovery of California: A Cal-Ugrian Comparative Study*—has not yet been properly assessed by Americanist linguists.]

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

44.3 (Fall 2002) [appeared July 2003]:

Margaret Field & Taft Blackhorse, Jr., “The Dual Role of Metonymy in Navajo Prayer” (217-30) [In Navajo ritual language, metonymy—semantic parallelism—is used for two purposes: to objectivize the sacred language involved, and to affect reality by creatively indexing specific aspects of the ritual context.]

Sharon Hargus & Virginia Beavert, “Yakima Sahaptin Clusters and Epenthetic[ɨ]” (231-77) [In Sahaptin, as in neighboring Salish languages, some underlying consonant clusters appear phonetically with an epenthetic central vowel. H. & B. consider the obligatory vs. optional nature of this epenthesis, and whether or not the inserted vowel has any phonological status.]

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

XIX.1 (Spring 2002):

Ives Goddard, “Explaining the Double Reflexes of Word-Initial High Short Vowels in Fox” (43-80) [In Fox, Pre-Fox high short vowels (*i-* and *o-*) are either preserved as such or are lowered to *a-*, with no apparent phonological conditioning. When one examines the words in which the reflexes occur, however, it can be argued that lowering is the regular development and that it is blocked in words with a greater tendency to be linked to the preceding word in a phrase.]

European Review of Native American Studies [Inst für Historische Ethnologie, J W Goethe-Universität, Grüneburgplatz 1, D-60323 Frankfurt a/M, Germany]

16.1 (2002):

Kenneth Andrews, “Shawnee Noun Inflection” (17-26) [Gender; phonological processes; inflectional affixes. Includes a reexamination of Parks’ 1975 paper and a reanalysis of Voegelin’s work.]

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

69.2 (April 2003):

Timothy Montler, “Auxiliaries and Other Categories in Straits Salishan” (103-34) [While previous descriptions of Straits Salish have found only two kinds of words, full predicates and particles, the distribution of “auxiliary” elements provides evidence that there are distinct categories of verb, noun, and adjective in these languages and straightforward tests for identifying them.]

Juliette Blevins, “One Case of Contrast Evolution in the Yurok Vowel System” (135-50) [In the evolution of Yurok phonology, former **e* has split into *e* and *a* due to a phonetically conditioned lowering later rendered opaque by the loss of /h/. Analyzing all instances of *a* and *a:* as reflexes of **e* and **e:* provides morphological insights.]

B’alam Mateo-Toledo, “The Use of Languages’ Names: The Mayan Case” (151-53) [Outside academics need to realize that not to use the language names and spellings officially adopted by Guatemalan Mayas is disrespectful and can have negative political effects on Mayan communities.]

Natalie Operstein, “Personal Pronouns in Zapotec and Zapotecan” (154-85) [A comparative and historical study. O. identifies dialectal isoglosses and attempts full reconstructions of the Proto-Zapotec and Proto-Zapotecan personal pronoun systems.]

David F. Mora-Marín, “Historical Reconstruction of Mayan Applicative and Antidative Constructions” (186-228) [M. finds evidence for reconstructing a Proto-Mayan applicative construction and discusses possible sequences of events in the history of the applicative and related constructions in the Mayan languages.]

Howard Berman, “An Archaic Pattern of Initial Change in Yurok” (229-31) [B. sees a phonological match between a Yurok alternation and an initial change alternation in Proto-Algonquian.]

International Journal of the Sociology of Language [Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10523]

161 (2003):

(*Small Languages and Small Communities* 42)

Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, “Teaching Tariana, an Endangered Language from Northwest Amazonia” (125-39) [In June 2000 a workshop on Tariana literacy was held, with over 300 participants. A. describes the ups and downs of the workshop, the ways pedagogical materials were worked out, and what problems the organizers had to confront.]

