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## SSILA BUSINESS

### Annual Meeting, San Francisco, January 2005

The 2004-05 Annual Meeting of SSILA will be held in San Francisco, California, January 6-9, jointly with the 79th Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Abstracts for individual papers and proposals for organized sessions are now invited.

The full Call for Papers, containing detailed instructions for the preparation of abstracts and session proposals, is included with this *Newsletter* and is posted at the SSILA website. Please read these instructions carefully. Following a policy decision made at the January 2004 meeting in Atlanta, this year's Program Committee will be reviewing abstracts much more critically than in the past, in order to achieve a balanced program with no more than two simultaneous sessions. Regrettably, some abstracts may have to be rejected.

The deadline for receipt of abstracts and session proposals is **Tuesday, September 7, 2004** (the first working day after Labor Day). Submission should be by e-mail (to [ssila@ssila.org](mailto:ssila@ssila.org)), although hard-copy submissions will be accepted in special circumstances (contact [golla@ssila.org](mailto:golla@ssila.org)).

SSILA encourages submissions of organized session proposals. These sessions may be: (1) symposia which include several presentations on a single topic; (2) workshops focused on a specific theme or issue; (3)

colloquia which include a major presentation with one or more invited discussants; or (4) sessions of any other kind with a clear, specific, and coherent rationale. Members who are interested in proposing an organized session should submit a preliminary proposal by Monday, August 16. The final version of the proposal (after acceptance of the preliminary proposal by the Program Committee) will be due on September 7.

### New Mouton order form

Although a new order form for the Mouton/SSILA book discount offer was supposed to have been enclosed with the April issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*, a few details still needed to be confirmed with the publisher at the time the April issue was mailed. The updated form is enclosed with this issue. Our apologies for the delay. Note that the discount prices are now quoted in Euros, not in US dollars, resulting in a de facto price increase of about 20% at the current exchange rate. Payment must now be made in Euros, and for most purchasers the least costly method for doing this is to pay by credit card. In making a credit card payment, Mouton now asks that you include the card verification number (a 3-digit number on the reverse side of Visa and MasterCard cards, and a 4-digit unembossed number on the front of American Express cards).

### Correction

The departmental affiliation given for Thomas Love, co-author with Ives Goddard of the etymology of "Oregon" in the April 2004 *SSILA Newsletter*, was incorrect. He is a member of the Department of Anthropology and Sociology at Linfield College, not the Department of History. Our apologies.

### Faulty copies of April newsletter

We have heard from two people so far who received a faulty copy of the April 2004 issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*. (Several pages were repeated, and several missing.) Anyone who received such a copy will be sent a replacement. Please let us know ([golla@ssila.org](mailto:golla@ssila.org)) if you need one.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

In the April issue of the *Newsletter* I briefly noted the publication of Brian Swann's *Voices from Four Directions: Contemporary Translations of the Native Literatures of North America* (Nebraska, 2004), quoting from advance publicity that it contained "stories and songs from 31 tribes, newly translated with introductions." Since then I have received a review copy and have spent several stimulating hours dipping into the contents of this very engaging collection. It deserves more than a brief mention.

Swann's introductory essay is particularly noteworthy, rising as it does above the usual perfunctoriness of its genre to come to grips

with a number of important issues. “The whole question of translation is problematic,” he tells us. There is the cultural politics of “voice” on the left, the Humboldtian doubts of linguists on the right, and somewhere in the middle the contemporary Indian poets and novelists whose only language is English. What should a translation do? Represent the traditional culture that produced it? Represent the internal structure of the text as linguists and philologists understand it? Tell a good story?

Most linguists of my generation would probably find the austere linguistic purism of Boas, for whom all translation was interlinear glossing, the most congenial choice. I’m afraid I recognize my own innermost voice when Swann quotes, with a mixture of disappointment and admiration, the turndown he got from one potential contributor—“I am only interested in the original texts themselves, and see translations only as keys into the originals”—which echoes Sapir’s grumpy statement that he was “not particularly interested in ‘smoothed-over’ versions of native culture.”

But linguists are always in a minority, which is probably all to the good. Most people want translations that are culturally accurate, faithful to the original text but not slavishly so, and that convey them into worlds, real and metaphorical, to which they would otherwise have no access. On the other hand, they have little patience with the apparatus of footnotes and glosses, or of formal structures that stray too far from the norms of standard Euro-American narrative prose. Indeed, translations seem to succeed best the more “smoothed-over” they are.

Readers of *Voices from Four Directions* will thus be a bit wary when they note that at least half of Swann’s translators have opted for a format that has the look of contemporary poetry—broken lines, unrhymed verses, stanzas, different typefaces, sometimes “acts” and “scenes” marked out as in a verse drama. In most cases this is the translator’s attempt to portray the discourse structure of the original, and/or the prosodic texture of an oral performance. However well this succeeds as a scholarly device (and I would hazard to say, the jury is still out on this), our stereotypical general readers are surely going to catch a whiff of the outré and experimental. Some will simply leaf forward to a story that looks like a story. Others will give the “poetry” a try, and in most cases find it flat and unimpressive. (The big exception to this is Rex Lee Jim’s rendering of a Navajo Coyote story, which, at least to my taste, is a thoroughly successful poem. But Jim is a native speaker of Navajo who is a skillful poet in both Navajo and English, and what he has done is not so much translate the Navajo narrative as reimagine it. “I am the way of transformation,” Jim tells us he hears Coyote saying.)

The lack of poetic cohesion in English is, of course, not really the fault of the “ethnopoetic” translators. The lines and line fragments they artfully arrange on the page are meant to convey the cohesion of the original text, sometimes of a single performance. That an English text is also being produced, with its own demands as poetry—a genre most of us know only tangentially—seems to have escaped their attention. As Rand Valentine modestly puts it in the introduction to the Ojibwe translation he obviously has struggled with mightily, “line-based formats tend to sacrifice appreciation of the whole for attention to the parts.” Quite so. And, I would submit, what the overwhelming majority of the readers of a col-

lection like this want—and this includes an off-duty linguist who wants to read rather than study the book—is to “appreciate the whole.” The least problematic way of doing this is to reproduce the story in straightforward English literary prose, since that is where English readers generally look to find the signals of voice, sequence and perspective that constitute “storyness.” *Traduttore, traditore*, of course, but better to betray the formal devices of the original than the overall message.

And prose is not always unfaithful to the texture of the original story. In one of the most interesting introductions in the book, Catherine Callaghan defends her translation of a Lake Miwok sacred text into polished English prose. For her, this is no mere swimming against the ethnopoetic tide. Instead, she sees it as her duty as a translator:

Lake Miwok narratives are marked by declamatory style, high words, and certain particles. I believe that a high narrative style should be recognized as a legitimate genre in and of itself, distinguished from poetry. If the translation is not in Standard English, we risk the [reader’s] assumption that the native language lacks such an elegant style. We must convince the educated public of the wealth that lies in these traditions, not only for Native Americans but for everyone.

Translation is, indeed, problematic, and in more ways than most linguists realize. Most of us are probably well advised to stick to our Boasian interlinears. The contributors to *Voices from Four Directions* took on some difficult tasks, and if the results are not fully satisfying, they are interesting and instructive.

—VG

## CORRESPONDENCE

### The Iroquoian dictionary series

May 22, 2004

There was an error in the April *SSILA Newsletter* in your review of the *English-Cayuga/Cayuga-English Dictionary* (page 14). You refer there to a previous review of a “Mohawk” dictionary by Michelson & Doxtator, but this is actually an *Oneida* dictionary. The Mohawk dictionary that is planned for the series has not yet appeared. It is being prepared by a consortium of the Mohawk reserves in Canada, under the editorship of Marianne Mithun.

The series of Iroquoian dictionaries that is being published by the University of Toronto Press began with my *Tuscarora-English/English Tuscarora Dictionary* in 1999 and includes dictionaries of Onondaga, Oneida, and Cayuga, as well as the forthcoming Mohawk dictionary. The series will eventually include grammars of these languages, as well as grammars and dictionaries of the Algonquian languages spoken in Ontario.

—Blair Rudes  
(BARudes@aol.com)

### Request for assistance with recordings of Meso-American languages

June 3, 2004

I am a manager of the University of Chicago Language Laboratories and Archives (LLA), being both computer support and archivist for the Labs. Part of the LLA’s collection is nearly 350 hours of recordings of Meso-

American languages done in the 1930s and 1950s. Much of this material is on open-reel tapes, which, of course, are deteriorating. Last year the LLA submitted a proposal to the NEH to digitize this material and make it available on-line to researchers and interested members of the communities where the recordings were made. Our proposal was turned down, but we are trying to revise it to submit again. I am hoping that the SSILA community can assist me with addressing some of the concerns expressed by the reviewers.

One of the concerns expressed was the lack of letters of support from outside the University. If any of you would be willing to write such a letter, please let me know. I can certainly provide you with more information about the collection

Another concern related to the fact that we have no field notes (or none that I know of — I have some queries out) accompanying the recordings. One reviewer asked how researchers unfamiliar with the original interviewer make use of “often highly personal” interviews 50 years (or more) after they were done. Our PI will be addressing this from the perspective of a phonologist/phonetician, but if any of you have any suggestions, it would be much appreciated.

—Barbara Need, Manager  
University of Chicago Language Laboratories and Archives  
(language-labs@uchicago.edu)

## OBITUARIES

### Jane M. Rosenthal (1925-2004)

Jane Marshall Rosenthal died March 4, 2004, of complications from a stroke suffered two months earlier. She was 79. Rosenthal had a strong intellectual appetite, whether she was teaching, studying languages, or tracking the news. With respect to the news, in Rosenthal’s last days, nurses admonished her daughter, Anne, to cease reading the daily papers to her as she had requested because it “raised her blood pressure.” “She was a person of enormous integrity,” said Anne, someone who “never put on airs.”

For many years, Rosenthal and her husband, Robert, who was curator of special collections at the University of Chicago Libraries, provided in their home a place comfortable for linguists, librarians, and book sellers and collectors to gather and advance their intellectual interests. It is fair to say that the Friends of Uto-Aztecan group dates its origins to the 1969 special session on Uto-Aztecan languages at the fifth regional meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, and most especially to the post-session lunch-cum-fiesta at the Rosenthal home during which participants established the collegial relationships with scholars from other institutions that led to the formation of a permanent community devoted to Uto-Aztecan languages. As Ken Hill put it, “it wouldn’t mischaracterize Jane [to say] she was the godmother of the group.” She encouraged others’ projects, visiting friends and colleagues in the field, sharing data and articles, and forcefully suggesting collaborations.

Jane Rosenthal was born in Lombard, Illinois, on February 17, 1925, and was graduated in 1947 from Indiana University with a degree in journalism. She worked as a reporter at the *Daily Times-Mail* in Bedford, Indiana, until she and Robert married in 1948.

A year later, the couple moved to Chicago, where Robert attended the University of Chicago Library School. They had four children. In the 1950s, finding that only one Chicago newspaper employed women, and then only as writers for the society page, Jane took a job with the Chicago Board of Education teaching English to immigrants. That experience led to her eventual involvement in linguistics, kindled when she visited one of her students in Mexico. She took an M.A. in linguistics at the University of Chicago in 1971 and pursued doctoral studies there. Her descriptive linguistic work centered on the Acxotla dialect of Nahuatl spoken in the state of Tlaxcala, where she maintained close associations and continued field work throughout her career, visiting as recently as summer 2000. But it was her interest in colonial manuscripts—and the colonial history of central and northern Mexico, that could be said to have been her passion, perhaps because of sharing her life with a rarebook librarian.

Although she worked principally on the translation of various texts from the work of Sahagún and others, she also became interested in the Jesuit linguists Lombardo and Loaysa who worked on Sonoran Uto-Aztecan languages. She found that a fragment of an Eudeve vocabulary that Loaysa had prepared and that was in the Archivo General de la Nación in Mexico, was complemented by another fragment in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, and through further inquiries located the remaining fragment in a private collection in Scotland. She asked Roberto Escalante to work with her in preparing an edition that would join the pieces of the manuscript, but sadly the project was ill-fated. Escalante died in 2001. Ignacio Guzmán Betancourt, who also died unexpectedly in 2003, published an edition based on the copy of the published colonial version in the Guadalajara library. Jane was in the process of taking up the original project again in the fall of 2003 when her health began to fail.

Rosenthal presented and published linguistics papers (a partial bibliography is appended below), and taught English full time at three Chicago colleges. Her work on Nahuatl and some Sonoran Uto-Aztecan languages was both descriptive and philological. She had hoped to finish her description of Acxotla, Tlaxcalan, Nahuatl. She also tutored several graduate students in Nahuatl and the orthographic conventions of colonial Spanish.

Rosenthal is survived by her four children. Peter (Gracemary Rosenthal), Anne, Emily (John Buckley), and William (Roberta Lawson), and five grandchildren, Alexander, Matthew and Eleanor Rosenthal and Elizabeth and Joseph Buckley.

When Rosenthal began fieldwork in Tlaxcala, her children were still of school age. Long before collaborative careers were the norm, she was aided by the cooperation of her husband who kept household and children going during her field trips, which were often of multi-month duration. In return, she redoubled her support of his curating, book collecting, and development work for the University Libraries. After his death in 1989, she saw to the completion of several of his projects and to the appropriate disposition of his personal library. Jane retired from teaching in 1990 but continued research in linguistics and never stopped writing articles. She also increased her involvement with the Caxton Club of Chicago, a book enthusiasts group, and with the University of Chicago Society.

The Rosenthals were an admirable couple. Their daughter, Anne, commented that she “really hit the jackpot in the parents department.” Friends and colleagues hit the jackpot, too. We will miss Jane’s wit and clarity, her astute linguistic observations, her generosity, her hospitality, and her no-nonsense attitude toward life in general.

—Karen Dakin and N. Louanna Furbee

SELECTED WRITINGS OF JANE M. ROSENTHAL ON  
INDIGENOUS AMERICAN LANGUAGES

- 1971. The Omnipresent Problem of Omnipresent *in* in Classical Nahuatl. M.A. thesis, University of Chicago.
- 1972a. On the Relative Clauses of Classical Nahuatl. In *The Chicago Which Hunt: Papers from the Relative Clause Festival*. Chicago Linguistic Society, Chicago.
- 1972b. The Possessives and Other Noun Phrases of Classical Nahuatl: A Different View. Paper read at the XI Conference on American Indian Languages, AAA, Toronto.
- 1973a. Some Types of Subordinate Clauses in Classical Nahuatl. In *You Take the High Node and I’ll Take the Low Node: Papers from the Comparative Syntax Festival*. Chicago Linguistic Society, Chicago.
- 1973b. The Persistent Characteristics of Tlaxcalan Nahuatl. Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the AAA, New Orleans.
- 1980. Review of *Compendio de la Gramática Náhuatl* by Thelma D. Sullivan. *IJAL* 46:319-21.
- 1981. How Uto-Aztecan is the Nahuatl Possessive? Pp. 181-214 in *Nahuatl Studies in Memory of Fernando Horcasitas*, ed. Frances Karttunen. Austin: Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Texas. (*Texas Linguistic Forum* 18.)
- 1985. Dogs, Pets, Horses, and Demons: Some American Indian Words and Concepts. *IJAL* 51:563-6.
- 1986. The Tlaxcalan Lady of Ocotlan, Xochiquetzal, and the Myth of Tamoachan (with Kay A. Read). Paper read at the Annual Meeting of the AAA, Philadelphia.
- 1987. Aztec Just-so Stories: Discovering Nahuatl Imagery and Stylistic. Paper given at the Annual Meeting of the AAA, Chicago.
- 1990. The Nahuatl Directional Verb Suffixes and the Expression of Intention and Result. Paper read at the Friends of Uto-Aztecan Conference, IIA-UNAM, México.
- 1991. Natal Lombardo, Jesuit missionary and Linguist of Sonora. Paper given at the International Congress of Americanists, New Orleans.
- 1999. Progress report on publication of Opatá materials project (with Manuscript Opatá, by Roberto Escalante). Friends of Uto-Aztecan Conference, Taxco, Mexico.
- 2000. Identifying a Fragment of Vocabulary: AGN Manuscript AHH Temporalidades 333-41. Pp. 305-08 in *Uto-Aztecan Structural, Temporal, and Geographic Perspectives: Papers in Memory of Wick R. Miller by the Friends of Uto-Aztecan*, ed. Eugene H. Casad & Thomas L. Willett. Hermosillo: Editorial UNISON.

Also papers presented at FUAC meetings in Reno, 1973; Flagstaff, 1975; and Albuquerque, 1980.

**Alyse Neundorf (1942-2004)**

Alyse Neundorf passed away on January 31, 2004, in Albuquerque, New Mexico at the age of 61. At the time of her death, she was an associate professor at the University of New Mexico, Gallup, where she taught the Navajo language.

Born on February 2, 1942, near Lukachukai, Arizona, Alyse was the daughter of Hosteen Goodluck and Marie Peshligai. (Her original given name was Alice, but she legally changed it to Alyse.) She earned her bachelor’s degree from Arizona State University in 1965, her master’s degree from the University of Nebraska in 1970, and her doctorate in linguistics from the University of New Mexico in 1987 with a dissertation on “Bilingualism: A Bridge to Power for Interpreters and Leaders in the Navajo Tribal Council.” She was a teacher for most of her adult life, at all levels, from elementary school to college. Her college teaching included posts at Northern Arizona University and Navajo Community College, as well as UNM-Gallup.

She served for five years on the Board of Regents of Navajo Community College. She was a certified court interpreter and trained Navajo court interpreters through a program at the University of Arizona. In 2000, she served as Navajo language coach for the actors in the movie *Wind Talkers*.

In addition to her educational work and accomplishments, she was an artist, a writer, a former Miss Navajo, and a skilled seamstress. She loved animals and gardening, loved to travel, and was dedicated to the Navajo language, for which she compiled a dictionary, *Diné Bizaad: A Navajo-English Bilingual Dictionary* (1993).

She is survived by her husband of 40 years, Ken Neundorf; her son, Joe Neundorf of Albuquerque, and her daughter, Tanda Neundorf of San Francisco. She is also survived by a sister, Agnes Goodluck of Tucson; an aunt, Mary Peshligai, currently residing in Chinle, Arizona, and 25 nieces and nephews.

—Based on an obituary in the *Gallup Independent*

**NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS**

**Jane Hill receives Viking Fund Medal**

Jane Hill, Regents’ Professor of anthropology and linguistics at the University of Arizona (and President of SSILA in 2001), has been awarded the Viking Fund Medal by the Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research. The Viking Fund Medal is recognized globally as among the highest recognitions accorded to anthropologists. The foundation suspended the award from 1972 until last year. The award includes a gold medallion and a \$25,000 cash award.

The Viking Fund Medal is given each year to an anthropologist who has achieved real breakthroughs in scholarship, mentored distinguished new researchers, created novel professional institutions, developed new curricula, or some combination of these qualities. In its announcement of the awarding of the 2004 medal to Jane Hill the Viking Fund stated:

Professor Hill has made innovative contributions to several areas of research in anthropology, including the historical linguistics of the Uto-Aztecan language family, language contact and multilingualism in the U.S. Southwest and Mexico, and the way in which popular

ideas shape the uses of language in communities in the Southwest, especially in the construction of white racism.

Her dedication to nurturing anthropology is reflected in Professor Hill's service as president of the American Anthropological Association, the Society for Linguistic Anthropology and the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas. She has benefited many organizations in anthropology, including the Wenner-Gren Foundation, the Linguistic Society of America and the American Anthropological Association, through painstaking service on important committees. Professor Hill's honors include election to the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. The foundation is most happy to recognize these extraordinary accomplishments and to aid Professor Hill in her future work by awarding her its medal and prize.

Hill, who has been on sabbatical leave at the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, will receive her award at a reception in New York on October 15.