Journal of Linguistics [Cambridge U Press, 40 W 20th St, New York, NY 10011-4211 (journals.cambridge.org)]

39.1 (March 2003):

Lyle Campbell, “On South American Indian Languages: Reply to Aikhenvald” (141-5) [C. clarifies some misinterpretations in A.’s critical review of the South American chapter in his *Historical Linguistics of Native America* (1997).]

Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, “Response to Campbell” (145-6).

A fair realization of the incredible degree of diversity of linguistic system that ranges over the globe leaves one with an inescapable feeling that the human spirit is inconceivably old.

—Benjamin Lee Whorf
“Science and Linguistics” (1940)

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

32.1 (February 2003):

Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, "Multilingualism and Ethnic Stereotypes: the Tariana of Northwest Amazonia" (1-21) [In the multilingual Vaupés, language choice is motivated by the power and status relationships among language-defined groups, while code-switching is interpreted by strict rules.]

Linguistic Typology [Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532 (www.ling.lancs.ac.uk/alt/journal.htm)]

6.1 (2002):

Remembering Joseph Greenberg (1915-2001)

William Croft, "On Being a Student of Joe Greenberg" (3-8)

T. Givón, "Bumping into Joe, Repeatedly: Joseph Greenberg, the Theorist" (8-16)

Matthew S. Dryer, "Minute Details, the Big Picture, and Joseph Greenberg" (16-18)

Larry A. Hyman, "A Linguist without Limitations" (18-20)

Claude Hagège, "Under Greenberg's Wings" (21-26)

Hansjakob Seiler, "Joseph H. Greenberg: A Universal Linguist" (26-29)

Frans Plank, "Ahead of Even Greenberg, for Once: Paul ('Person') Forchheimer" (30-47)

6.2 (2002):

Remembering Kenneth L. Hale (1934-2001) (137-53) [Short untitled pieces by John Robert Ross (a poem), Daniel E. Everett, Eloise Jelinek & Heidi Harley, Ellavina Perkins, MaryAnn Willie, Colette Grinevald, and Peter K. Austin.]

Natural Language and Linguistic Theory [Kluwer Academic Publishing, PO Box 358, Accord Station, Hingham, MA 02018]

21.3 (August 2003):

Daniel Harbour, "The Kiowa Case for Feature Insertion" (543-78) [Kiowa's rich fusional agreement system, with its systematic divergences between what is said and what is meant, shows that Morphology must permit the insertion of contextually unmarked feature values and that it is *ipso facto* postsyntactic.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS & THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 64 (1-4), July-October 2003, and earlier numbers.

Aion, Nora E. Ph.D., CUNY, 2003. *Selected Topics in Nootka and Tubatulabal Phonology*. 140 pp. Adviser: Charles E. Cairns. [Phenomena in both Tubatulabal and Tseshaht, a dialect of Nootka, make them ideal for evaluating competing phonological theories: extreme opacity in Tubatulabal, and stress exceptions in Tseshaht. In Tubatulabal, every odd-numbered vowel, starting from the left, is subject to a lengthening rule. Productive vowel deletion rules in the phonology render both reduplication and alternate lengthening opaque. The three-dimensional metrical model of stress, adopted here, along with a serial rule-ordering framework helps further us in our goal of explanatory adequacy for these phenomena. In Tseshaht, stress falls on the first syllable, unless it is light and the second syllable is heavy, in which case the second syllable receives the stress. There are a number of exceptions to this stress rule in

which stress is outside of the "foot". No previous analyses have satisfactorily accounted for these exceptions. DAI-A 64(3):877.] [AAT 3083636]