### 7th WAIL at UC Santa Barbara

The 7th annual *Workshop on American Indigenous Languages* (WAIL) was held at UC Santa Barbara, April 30-May 2, 2004. The keynote talks were given by **Roberto Zavala** (CIESAS Sureste, Chiapas), "Inversion and Obviation in Mesoamerica" and **Matthew Gordon** (UC Santa Barbara), "Lengthening and Prominence in Chickasaw." **Salomé Gutiérrez** (UC Santa Barbara) told the story of the *çičimat* in Sierra Popoluca. Presentations included:

**Judith Aissen** (UC Santa Cruz), "Transitivity and secondary predication in Tzotzil"; **Jocelyn C. Ahlers** (CSU San Marcos), "Two eights make sixteen beads: Historical and contemporary ethnography in language revitalization"; **Evan Ashworth, Susan Buescher, Brittany Kubacki & Melvatha Chee** (U of New Mexico), "Grammaticization of tense in Navajo: the evolution of *nt'éé'*"; **Heriberto Avelino** (UCLA), "Dispersion/focalization in a dense vowel system: Santa Maria Ocotepc Ayuuk (Mixe)"; **Leora Bar-el, Carrie Gillon** (UBC) & **Peter Jacobs** (Squamish Nation Education), "Language status and linguistic fieldwork: the Squamish Nation/UBC research partnership"; **Rosemary Beam de Azcona** (UC Berkeley), "Introducing San Agustín Mixtepec Zapotec"; **Rosemary Beam de Azcona & Mary Paster** (UC Berkeley), "A phonological sketch of the Yucunany dialect of Mixtepec Mixtec"; **J. C. Brown** (UBC), "Some tonogenetic properties of Upriver Halkomelen"; **Suzanne Cook** (U Victoria), "Lacandon colour terms" (presented by Barry Carlson); **Erin Debenport** (U Chicago), **Jule Gómez de García** (CSU San Marcos) & **Melissa Axelrod** (U New Mexico), "The habit of being Jicarilla: stylistic, situational, and ideological influence on Jicarilla Apache discourse"; **Lynda de Jong** (U Texas Austin), "Voice in Iquito: is there an inverse?"; **José Elías-Ulloa** (Rutgers), "Metrical feet and the RIBA-allomorphy in Shipibo"; **Colleen Fitzgerald** (Texas Tech), "How many reduplications are there in Tohono O'odham?"; and **Xóchitl Flores-Marcial & Brook Danielle Lillehaugen** (UCLA), "*Xily Ndrëzh* (Las alas de Andres · Andres' wings): creating the first written trilingual story in Tlacolula de Matamoros Zapotec."

**María Luz García** (U Texas Austin), **Jule Gómez de García** (CSU San Marcos), **Melissa Axelrod** (U New Mexico) & **Rebecca Boalthouse** (UC Santa Cruz), "Emerging literacy among Ixil Mayan women in Guatemala"; **Spike Gildea** (U Oregon), **Sérgio Meira** (Leiden), **Berend Hoff** (Leiden) & **Marie-Claude Mattéi-Muller** (U Central de Venezuela), "Reconstructing relational prefixes, *e/ò* ablaut, and 3rd person in the Cariban language family"; **Dmitry Idiatov & Johan Van der Auwera** (Antwerp), "Nominalisation as a question formation strategy in Tucanoan"; **Peter Jacobs & James Thompson** (UBC), "Prolegomena to a new analysis of Salish /*\*-səwt'*"; **Karsten A. Koch** (UBC), "Modifiers in Salish: a cross-

linguistic Perspective"; **Mizuki Miyashita** (U Montana), "O'odham collateral reduplication"; **Marilyn Notah** (UC Santa Barbara), "The role of the Navajo language in World War II"; **Alexis Palmer** (U Texas Austin), "The discourse function of the inverse construction in Ojibwe"; **Tyler Peterson** (UBC), "Issues in the distribution of the glottal stop in Blackfoot"; **Regina Pustet** (U Colorado & U Munich), "Discourse frequency and language change: The case of Lakota *etā(hā)/-tā(hā)* 'from'"; **Daniel Sanford, Luke Wilson, Melvatha Chee, Keri Holley & Char Peery** (U New Mexico), "Semantic and discourse roles of the subordinator -go in Navajo"; **Susan Smythe Kung** (U Texas Austin), "External possession in Huehuetla Tepehua"; **Verónica Vázquez Soto** (UNAM & UC Santa Cruz), "Subject markers in Cora: towards an X-bar theory and a phrase structure analysis"; and **James K. Watters** (SIL), "A principled account of affix ordering in Tepehua (Totonacan)."

For further information e-mail <wail@linguistics.ucsb.edu> or visit the WAIL website (orgs.sa.ucsb.edu/nailsg/index.html).

### Stabilizing Indigenous Languages conference at UC Berkeley

*Language Is Life*, the 11th annual Stabilizing Indigenous Languages conference, was held on June 10-13 at UC Berkeley, co-hosted by the UCB Department of Linguistics and the Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival (AICLS). The organizer was **Leanne Hinton**. Keynote addresses were given by **Daryl Baldwin** (Miami Tribe, Miami U), "Language Reclamation: is it really all about fluency?" and **Chris Sims** (Acoma Pueblo, U of New Mexico). Group presentations and roundtable discussions included:

- *Revitalization Down Under*. (**Michael Walsh & Kevin Lowe**, "New South Wales: California Down Under"; **Rob Amery**, "Kaurna Language Reclamation"; **Edgar Price, June Oscar & Michelle Martin**, "North-western Australia.")
- *Revitalizing Sleeping Languages*. (Reports from the "Breath of Life" workshop for languages without speakers.)
- *Ohlone/Costanoan Language Revitalization: From Written to Spoken Word*. (Exhibit of original old documents and the language revitalization process (Bancroft Library). Presentations by the Mutsun Language Committee and the Muwekma Language Committee.)
- *Dialogue on establishing language benchmarks for Northwest tribes*. (**Janne Underriner et al.**, University of Oregon.)
- *Roundtable on social, political and economic factors in language revitalization*. (**Paula Meyer, Daryl Baldwin, Anne Goodfellow, Jon Meza-Cuero**.)
- *AICLS Master-Apprentice Language Program*. (**Leanne Hinton**, "The history and philosophy of the Master-apprentice program"; **Heather Souter**. "The Challenges of Promoting the Master-Apprentice Program throughout the Métis Homeland"; **Nancy Steele & Leanne Hinton**, Master-apprentice workshop.)
- *Roundtable discussion of intellectual property issues*. (**Leanne Hinton, Lauren Lasseben, Marnie Atkins, and others**.)

Other presentations included:

**Jon Reyhner** (N Arizona U), "Nurturing Native Languages: a history of language revitalization on the United States mainland, and in Hawaii and New Zealand"; **Martha Macri & Lisa Woodward** (UC Davis), "Putting the J.P. Harrington materials on line"; **Peter Brand & Ivy Charleson** (First People's Cultural Foundation), "Archiving your language online" (with a film, "Awakening First Voices"); **Inée Slaughter & Sheilah Nicholas** (Indigenous Lg Institute, Santa Fe), "Introducing ILI's how-to handbook, *Awakening Our Languages*"; **Melissa Nelson & Phil Klasky** (The Cultural Conservancy), "Audio/video ethnographic recording"; **Shelley**

**Urbizagastegui & Alvino Siva**, "Ethnobotany of agave, a beginning level language unit"; **Leo Carpenter, Jr.** (CA State Parks), "The California Indian Heritage Center: Where do the Native languages fit in?"; **Gordon Bussell**, "Relearning a language that I once knew"; **Jocelyn Ahlers** (CSU San Marcos), "Revitalization before funding"; **W. Sakiestewa Gilbert & Teresa Stanley**, "Teaching on the Rez: perspectives from a non-native teacher"; **Danette Johnson, Sandra Gaskell, et al.** (Southern Sierra Miwok Nation), "Naming inventory: GIS CRM map of Southern Sierra Miwok"; **Marjorie Dressyman Lavallee**, "Revitalizing First Nations languages with Culture"; and **Barry J. White & Lori V. Quigley**, "Sustaining Indigenous Languages in a Contemporary Seneca Education Setting."

**Valerie Wood, Maureena Loth, Margaret Martial, & Celina Ritter** (Dene Saminé), "How literacy can support the adult language learner"; **Vida Stabler** (UmoNhoN Language Center), "Documenting our language"; **Jule Gomez de Garcia, Melissa Axelrod, et al.**, "When literacy emerges: a report from the Ixil Mayan community"; **Tung-Chiou Huang**, "Taiwan: First steps towards revitalizing"; **Sheri Wells Jensen** (Bowling Green State U), "Braille Orthographies for endangered languages"; **Debbie Anderson & Ken Whistler**, "UNICODE: the answer to fonts for diverse writing systems"; **Lucille Hicks** (Kawaiisu) "The Story of Coyote and Pitch"; **Ernie Siva** (Morongo), "Music and language learning"; **David L. Shaul** (Venito Garcia Library and Archives, Tohono O'odham), "Using and adapting MaxAuthor software to produce conversational lessons" and "Nursery rhymes and classroom songs"; **Herman Holbrook, Laura Fillmore, et al.** (Wa:shiw), "*Gunqahesh me'i? Lashashi*. Song and language as a tool in recovery from illness"; **Anne Whiteside, Rosalia Canul, Carlos Hau Dzib, et al.**, "Indigenous Mexican languages in California"; **Lois Provost-Turchetti**, "Tainey Language: Jumping the Horizon"; **Ciwas Pawan**, Indigenous language education in Taiwan; and **Ivonne Heinze Balcazar** (CSU Dominguez Hills), "Bilingual acquisition in Kaqchikel Maya children and its implications for the teaching of indigenous languages."

There were also a number of reports on immersion schools, workshops, and other community initiatives:

- *Chinuk Wawa immersion preschool* (Confederated Tribes of Grand Ronde)
- *Okanagan Nation language revitalization programs* (Maxine Rose Baptiste, Delphine Derickson, et al.)
- *Agness Tutudin language workshop* (Jaeci Hall, Confederated Tribes of the Lower Rogue)
- *Seneca Nation languages program* (Seneca Nation)
- *Nambe Pueblo language revitalization project* (Brenda McKenna, Cora McKenna, Susan Buescatr, Melissa Axelrod, and Evan Ashworth)
- *Diné language immersion school* (Deborah Jackson-Dennison, Superintendent; Jennifer Wilson, School Improvement Specialist; Florian Tom Johnson, Dual Language & Culture Director).

### "Rosetta Stone" Software to Aid Mohawk Revitalization

Fairfield Language Technologies, developers of the "Rosetta Stone" language-learning software, has announced plans to work with the Mohawk community of Kahnawà:ke, near Montreal.

The Kahnawà:ke-Rosetta Stone collaboration aims to restore the use of Mohawk in the community by targeting beginner learners who were not raised speaking the language, or do not currently have access to it. The program will be made available to the entire community, from adults to schoolchildren. Where traditional language-learning software teaches by translation, Rosetta Stone software associates the target language directly with meaning, using native speakers, text, and authentic, real-life images. If the program is successful Mohawk learners will be able to work through thousands of phrases, and acquire the ability to read, write, speak, and think in Mohawk without reference to another language.

The Kahnawà:ke community has been on the forefront of language restoration efforts in North America. They started the first indigenous language immersion school in Canada, in 1980, which soon became a model for communities all over North America. In 1999, prompted by community elders, the Kahnawà:ke Language Law was enacted, establishing Mohawk as the primary language of communication, education, ceremony, government, and business in Kahnawà:ke.

Fairfield Language Technologies, founded in 1991, publishes the Rosetta Stone Language Library, an immersion-based language-learning software on CD and online that is acclaimed for its speed, ease-of-use, and effectiveness. It is used by more than 5 million language learners in over 100 countries. Fairfield's pioneer partner in indigenous language preservation was the Seminole tribe of Florida, in the production of software for the Miccosukee language. The company is presently involved in language revitalization efforts with other native communities.

For more information on these initiatives visit <[www.RosettaStone.com/languageescue](http://www.RosettaStone.com/languageescue)>. (From a press release.)

### The EMELD Language Query Room

The Endangered Language Fund, as part of the EMELD grant from the U.S. National Science Foundation, is pleased to announce the availability of the on-line Language Query Room ([www.emeld.org/queryroom](http://www.emeld.org/queryroom)). The site was developed in collaboration with the Rosetta Project ([www.rosetta-project.org](http://www.rosetta-project.org)), under the direction of Jim Mason. The Query Room has a three-fold purpose: to allow speakers of endangered languages a chance to post messages to each other; to allow learners of a language (especially heritage learners) to ask questions of native speakers; and to allow linguists and other interested folk to ask questions as well.

The Query Room is divided into areas devoted to various endangered languages. Each area has a host, typically a native speaker of the language. Anyone interested in the Language Query Room can register for free; no outside use will be made of any information registered. Then, the user can sign up for as many languages as are of interest. Registering for a language means that the user can post a query that will be seen by everyone signed up for that language. Any time a new posting is made, an e-mail will be sent to everyone on that list. If a native speaker feels like answering, then the answer will be posted and an announcement sent out. All postings are archived and will be available to users indefinitely.

Languages that have unusual orthographies will be able to make use of our pop-up keypad. This Unicode compliant keypad can adapt to many scripts, including Cyrillic, Arabic and Cherokee. (Chinese and Japanese are not currently supported.) The Query Room also supports audio files, allowing easy uploads and playback. The languages currently with rooms are: Ainu, Akha, Basque, Cherokee, Cree, Degema, Kumiai, Eastern Oromo, Hmar, Nafusi, Miami, Manx, Monguor, Navajo, and Hiri Motu.

To access the Query Room all you need to do is point your browser to <[www.emeld.org/queryroom](http://www.emeld.org/queryroom)>. This is a new program, so there are probably going to be some features that need fixing, but we hope that you will find the facility of some use. Your comments and reactions are welcome. Please write us at <[queryroom@emeld.org](mailto:queryroom@emeld.org)>.

There is good lexical, morphological, and phonological evidence to genetically relate Algonkin to Wiyot and Yurok. . . . It is not necessary to waste words here on the new vistas opened up.

— EDWARD SAPIR, *American Anthropologist* 15:646, 1913

## Grants and fellowships

- The American Philosophical Society has available a number of *Phillips Fund Grants for Native North American Research* for 2005.

Phillips Fund grants are intended for research in Native American linguistics and/or ethnohistory, focusing on the continental United States and Canada. They are not intended to support work in archaeology, ethnography, psycholinguistics, or pedagogy. Grants are made for a maximum of one year from the date of the award and are to be used for such expenses as travel, tapes, and informants' fees, but not for general maintenance or the purchase of permanent equipment. The maximum Phillips Fund award is \$3000. The Society makes no grants for academic study or classroom presentation; for travel to conferences; for non-scholarly projects; for assistance with translation or the preparation of materials for use by students. The Society does not pay overhead or indirect costs to any institution, or costs of publication. Applicants for Phillips Fund grants are typically graduate students who are engaged in research on master's or doctoral dissertations, but postdoctoral applicants are also eligible. Applicants may be residents of the United States, or American citizens resident abroad. Foreign nationals are eligible if the proposed research can only be carried out in the United States. Grants are made to individuals; institutions are not eligible to apply. Deadline for applications is March 1, 2005, with notification in May. Information and application forms for all of the Society's programs can be downloaded from the APS website ([www.amphilsoc.org](http://www.amphilsoc.org))—click on "Grants" on the homepage.

For questions concerning the eligibility of a project or the use of funds, phone 215-440-3429, e-mail <[eroach@amphilsoc.org](mailto:eroach@amphilsoc.org)>, or write to: Phillips Fund Grants, American Philosophical Society, 104 South 5th Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106.

- The *Endangered Languages Documentation Program* (SOAS, U of London) is now inviting applications for its third funding round. The full details of the application procedure can be found on the Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project website ([www.hrelp.org](http://www.hrelp.org)). Deadlines, according to application type, are as follows:

*Major Documentation Projects & Individual Postdoctoral Fellowships*: Preliminary applications - 7 August 2004. Full applications (on invitation) - 5 November 2004.

*Individual Graduate Studentships & Pilot Projects*: Full applications - 7 January, 2005.

*Field Trip Grants (projects starting between 1 April 2005 & 31 March 2006)*: Full applications - 7 January 2005.

*Field Trip Grants (projects starting between 1 June 2005 & 31 May 2006)*: Full applications - 28 March 2005.

Please address queries to: <[ep21@soas.ac.uk](mailto:ep21@soas.ac.uk)>.

- The *Research Centre for Linguistic Typology* at La Trobe University in Melbourne, Australia, invites applications from suitably qualified students to enter the Ph.D. program. The co-director, Prof. Alexandra Aikhenvald writes:

Our Ph.D. candidates usually undertake extensive fieldwork on a previously undescribed (or scarcely described) language and write a comprehensive grammar of it for their dissertation. We prefer students to work on a language which is still actively spoken, and to establish a field situation within a community in which it is the first language. Fieldwork methodology should be centered on the col-

lection, transcription and analysis of texts, together with participant observation, and — at a later stage — judicious grammatical elicitation in the language under description (not through the lingua franca of the country). Our main priority areas are the languages of Amazonia and the Papuan and Austronesian languages of New Guinea. We also welcome applications to work on indigenous languages from other areas.

Ph.D.s in Australian universities generally involve no coursework, just a substantial dissertation. Candidates must thus have had a thorough coursework training before embarking on this Ph.D. program. This should have included courses on morphology, syntax, semantics, phonology/phonetics and comparative-historical linguistics, taught from a non-formalist perspective. We place emphasis on work that has a sound empirical basis but also shows a firm theoretical orientation (in terms of general typological theory, or what has recently come to be called basic linguistic theory).

The scholarship will be at the standard La Trobe University rate, Australian \$17,500 p.a. Students coming from overseas are liable for a visa fee (effectively, a tuition fee); we will pay this. A small relocation allowance may be provided on taking up the scholarship. In addition, an appropriate allowance will be made to cover fieldwork expenses. The scholarship is for three years.

Further information about RCLT is at our website ([www.latrobe.edu.au/rclt](http://www.latrobe.edu.au/rclt)). See, in particular, our February 2004 Newsletter, available on this website.

Prospective applicants are invited to get in touch with Professor Aikhenvald at <[a.aikhenvald@latrobe.edu.au](mailto:a.aikhenvald@latrobe.edu.au)>, providing details of their background, qualifications and interests.

The Research Centre for Linguistic Typology also invites applications for a two-year Research Fellowship offered by La Trobe University. Applicants should have completed (or submitted) a Ph.D. focused on language description and analysis within a functional-typological framework. Prospective applicants should, in first instance, get in touch with Prof. Aikhenvald ([a.aikhenvald@latrobe.edu.au](mailto:a.aikhenvald@latrobe.edu.au)), enclosing their CV and proposed topic for the Fellowship. The closing date is 27 August. The application details for the Fellowship are available at the La Trobe website ([www.latrobe.edu.au/rgso/grants/ltuschemes/index.htm](http://www.latrobe.edu.au/rgso/grants/ltuschemes/index.htm)).

## Upcoming general meetings

- *Interfaces in Language Documentation* (Frankfurt, September 4-5)

The DOBES Project of the Volkswagen Foundation is sponsoring a conference on interdisciplinary research in language documentation, *A World of Many Voices: Interfaces in Language Documentation*, at the University of Frankfurt/Main, September 4-5. Americanists making presentations include: **Leanne Hinton, Irene Arnold & Gary Holton, David Rood & Amrik Mirzayan, María Villalon, Raquel Guirardello, Aurore Monod Becquelin & Emmanuel de Vienne, and Verónica Grondona**. For further information and the full program see the online meeting circular ([titus.fkidg1.uni-frankfurt.de/curric/dobes/conf2cir.htm](http://titus.fkidg1.uni-frankfurt.de/curric/dobes/conf2cir.htm)).

- *FEL 8: Endangered Languages & Linguistic Rights* (Barcelona, October 1-3)

The Foundation for Endangered Languages will hold its 8th Conference in cooperation with Institut d'Estudis Catalans in Barcelona, 1-3 October 2004. The theme will be Endangered Languages and Linguistic Rights, which will be addressed both through reports on actual experience and through prescriptions for policy. All approaches will be welcome, but

three aspects of this vast field are especially suggested for discussion: (1) the politics of language from the grass-roots activity to political institutions at all levels; (2) the interplay of the global and the local in linguistic rights; and (3) endangered languages and linguistic rights crossing borders. The deadline for abstracts has passed. For further information contact **Nicholas Ostler** (nostler@chibcha.demon.co.uk).

• **VIII Encuentro en el Noroeste** (Hermosillo, November 17-19)

The 8th *Encuentro Internacional de Lingüística en el Noroeste* will take place at the University of Sonora, Hermosillo, Mexico, on Nov. 17-19. The deadline for abstracts was April 30. For further information visit the Encuentro website ([www.8encuentrolinguistics.uson.mx](http://www.8encuentrolinguistics.uson.mx)).

• **3rd Conference on Missionary Linguistics** (Hong Kong/Macau, March 12-15, 2005)

The *3rd International Conference on Missionary Linguistics* will take place on March 12-15th, 2005 in Hong Kong and Macau, organized by Prof. **Cristina Altman** and Prof. **Otto Zwartjes**. The central purpose of this conference is to outline a comprehensive study, to be eventually published, of what is generally referred to as “missionary linguistics.” The subject is to some extent limited in time (focusing primarily on the period 1492-1850) but not in space. It includes grammars written in different languages (Latin, Spanish, Portuguese, English, French, Dutch etc.), by missionaries of different orders (Dominicans, Franciscans, Jesuits, etc. as well as Protestants), and on different continents. The organizers invite contributions from SSILA members on pre-1850 missionary grammars and dictionaries of Amerindian languages. Abstracts of around 200 words should be sent (before December 15, 2004) to either Gregory James ([lgjames@ust.hk](mailto:lgjames@ust.hk)) or Otto Zwartjes ([otto.zwartjes@kri.uio.no](mailto:otto.zwartjes@kri.uio.no)). Presentations may be in English, Spanish, Portuguese and French; papers to be considered for publication must be written either in English or in Spanish. Abstracts should include the name(s) or the presenter(s), institution, postal address and e-mail address, and indicate the language in which the presentation is intended to be given. A conference fee of HK\$1,000 (US\$128) will be charged. For further information visit the Conference website ([www.ub.uio.no/uhs/sok/fag/RomSpr/mislinghongkongmacao/english](http://www.ub.uio.no/uhs/sok/fag/RomSpr/mislinghongkongmacao/english)).