Dieterman, Julia I. Ph.D., Univ. of Texas at Arlington, 2002. *Secondary Palatalization in Isthmus Mixe: A Phonetic and Phonological Account*. 176 pp. Adviser: David J. Silva. [A study of the process of palatalization in Isthmus Mixe, in which every consonant in the inventory has a palatalized counterpart. This type of palatalization, occurring as a secondary [i]-like articulation simultaneous with the primary articulation of the consonant, is defined as secondary palatalization by Keating (1993). Occurring word initially, palatalizing the initial consonant of the noun or verb, the feature of secondary palatalization represents the grammatical third person morpheme. There are also verbal suffixes that consist solely of secondary palatalization of the final consonant(s) of the verb. It is shown that representing secondary palatalization as an autosegmental feature accounts for all occurrences of morpheme-induced secondary palatalization and its phonetic effects. Morpheme-induced secondary palatalization has been described in all of the Oaxacan Mixe languages; however, previous descriptions based on the linear phonemic model obscured the phonetic reality and did not recognize secondary palatalization as a consonant mutation. It is hoped that further studies will be initiated in other Mixe-Zoque languages. DAI-A 64(1):127.] [AAT 3078646]

Gustafson, Bret D. Ph.D., Harvard Univ., 2002. *Native Languages and Hybrid States: A Political Ethnography of Guarani Engagement with Bilingual Education Reform in Bolivia, 1989-1999*. 353 pp. Adviser: David Maybury-Lewis. [G. examines how shifts in language policy and in foreign aid projects supporting bilingual education are linked to changing conditions of political participation and the public discourse on indigenous languages in Bolivia. His main argument is that the current receptiveness to indigenous languages represents a strategic (and probably temporary) concession on the part of the state, and that it is highly contingent on fickle foreign aid support and the neoliberal shift to "culture" over "class". These openings on the education and linguistic policy front nonetheless have generated a number of historical shifts in the relationship between the Guarani, their language, and the state. G. sees this as the latest in a long series of historical transformations through which the Guarani language has played an ambiguous, sometimes threatening, symbolic role vis-a-vis the interests of the Andean-centric state in the contested frontier regions of the Chaco. Unlike prior forms of language intervention (Franciscan missions, SIL, NGOs, Catholic popular education) this phase is marked by increasing Guarani autonomy and control over language standardization processes and knowledge production, as well as the wider resurgence of indigenous political movements. It is also marked by the resignification of public language ideologies that make some progress towards destigmatizing Guarani, once seen as marking a kind of subject that was a dangerous, not-quite-citizen, now "redomesticated" as a literate, bilingual and intercultural subject. DAI-A 63(4):1424.] [AAT 3051176]

Henne, Richard B. Ph.D., Univ. of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, 2003. *Tongue-Tied: Sociocultural Change, Language, and Language Ideology among the Oglala Lakota (Pine Ridge Sioux)*. 272 pp. Adviser: Richard C. Anderson. [Although initiatives to revitalize endangered languages proliferated dramatically during the 1990s, in most cases these did not halt or significantly slow language loss. This study investigates how this situation arose among the Oglala Lakota on Pine Ridge Reservation in South Dakota and what it meant to the people there at the end of the 20th century. Data from ethnographic fieldwork is combined with the rich historical and ethnographic record to reveal how language ideologies mediate between macro-level sociocultural forces and micro-level language practices in ways that are of consequence to language revitalization. The main practical implication is that greater responsiveness is needed to the social, cultural, and historical processes through which language revitalization interests are constructed. DAI-A 64(3):795.] [AAT 3086078]

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

New Members (July 16 to October 15, 2003)

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Centre d'Études en 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 Môquet, 94801 Villejuif, FRANCE (celia@vjf.cnrs.fr).

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 (academic_bookstore@sil.org; www.sil.org).

Indigenous Languages of Latin America (ILLA). Publication series, primarily devoted to South American languages. U of Leiden, Research School CNWS, Nonnensteeg 1-3, PO Box 9515, 2300 RA Leiden, The Netherlands (www.leidenuniv.nl/interfac/cnws/pub/illa.htm).

ENDANGERED LANGUAGES WORLDWIDE

Endangered Language Fund (ELF). Small research grants awarded annually, other activities. Contact: D of Linguistics, Yale U, PO Box 208366, New Haven, CT 06520-8366 (elf@haskins.yale.edu; www.ling.yale.edu/~elf).