• **Society for Applied Anthropology** (Santa Fe, April 5-10, 2005)

Next year’s annual meeting of the *Society for Applied Anthropology* (SfAA) will be held at Santa Fe, New Mexico, during 5-10 April, 2005. One of the foci for the meeting is to reach out to communities and/or bring communities in. Many SSILA members have been working in language communities and this meeting might be a very nice outlet for letting language communities and professionals know what we do. Two organized sessions have already been proposed on Language Revitalization (“Indigenous Language Revitalization: Case Studies” [tentative title] and “Language Revitalization: Listening to Native Communities”). In addition, a two-day language teacher training workshop is being planned for April 5-6 by the Indigenous Language Institute, Linguistic Institute for Native Americans, and Oklahoma Native Language Association. Registration and proposal submission information is available at the SfAA’s website ([www.sfaa.net](http://www.sfaa.net)). If you have any questions, please contact **Akira Yamamoto**, Department of Anthropology, University of Kansas ([akira@ku.edu](mailto:akira@ku.edu)).

• **Aboriginal Oral Traditions** (Halifax, NS, April 21-23, 2005)

An interdisciplinary conference on *Aboriginal Oral Traditions: Theory, Practice, and Ethics* will be held at the Gorsebrook Research Institute, St. Mary’s University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 21-23, 2005. The conference will explore new ways of understanding how Aboriginal communities produce and preserve knowledge through oral tradition. Proposals are welcome from all disciplines on such topics as: archival research on

collections of oral narratives; intellectual property rights and the repatriation of stories; the importance of oral traditions in contemporary Aboriginal literatures; storytelling in Aboriginal communities today; the role of electronic media in the dissemination of oral narratives; partnership between community and university researchers; the role of stories in environmental studies; and the role of stories in economic development. Please send a proposal (250-300 words), an abstract (50 words), and a short biographical note (100 words) by September 10, 2004 to [gorsebrook@smu.ca](mailto:gorsebrook@smu.ca). The conference will be held in partnership with the Native Studies Department, University of Manitoba, and the Mi’kmaq-Maliseet Institute, University of New Brunswick and with the participation of The Confederacy of Mainland Mi’kmaq. A special focus of the conference will be work being done by, with, and in Aboriginal communities of Atlantic Canada, especially Mi’kmaq communities. The program will include invited Mi’kmaq speakers, a trip to the archives of Acadia University (Silas T. Rand collection), as well as a workshop on Silas Rand’s *Legends of the Micmac*.

• **The Typology of Stative-Active Languages** (Leipzig, May 20-22, 2005)

A conference on the *Typology of Stative-Active Languages* will be held at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, May 20-22, 2005. The aim of the conference is to explore similarities and differences among languages of the stative-active (or “split intransitive”, “agent-patient”, “agentive”, etc.) marking type. Particularly welcome are papers that address issues of argument structure and phenomena related to voice or valency in such languages—areas where stative-active languages are likely to show common behavior distinct from languages without stative-active morphology. Papers can be language-specific, reporting on field research on individual stative-active languages, or might directly address typological issues from a broader perspective. English is the preferred language at the conference. Invited speakers will include **Johanna Nichols** (UC Berkeley), **Marianne Mithun** (UC Santa Barbara), and **Marian Klammer** (Leiden). The conference organizers are **Mark Donohue** (Singapore) and **Søren Wichmann** (MPI EVA). A one-page abstract should be e-mailed ([sa\\_conf@eva.mpg.de](mailto:sa_conf@eva.mpg.de)) no later than December 1, 2004. The title of the paper, the name(s) of the author(s), and one mailing address, with telephone, fax, and e-mail address as available, should be included in the body of the e-mail, and not be included on the abstract. Authors will be notified of their acceptance by January 1, 2005. Abstracts may also be snail-mailed or faxed to: Søren Wichmann, Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Deutscher Platz 6, D-04103 Leipzig, Germany (fax +49-341-3550-333). For fuller information visit the conference web page ([email.eva.mpg.de/~wichmann/as\\_gen.html](http://email.eva.mpg.de/~wichmann/as_gen.html)).

• **17th ICHL** (Madison, July 31-August 5, 2005)

The 17th *International Conference on Historical Linguistics* will be held July 31 to August 5, 2005 in the Pyle Center on the University of Wisconsin campus in Madison, overlooking Lake Mendota. The deadline for submission of abstracts for papers (20 min. + 10 min. for discussion) is March 1, 2005, and decisions will be e-mailed to authors by April 1. Abstracts (no more than 250 words) can be submitted on our website; for those who lack access to the internet, please send your abstract to: ICHL Organizing Committee, Department of German, 818 Van Hise Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, WI 53706, U.S.A. In addition to broad general sessions, ICHL will include several special topics: Native American historical linguistics; linguistic theory and language change; socio-historical linguistics; and immigration and language change. Invited speakers will include: **B. Elan Dresher** (U of Toronto); **Steven Fassberg** (Hebrew U of Jerusalem); **William Labov** (U of Pennsylvania); **Michele Loporcaro** (U of Zurich); **Keren Rice** (U of Toronto); and **Ans van Kemenade** (U of Nijmegen). For additional details (including on travel, lodging and registration), visit the conference website ([csumc.wisc.edu/news\\_files/ICHL.htm](http://csumc.wisc.edu/news_files/ICHL.htm)) or contact **Joseph Salmons** ([jsalmons@wisc.edu](mailto:jsalmons@wisc.edu)).



- **ICHoLS-10** (Urbana-Champaign, Sept. 1-5, 2005)

The *10th International Conference on the History of the Language Sciences* will take place at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Sept. 1-5, 2005. This conference takes place every three years, and this is the first time it has been held in the US since 1993. The history of descriptions of indigenous languages of the Americas has always been an important part of this conference. This year there will be special sessions on “missionary linguistics”, organized by **Otto Zwartjes** (otto.zwartjes@kri.uio.no), but the organizing committee would also be happy to entertain independent proposals. Papers on all aspects of the history of the language sciences are invited. Please submit abstracts of no more than 300 words to the conference organizer (address provided below). If a full panel on a particular topic is proposed, the organizer(s) should provide full abstracts for each paper. We particularly encourage participation by scholars of non-Western linguistic traditions. The deadline for receipt of abstracts is October 1, 2004. For further information contact the conference organizer, **Douglas Kibbee**, Dept. of French, Univ. of Illinois, 707 S. Mathews Ave., Urbana IL 61801 (dkibbee@uiuc.edu).

## THE PLACENAME DEPARTMENT

### *Hiawatha and Friends*

William Bright

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow’s *The Song of Hiawatha*, written in the meter of the Finnish *Kalevala* and published in 1855, became one of the most popular long poems of all time, and still appeals to all ages. The name of the hero Hiawatha and his heroine Minnehaha, as well as many other names — e.g., “By the shores of Gitchee Gumee ... stood the wigwam of Nokomis” — are known to many who have not read the poem, and have been used as placenames throughout the United States.

Longfellow took most of his Indian names from books about the Ojibwa by H. R. Schoolcraft, and an appendix to the poem lists 137 words and phrases adapted from that source. These were discussed by the late William Cowan in his article “Ojibwa vocabulary in Longfellow’s *Hiawatha*,” in *Papers of the 18th Algonquian Conference*, 1987. Here I will discuss some of the terms which have become best known as placenames; the modern Ojibwa data are mostly from John Nichols and Earl Nyholm, *A Concise Dictionary of Minnesota Ojibwa* (Minneapolis, 1995).

The term **Hiawatha** itself, found widely as a placename (e.g. in Iowa, Linn Co.), is not from Ojibwa, but refers to a legendary hero of the Iroquois, called in Onondaga *hayəhwátha?*, of obscure etymology. The name **Minnehaha** likewise, found as a placename in Minnesota (Hennepin Co.) and elsewhere, is in fact based on Dakota (Siouan). The term has been often reported to mean ‘laughing waters’, but this seems to involve a misunderstanding; cf. *mini* ‘water’, *minthjhe* ‘waterfall’, but *xaxá* ‘to fall’ and *ixá* ‘to laugh’.

Of the Ojibwa names in the poem, **Gitche Gumee** (occurring as a placename in Michigan, Wexford Co.) is from *gichi-gamii* ‘large lake, one of the Great Lakes’. **Nokomis** — a placename in Iowa (Buena Vista Co.) and elsewhere, with many spellings — is from Ojibwa *n-ookomis* ‘my-grandmother’. **Mudjekeewis**, a placename

in Oregon (Klamath Co.), is the name of Hiawatha’s father; it is based on Ojibwa *mijiikwis* ‘eldest son’. By contrast, the name of the hero’s mother is **Winona**, which occurs as a placename in Wisconsin (Pierce Co.) and elsewhere — again with many spellings; this is not Ojibwa, but is from Dakota *winóna* ‘first-born child, if a daughter’. It has also been a popular given name for women from Longfellow’s time to the present.

Numerous Ojibwa names of animals have become placenames through their appearance in *Hiawatha*. Examples of animals are **Bina** (Minnesota, Cass Co.), from *bine* ‘grouse’; **Kenosha** (a county in Michigan), from *ginoozhe* ‘pike (fish)’; and **Wabasso** (Wisconsin, Vilas Co.), from *waabooz* ‘rabbit’. An example of a plant name is **Mondamin** (Iowa, Harrison Co.), from *mandaamin* ‘corn’; the same Algonquian stem, referring to ‘wild rice’, occurs in the ethnonym and toponym **Menominee** (Wisconsin). A favorite term of mine is **Wawbeek** (New York, Franklin Co.), the name of a sinister creature that terrifies Mudjekeewis:

Then [H.] said, “O Mudjekeewis,  
Is there nothing that can harm you?”  
And the mighty Mudjekeewis  
Answered saying, “There is nothing,  
Nothing but the black rock yonder,  
Nothing but the fatal Wawbeek!”

Hiawatha then smashes the creature into pieces; the word is apparently nothing more nor less than a garbling of Ojibwa *aazhibik* ‘rock’.

[Send queries and comments to 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 go this time to **André Cramblit**, **Ellen Golla**, and **Shirley Silver**.]

### Harrington profiled in LA Times

A feature article on the eccentric **J. P. Harrington** (“A Packrat’s Path to Indian Past”), by Mike Anton, appeared on the front page of the *Los Angeles Times* on Friday, July 2 (in bizarre juxtaposition to a photo of Saddam Hussein) and was reprinted in a number of other papers that weekend. Your Editor, an old Harrington hand, was mentioned in the story (along with the Harrington Database Project at UC Davis that he helps direct with **Martha Macri**). But the most extensively quoted of our colleagues was **Catherine Callaghan**, who described to Anton some of the unexpected objects she came across when, in the early 1960s, she was given the job of opening up and cataloging the contents of the hundreds of boxes in which Harrington had stashed away his fieldnotes. Anton also interviewed **Jack Marr**, who worked as a field assistant for

Harrington in the late 1930s; **Juliette Blevins**, who has been using Harrington's notes to help the Muwekma Ohlones in the Bay Area recover their heritage language; and **Joyce Stanfield Perry**, from the San Juan Capistrano tribe, who calls Harrington "our hero" for having preserved so many of the details of traditional Juaneño language and culture in his notes. The full text of the article can be found at the *Times*' website ([www.latimes.com/la-me-harrington2jul02,1,711575.story](http://www.latimes.com/la-me-harrington2jul02,1,711575.story)).

### Intergenerational transmission

The July/August 2004 issue of *Mother Jones* has a piece by freelance writer Dashka Slater about former SSILA President **Bill Shipley** and his half-century of work with the Maidu language. By a strange twist of fate, Shipley, who is in his early 80s, has ended up being one of the last fluent speakers of Mountain Maidu, and he now finds himself playing the "master" to an "apprentice", **Kenny Holbrook**, who is the grandson of his principal consultant in the 1950s. The elderly linguist and his young protégé constitute one of the more improbable speech communities in the world. It's a beautiful story, beautifully written, and well worth the price of the magazine or the fee *MJ* will charge you for access to the full text online ([www.motherjones.com/news/feature/2004/07/06\\_400.html](http://www.motherjones.com/news/feature/2004/07/06_400.html)).

### An insider's view of Yokuts

The *Porterville Recorder*, in California's southern San Joaquin Valley, ran a story on May 18 about efforts that are being made to preserve Yowlumni (Yawemani) Yokuts on the nearby Tule River Reservation. Reporter Sarah Villicana interviewed **Denise Peyron**, one of the few remaining fluent speakers of Yowlumni, who devotes much of her time to teaching young children the rudiments of the language. "There is so much to learn," Peyron said. "One word can have 20 different meanings, depending on how you say it." Commenting on this, **Christina Jaquez**, who coordinates the language teaching program, told Villicana, "if we don't teach it now, once [elders like Peyron] are gone there will be no one left to remember. Yowlumni is one of the most unique indigenous languages in North America. Linguists have come here from all over to study it because it contains sounds that you won't find anywhere else in the country."

### "Breath of Life" workshop at Berkeley

The "*Breath of Life - Silent No More*" *California Indian Language Restoration Workshop* has been gathering momentum with each successive biennial meeting since **Leanne Hinton** inaugurated it in the early 1990s. The participants, who come together for a week of intensive study and mentoring on the UC Berkeley campus, are all California Indians whose languages have no speakers (or in some cases, just one or two very elderly speakers). Their goal is to learn how to access, understand, and do research on materials on their languages, and to use them for language revitalization. Each participant—usually working with a student or faculty member from the Berkeley linguistics department—carries out a project based on those materials, which must be reported on publicly at the end of the week. This year's Breath of Life

workshop, which was held on June 5-10, drew nearly 50 participants and segued into the Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Conference that took place at Berkeley on June 10-13 (see "News and Announcements," p. 5 above). The combined event attracted the attention of the local press, and the *Contra Costa Times* ran a long article ("State's Indians Recover the Past") in its June 14 edition. (It was still online at [www.contracostatimes.com](http://www.contracostatimes.com) the last time we looked, but you'll have to register.) The reporter, Jack Chang, was especially struck by the drama and poignancy of the oral presentations, which this year were delivered to a ballroom full of Stabilizing Indigenous Languages conferees:

In front of hundreds of indigenous people and linguists from around the world, California Indian Bill Combs held a sheet of paper in front of him Friday and nervously spoke the lost language of his ancestors.

While his cousin Norma Yeager translated, he read the Wintun words for frog, deer and other animals, complete with the glottal stops, or deep-throated clicking sounds, that he had practiced all week.

The 34-year-old man wearing a T-shirt and shorts finished his presentation by looking up at the audience gathered in UC Berkeley's Pauley Ballroom and telling them in Wintun what he had recently learned to do after being denied the opportunity all his life.

"I am speaking my language."

### SSILA member revitalizes Chinuk-wawa

Also on June 14, the *Seattle Times* featured a long article on **Tony Johnson** and the revival of Chinook Jargon at the Grand Ronde Reservation in northwestern Oregon ("Once-dying Chinook language finds future in voices of children," by staff reporter Nancy Bartley). Johnson has developed a teaching program that has become a model for tribes around the region. With both master-apprentice and immersion components, Johnson's program is making noticeable progress towards reconstructing a speech community. Jargon (or Chinuk-wawa), while a trade pidgin in origin, became the lingua franca of the multilingual Grand Ronde community in the late 19th century. Although it was replaced by English before it could be creolized, a substantial number of people continued using Chinuk-wawa as a second language well into the 20th century. As recently as the 1950s and 1960s, a few elders would speak it with one another when they didn't want younger people to know what they were saying. These days, the Grand Ronde language program is so successful that children are beginning to use Chinuk-wawa to keep secrets from adults.

Johnson works to encourage use of the language on many fronts. In addition to creating a special Chinuk-wawa alphabet (in consultation with linguist **Henry Zenk**), he has designed a computer program so the alphabet can be keyboarded. He teaches 4-year-olds at the tribal day-care center and has shared meals with the few remaining tribal elders who still remember the language, gleaning new vocabulary from them. And during each of the past six summers, Johnson has organized a Chinuk-wawa workshop that draws linguists, historians and tribal members, as well as a number of non-Indian Chinuk-wawa enthusiasts. Support for these initiatives largely comes from the Grand Ronde Tribe's casino, Spirit Mountain. Johnson, who is a Chinook, wishes he could revive Chinuk-wawa in his own tribe, whose reservation is on Willapa Bay in south-

western Washington, where the jargon got its start as a trading language two centuries ago. But the Chinooks have no casino and the prospects are dim.

Still, as Johnson told the *Seattle Times* reporter, he hopes that other tribes will want to learn Chinuk-wawa. And that the students he's teaching now will "grow up and marry each other and raise Chinuk-wawa-speaking households."

"Or," he added, "become linguists, and come back here and do what we're doing."

## NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

### Athabaskan

• Since 2001, the Alaska Native Language Center has annually published the proceedings of the Athabaskan Languages Conference in its Working Papers series. Although no conference will be held in 2004, ANLC would like to continue the annual publication tradition by assembling a collection of working papers to be published in the Fall of 2004 in both print and electronic format as Alaska Native Language Center Working Paper no. 4, edited by Gary Holton & Siri Tuttle. This could be viewed as a conference proceedings without the conference.

Papers are invited on all areas of Athabaskan linguistics, language teaching, language policy, and language revitalization. Any topic that would be appropriate for presentation at the Athabaskan Languages Conference is also appropriate for this working papers volume. Particularly welcome are reports on works-in-progress, explorations of new data, and language pedagogy. As with previous working papers volumes, submissions will be editorially reviewed, and publication in the working papers volume does not preclude publication elsewhere. Electronic submission is encouraged. If possible, submit papers in Microsoft Word format. Include copies of all fonts with your submission.

Submissions can be snail-mailed to ANLC Working Papers, Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680, or e-mailed to Siri Tuttle (ffsgt1@uaf.edu). Deadline for submission is November 1, 2004. Early submissions are welcome. For style guidelines contact Gary Holton (gary.holton@uaf.edu) or Siri Tuttle (ffsgt1@uaf.edu).

### Siouan-Caddoan

• The annual *Siouan and Caddoan Languages Conference* took place June 11-13 in Wayne, Nebraska, organized by **Catherine Rudin** (Wayne State College). The final program included the following presentations:

**Thaddeus C. Grimm** (Wichita, KS), "The Glottal Stop in Siouan Languages—A Review"; **John Koontz** (Boulder, CO), "Reconstructing Some Mississippi Valley Kinterms"; **Corey Telfer** (U of Calgary), "The History of Lakhota a-final Roots"; **Mary Marino** (U of Saskatchewan), "The French-Assiniboine Lexique of Fr. Valentin Vegreville, OMI"; **Carolyn Quintero** (U of Oklahoma), "Guns" (mini-presentation) and "Issues in writing a dictionary: the case of the Osage Dictionary"; **Alice Saunsoi** (Nebraska Indian Community College), "NICC Omaha Language Class Materials and Development"; **Mark Awakuni-Swetland** (U of Nebraska, Lincoln), "I am Looking for the Middle Ground/*Tónde indónbe khe ubthixide*"; **Jurgita Saltanavičiute** (U of Oklahoma), "Revitalization of the Lakota Language: Women, Health, and Intergenerational Transmission"; **Rory Larson** (U of Nebraska, Lincoln), "Acculturation Terms in

Omaha: Forms of Derivation"; **Linda Cumberland** (Indiana U), "Specificity and Definiteness in Assiniboine"; **Regina Pustet** (U of Colorado/U of Munich), "Aspect Marking in Lakota"; **Bruce Ingham** (SOAS London), "Nature and Use of the Independent Personal Pronouns in Lakota"; **Robert Rankin** (U of Kansas), "Active/Stative Case Alignment in Ohio Valley Siouan"; **David Rood** (U of Colorado), "Wichita Word Formation"; and **John Boyle** (U of Chicago), "A Comparative look at *aru-/ala-* and *aku-/ak-* in Missouri Valley Siouan."