Foundation for Endangered Languages (FEL). UK based; awards small grants, organizes annual conference. Contact: Nicholas Ostler, Batheaston Villa, 172 Bailbrook Lane, Bath BA1 7AA, UK (nostler@chibcha.demon.co.uk; www.ogmios.org).

Linguistic Society of America—Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation. Chair: Michael Cahill, 1031 Huntington Dr., Duncanville, TX 75137 (mike_cahill@sil.org).

Terralingua. Advocates linguistic diversity in the context of biodiversity. Office: 1630 Connecticut Ave. NW #300, Washington, DC 20009 (maffi@terralingua.org; www.terralingua.org).

Endangered Languages Documentation Program, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Academic program and research grants. Contact: ELDP, SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, UK (www.eldp.soas.ac.uk).

Dokumentation Bedrohter Sprachen (DOBES). Research initiative funded by the Volkswagen Stiftung. Coordinated by the MPI for Psycholinguistics, Nijmegen, The Netherlands (www.mpi.nl/DOBES).

Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim. Japanese research project sponsoring work on Alaska and NW Coast languages among others. Director: Osahito Miyaoka, Faculty of Information Sciences, Osaka Gakuin U, Kishibe, Suita 564-8511, Japan (elpr@utc.osaka-gu.ac.jp).

REGIONAL NETWORKS

[Note: *Due to limitations of space, we are unable to include the complete "Regional Networks" section in this issue of the Newsletter. The full section will reappear in the January issue. Our apologies.*]

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

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. Contact: AILDI, U of Arizona, College of Education 517, Box 210069, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (aildi@u.arizona.edu; www.ed.arizona.edu/AILDI).

American Indian Studies Research Institute. Research and publication on traditional cultures and languages of N America, primarily the Midwest and Plains. Contact: Raymond DeMallie, Director, AISRI, Indiana U, 422 N Indiana Ave, Bloomington, IN 47401 (demallie@indiana.edu; www.indiana.edu/~aisri/).

Native American Language Center, UC Davis. Research and special projects on N American Indian languages, with an emphasis on California. Co-Directors: Martha Macri & Victor Golla, D of Native American Studies, UC Davis, CA 95616 (cougar.ucdavis.edu/NAS/NALC/).

Indigenous Language Institute (ILI). (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; www.indigenous-language.org).

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages. Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. For information on 2004 contact Jon Reyhner (jon.reyhner@nau.edu; jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TL.html).

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA/WESTERN HEMISPHERE

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 took place in Santiago, Chile, July 14-18, 2003 (www.uchile.cl/vaa/americanista).

Archive of the Indigenous Languages of Latin America (AILLA). Sound archive at U of Texas accessible via the internet, focusing on the documentation of discourse. Project manager: Heidi Johnson (ailla@ailla.org; www.ailla.org).

Center for Indigenous Languages of Latin America (CILLA). Research and teaching program at the U of Texas, Austin, emphasizing collaboration with indigenous communities. Sponsors the **Congreso de Idiomas Indígenas de Latinoamérica** (first meeting Oct. 23-25, 2003. Director: Nora England (nengland@mail.utexas.edu; www.utexas.edu/cola/lilas/centers/cilla/index.html).

Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. German non-university institution with an important library on 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 (www.iai.spk-berlin.de/).

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

Executive Committee for 2003:

- Pamela Munro (UCLA), President
- Leanne Hinton (UC Berkeley), Immediate Past President
- David S. Rood (U of Colorado), Vice President
- Victor Golla (Humboldt State U & UC Davis), Secretary-Treasurer
- Akira Yamamoto (U of Kansas)
- Roberto Zavala (CIESAS)
- Douglas Parks (Indiana U)

SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 2004 are \$16 (US) or \$24 (Canadian). Dues may be paid in advance for 2005 and 2006 at the 2004 rate. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to: SSILA, P.O. Box 555, Arcata, CA 95518. For further information, visit the SSILA website (www.ssila.org).