A roundtable discussion of "Issues in the teaching of Siouan languages" was anchored by **Mark Awakuni-Swetland** and included informal presentations by **Kathleen Shea** (U of Kansas), "Cooperative development of the Ponca Alphabet" and **Andy Thundercloud** (Hochunk Renaissance Program), "The Hochunk language teaching program in Winnebago, Nebraska." A roundtable discussion of "Clause Structure in Siouan" was anchored by **Catherine Rudin** and included informal presentations by Rudin ("Summary of clause-structure issues") and **John Boyle** ("Hidatsa data bearing on the issues of movement and subordination").

Abstracts are available from Catherine Rudin (CaRudin1@wsc.edu).

### Mayan

• The 3rd annual *Tulane Maya Symposium & Workshop* will be held at the Stone Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane University, New Orleans, on the weekend of October 29-31, 2004. The theme will be "Fifteen Centuries of Maya Literature from the Northern Lowlands" This year's program features a series of lectures, discussions, and workshops led by specialists in the fields of epigraphy, linguistics, anthropology, and Colonial history. It will begin with a keynote address on Friday, October 29, by **Anthony F. Aveni**. "The Sky in Mayan Literature." Saturday's program includes lectures on hieroglyphic texts from the Classic and Postclassic periods, Colonial period native literature, and indigenous texts from the 19th and 20th centuries. Lectures will be presented by **Markus Eberl**, **Alfonso Lacadena**, **Shannon Plank**, **Gabrielle Vail**, **John Chuchiak**, **Victoria R. Bricker**, and **Paul Sullivan**. Sunday workshops at both the beginner and intermediate/advanced levels will be led by **Bryan R. Just**, **Timothy Knowlton**, **Victoria R. Bricker** and **Harvey M. Bricker**, and **Alfonso Lacadena**.

Pre-registration is required. The early registration fee is \$145, with a discount fee (\$75) available for all university faculty and K-12 teachers, and a special fee (\$45) for university students. To qualify for early registration, please submit your registration form and payment before September 15, 2004. A hot lunch on Saturday is included in the fee. For a registration form visit the Maya Symposium website (stonecenter.tulane.edu/MayaSymposium/).

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Native American Placenames of the United States.** William Bright. University of Oklahoma Press, 2004. 608 pp. \$59.95. [Rather than simply being a compendium of previous work, this comprehensive dictionary of all known placenames in the United States that are derived from Native American languages (with over 11,000 entries) contains a considerable amount of new research. B.'s own erudition (well known to readers of this *Newsletter*) has been bolstered by twelve editorial consultants, each of them an expert on the languages of a particular region. This is a major

contribution to American Indian language studies from one of our field's most respected senior scholars, and deserves a more extensive notice here. Unfortunately, a review copy has been slow in reaching the SSILA office. With your forbearance, I'll use next October's "Editorial Notes" for some further comments. Meanwhile, the book is out. — Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press ([www.oupres.edu](http://www.oupres.edu)).]

**A Grammar of Dëne Sų́łíné (Chipewyan).** Eung-Do Cook. *Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics, Memoir 17 (Special Athabaskan Number)*, 2004. 454 pp. \$70 (Can or US). [A comprehensive grammar of one of the most widely spoken Athabaskan languages in Canada.

C.'s analysis is based on 20 years of field research in several Dëne Sų́łíné communities in the Northwest Territories, Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba (with over 15 thousand speakers, it is one of the few remaining Canadian native languages still being acquired by children). It also builds on a long tradition of description and analysis that dates back to the 18th century and includes the important work of Edward Sapir's student Li Fang-Kuei. C.'s own grammar is written in the spirit of generative grammar, but adheres to the traditional morphological analysis of Athabaskan and its sometimes idiosyncratic terminology.

C. uses the orthography that is now standard in Dene schools in the Northwest Territories, and in various other respects the work shows traces of its origin as a reference grammar for teachers. In its finished form, however, the grammar is addressed to C.'s fellow linguists and is correspondingly technical and thorough. All of the important topics are covered, from phonological processes to syntactic constituency. While a significant amount of space (75 pages) is inevitably devoted to the notorious intricacies of Athabaskan verbal morphology, even longer sections are devoted to phrasal and clausal syntax. Of special interest is a chapter on linguistic variation that provides one of the best surveys of the dynamics of sound change (and its morphological consequences) available for a contemporary Native North American community. Also commendable is C.'s lucid and well-organized chapter on the lexical organization of the verb, the often-neglected heart of Athabaskan grammar. He rounds out the book with seven short texts with interlinear translation and grammatical notes.

C., who retired several years ago from the University of Calgary, caps his career in Canadian linguistic research with this long-delayed magnum opus. It was worth the wait. C.'s Dëne Sų́łíné grammar will take its place beside Rice's *Slave* and Young & Morgan's *Navajo* as required reading both for the serious generalist who wants to know what makes Athabaskan tick and for the beginning specialist in these curiously fascinating languages.

— Order from: *Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics*, Fletcher Argue Building, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2, Canada ([www.manitoba.ca/algonquian](http://www.manitoba.ca/algonquian)). Price (in Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, in US dollars elsewhere) includes shipping and handling.]

**Toykv Mocvse/New Fire: Creek Folktales.** Earnest Gouge. Edited and translated by Jack B. Martin, Margaret McKane Mauldin & Juanita McGirt. Foreword by Craig Womack. University of Oklahoma Press, 2004. 132 pp. \$29.95 (paper)/\$49.95 (cloth). (Accompanying DVD recording, \$29.95.) Twenty-nine myths and legends, written in Creek by a literate native speaker and provided with an English translation by the editors.

Earnest Gouge (ca. 1865-1955), like a number of other Creeks of his generation, was fully literate in the orthography that had been developed for his language by missionaries. During fieldwork in Oklahoma in 1915 the anthropologist John R. Swanton arranged for Gouge to write out a representative sample of Creek traditional narrative texts. Gouge's 173-page manuscript, now in the National Anthropological Archives (NAA MS 4930), includes a wide range of stories. Many are trickster tales of the Uncle Remus type, involving the humorous adventures of such characters as Rabbit and Wolf. Others are hunting stories designed to scare a nighttime audience. This valuable documentation of Creek traditional literature is published here for the first time.

Except for a few story titles, the manuscript is entirely in Creek. Martin and his colleagues have regularized Gouge's sometimes oversimplified spelling, added punctuation, and provided complete English translations. In this edition, in 8 1/2 x 11" format, the original and the translation are printed in parallel columns. (More elaborate versions are available online at [www.wm.edu/linguistics.creek](http://www.wm.edu/linguistics.creek).) An introductory essay by Martin describes the history of the manuscript and discusses the problems confronted in devising translations. Martin and Mauldin also provide brief introductions to each story. Sound recordings of the original Creek texts of the stories, read by Mauldin, are on an accompanying DVD disk that must be purchased separately.

— Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press ([www.oupres.edu](http://www.oupres.edu)).]

#### **Prosodies of Meaning: Literary Form in Native North America.**

Robert Bringhurst. The Belcourt Lecture, March 2002. *Voices of Rupert's Land*, 2004. 55 pp. \$12 (Can. & US). [The collection of native-language texts in American Indian languages, which started in earnest with Boas, has led, through Hymes' work, to the realization that all human narrative is intricately patterned. B. reflects on why this should be so, and why the forms that express this patterning can differ so profoundly that scholars immersed in European literary traditions have largely failed to appreciate the formal structuring of Native American literature. — Order from: *Voices of Rupert's Land Fund*, Linguistics Dept., University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 2N2. Checks should be made payable to "U of Manitoba-Voices of Rupert's Land Fund."]

**Ethnobotany and Conservation of Biocultural Diversity.** Edited by Thomas J. S. Carlson & Luisa Maffi. *Advances in Economic Botany*, volume 15. The New York Botanical Garden Press, 2004. 356 pp. \$29.95. [Based in part on a symposium held at the 16th International Botanical Congress in Saint Louis in 1999.

The papers collected here showcase the work of a new generation of ethnobiologists who work closely with indigenous communities, especially in Lowland South America. A central focus of their research is the linguistic encoding of traditional knowledge of the plants and animals of a region. Part I (*Indigenous Knowledge and the Creation and Conservation of Biodiversity*) includes: Luisa Maffi, "Maintaining and Restoring Biocultural Diversity: The Evolution of a Role for Ethnobiology"; Stanford Zent & Eglée López-Zent, "Ethnobotanical Convergence, Divergence, and Change among the Hotí of the Venezuelan Guayana"; Eglée López-Zent & Stanford Zent, "Amazonian Indians as Ecological Disturbance Agents: The Hotí of the Sierra Maigualida, Venezuelan Guayana"; Manuel Lizarralde, "Indigenous Knowledge and Conservation of the Rain Forest: Ethnobotany of the Barí of Venezuela"; and Glenn H. Shephard Jr., Douglas W. Yu & Bruce W. Nelson, "Ethnobotanical Ground-Truthing and Forest Diversity in the Western Amazon."

Part II (*Knowledge and Sustainable Use of Traditional Plant Resources*) includes: Terry C. H. Sunderland, "Indigenous Nomenclature, Classification, and Utilization of African Rattans"; A. B. Cunningham & S. K. Choge, "Crafts and Conservation: The Ecological Footprint of International Markets on an African Resource"; Jennifer C. Sowerwine, "Effects of Economic Liberalization on Dao Women's Traditional Knowledge, Ecology, and Trade of Medicinal Plants in Northern Vietnam"; and Thomas J. S. Carlson, "Medical Ethnobotany and Therapeutic Uses of *Croton lechleri* Müell.-Arg. for Human Health" [Cofan, Quichua, Untsuri Shuar, and Waorani of the western Amazon basin]. Part III (Ethical Issues in Ethnobiology) includes: Miguel N. Alexiades, "Ethnobiology and Globalization: Science and Ethics at the Turn of the Century"; and Kelly Bannister & Katherine Barrett, "Weighing the Proverbial 'Ounce of Prevention' against the 'Pound of Cure' in a Biocultural Context: A Role for the Precautionary Principle in Ethnobiological Research." The editors contribute a short introduction. (Luisa Maffi is the co-founder of Terralingua.)

— Order from: NY Botanical Garden Press ([www.nybg.org](http://www.nybg.org).)

**Nahuatl-English/English-Nahuatl Concise Dictionary.** Compiled by Fermin Herrera. Hippocrene Books, 2004. 407 pp. \$14.95. [A practical dictionary designed for students and travelers. It reflects usage based largely on classical norms of the Nahuatl literary tradition, but also includes more contemporary vocabulary. There are approximately 9,500 entries, a grammar section, a guide to pronunciation, and an index of common phrases, expressions and terms. H. has taught Nahuatl at CSU Northridge since 1973. — Order from: Hippocrene Books, Inc., 171 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016 ([www.hippocrenebooks.com](http://www.hippocrenebooks.com).)]

**Indian Placenames in America. Volume 1: Cities, Towns and Villages. Volume 2: Mountains, Canyons, Rivers, Lakes, Creeks, Forests, and Other Natural Features.** Sandy Nestor. McFarland. 248 pp. + 208 pp. \$45 each volume. [A compilation of information on name origins and history, arranged alphabetically by state, then alphabetically by city, town or village. The data are from already published sources, and the emphasis is on local history. — Order from McFarland ([www.mcfarlandpub.com](http://www.mcfarlandpub.com).)]

**Edward Sapir en la Lingüística actual: Líneas de continuidad en la historia de la Lingüística.** María Xosé Fernández-Casas. Verba: Anuario Galego de Filoloxía, Anexo 54. Universidade de Santiago de Compostela (Spain), 2004. 317 pp. No price indicated. [The published version of F.'s 2003 doctoral thesis. An impressive contribution to the history of 20th century linguistics. Principal sections are: La lingüística norteamericana en el primer tercio del siglo XX: Edward Sapir en el contexto de su época. El estudio del componente formal: las diferentes variantes de la tipología lingüística en la obra de Sapir. La perspectiva mentalista de la lingüística sapiriana: sus resonancias en la lingüística actual. La lengua en su realidad cultural, social y contextual: la óptica externa de la lingüística sapiriana. Reuinendo las diferentes piezas del puzzle: en búsqueda del patrón del pensamiento sapiriano. — Order from: Servicio de Publicacións e Intercambio Científico, Campus universitario sur, E-15782 Santiago de Compostela, Spain ([spublic@usc.es](mailto:spublic@usc.es), [www.usc.es/spubl](http://www.usc.es/spubl)); or contact the author at [txetxe@usc.es](mailto:txetxe@usc.es).]

## New SIL Series

SIL International has launched a new series of Publications in Language Use and Education, covering a broad range of topics in sociolinguistics and education. The first two titles are:

*Reading is for Knowing: Literacy Acquisition, Retention, and Usage among the Machiguenga.* Patricia M. Davis. Publications in Language Use and Education 1, SIL International, 2004. 320 pp. \$34. [A history of literacy and bilingual education among the Machiguenga of Peruvian Amazonia, measuring progress made between 1953 and 1993. Beginning from virtually zero, by 1993 the functional literacy rate was 73.9 by UNESCO standards.]

*"And I, In My Turn, Will Pass It On": Knowledge Transmission among the Kayapó.* Isabel Murphy. Publications in Language Use and Education 2, SIL International, 2004. 218 pp. \$29. [The Kayapó, one of the largest Amerindian groups remaining in the Brazilian Amazon, have a strong sense of identity, tradition, and ethnic pride. Kayapó education is learner-initiated and designed to transform a non-social being into a socialized "beautiful" person.]

— Order from: International Academic Bookstore, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236 ([academic\\_books@sil.org](mailto:academic_books@sil.org); [www.ethnologue.com](http://www.ethnologue.com)).

## ELPR publications

While the *Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim* (ELPR) project, supported since 1999 by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), formally came to an end in March 2004, project activities are continuing at Osaka Gakuin University under the direction of Prof. Osahito Miyaoka. The remaining stock of ELPR publications is now being offered for sale, in order to raise funds for the publication of future volumes in the series and to continue related activities. The complete list of the available publications and a price list can be found at the ELPR website ([www.elpr.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/](http://www.elpr.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp/)). The publications that specifically deal with American Indian languages are:

M. Oshima. *Linguistic Materials of Bering Island Aleut: Dictionary and Texts.* (A2-031). 348 pp. ¥1,750.

E. Mather, M. Meade & O. Miyaoka. *Survey of Yup'ik Grammar Revised.* (A2-023). 132 pp. ¥750.

K. Nagai. *Mrs. Della Waghiyi's St. Lawrence Island Yupik Texts with Grammatical Analysis.* (A2-006). 217 pp. ¥1,250.

T. Stebbins. *Fighting Language Endangerment: Community Directed Research on Sm'algayx (Coast Tsimshian).* (A2-026). 296 pp. ¥1,500.

T. Nakayama. *George Louie's Nuu-chah-nulth (Ahousaht) Texts with Grammatical Analysis.* (A2-028). 652 pp. + 2 CDs. ¥4,000

H. Watanabe. *A Morphological Description of Siammon, Mainland Comox: With a Sketch of Syntax.* (A2-040). 601 pp. ¥3,250.

L. J. Watahomigie, A. Yamamoto, et al. *Hualapai Reference Grammar, Revised and Expanded Edition.* (A2-003). 617 pp. ¥3,250.

L. J. Watahomigie, A. Yamamoto, et al. *A Dictionary of the Hualapai Language.* (A2-041). 237 pp. ¥1,250.

Y. Yasugi. *Materiales de Lenguas Mayan de Guatemala.* 4 volumes (A1-007a-d). Ca. 450 pp. each. ¥2,250 per volume.

In addition, the following three collections of papers will be of interest to Americanists:

O. Miyaoka & F. Endo, eds. *Languages of the North Pacific Rim. Volume 6.* (A2-001). 170 pp. ¥1,000. [Papers on American languages include: O. Miyaoka, “Preliminaries to a Grammar of Central Alaskan Yupik”; H. Hori, “Classifiers in Skidegate Haida”; and H. Watanabe, “Lexical Suffixes and Two Intransitive Suffixes in Sliammon Salish.”]

N. Shibata & T. Shionoya, eds. *Languages of the South Pacific Rim. Volume 1.* (A1-001). 275 pp. ¥1,500. [Includes two papers on Central American languages: Y. Yasugi, “Endangerment in Mayan Languages”; and B. Pérez González, “Los usos de la lengua chontal.” The volume also contains a section of brief reports of research activities being carried out with support from the ELPR Project, including “Studies of Survival Strategies for the Mayan Languages,” by Y. Yasugi.]

*Lectures on Endangered Languages: 2. From the Kyoto Conference 2000.* (C-002). 344 pp. ¥1,750. [Contributions by: O. Miyaoka, M. Krauss, B. F. Grimes, W. F. H. Adelaar, C. Odé, M. Brenzinger, G. A. Broadwell, S. A. Wurm, O. E. Aguilera, D. Bradley, V. Golla, Y. Uemura, B. Comrie, N. Aguilera, J. Tonko, A. E. Kibrik, T. Salminen, N. Ostler, T. Tsunoda, T. Kaufman, C. Grinevald, M. Mattei Muller, A. Yamamoto, and O. Sakiyama.]

For ordering information contact: Ms. Setsuko Ikuta, ELPR Office, c/o Prof. Osahito Miyaoka, Faculty of Informatics, Osaka Gakuin University, 2-36-1, Kishibe-minami, Suita, Osaka 564-8511, Japan (elpr@utc.osaka-gu.ac.jp). Prices do not include postage. The exchange rate on July 15 was approximately \$1 = ¥109.

### Reprint of Bright’s Karuk

Through a print-on-demand arrangement with Legal Books Distributing, a reprinting of William Bright’s *The Karuk Language* is now available for \$19.95 plus shipping and sales tax. It contains a descriptive outline of Karuk grammar, a collection of texts, and a dictionary, and is the standard reference work for this northern California language. It originally appeared in 1957, under the title *The Karok Language*, as volume 13 in the University of California Publications in Linguistics. The original edition has long been out of print and is a rarity on the used-book market. A portion of the selling price of the reprint will be donated to the Karuk Language Restoration Committee to aid in language revitalization efforts. To order, call Legal Books Distributing at (800) 200-7110 or visit <www.discovery-press.com/legalbooks.html>.

## IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

### 45.2 (Summer 2003):

Paul Proulx, “The Evidence on Algonquian Genetic Grouping: A Matter of Relative Chronology” (201-25) [With the notable exception of Hockett, most Algonquianists have convinced themselves that Bloomfield’s Proto-Central Algonquian reconstructions are essentially Proto-Algonquian. Eastern Algonquian deviations have thus usually been interpreted as innovations defining an Eastern Algonquian

subgroup. Careful reexamination, however, shows that these features could well be archaisms inherited from Proto-Algonquian, implying that a Proto-Eastern Algonquian speech community may never have existed.]

### 45.3 (Fall 2003):

Siri G. Tuttle, “Archival Phonetics: Tone and Stress in Tanana Athabaskan” (316-36) [Instrumental measures of vowel duration, fundamental frequency, and amplitude were carried out on recordings that were made ca. 1960-70 of speakers of two extinct or near-extinct dialects of Tanana. The results lend support to previous analyses of tone in these dialects and show that it is possible to recover the details of complex prosodic systems from archival acoustic records.]

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

### 21.1 (Spring 2004):

Eric W. Holman, “Why are Language Families Larger in Some Regions than in Others?” (57-84) [Published sources were surveyed to determine the number of languages in the language families of the world, and also the lexical diversity among those languages as measured by cognate percentages in lexicostatistical wordlists. Lexical diversity tends to be lower in American families than elsewhere, consistent with several possible explanations, some methodological and some historical. African and Eurasian families tend to contain more languages than elsewhere, suggesting faster historical expansion of these families relative to lexical replacement within languages.]

**International Journal of American Linguistics** [U of Chicago Press, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637 (www.journals.uchicago.edu/IJAL)]

### 70.1 (January 2004):

Matthew Gordon, “A Phonological and Phonetic Study of Word-Level Stress in Chickasaw” (1-32) [Instrumental measurements indicate that three levels of stress are differentiated in Chickasaw, acoustically cued by differences in duration, intensity, and fundamental frequency, and also by vowel quality. The location of stress is phonologically predictable, falling on closed syllables and final syllables.]

Juliette Blevins, “A Reconsideration of Yokuts Vowels” (33-51) [The primary data support Newman’s original analysis of the alternations between /i, u/ and /e, o:/ as an ablaut relationship in verb morphology, and undermine Kuroda’s and others’ claim that this pattern should be captured in terms of an automatic phonological rule of long-vowel lowering. Such a rule may have operated in Proto-General-Yokuts and its fossilized reflex may account for the vowel alternations in verb forms, but there is no evidence that Yokuts speakers extract a phonological generalization from these.]

Enrique L. Palancar, “Middle Voice in Otomí” (52-85) [P. identifies a morphological marker of middle voice in Otomí—a prefix N- (m-, n-, ñ-)—although many of the derivations are lexicalized and the formation is not productive. In its semantics and in its idiosyncratic application, Otomí middle voice is typologically consistent with middle systems around the world.]

There is a Letter or two of *our* Alphabet which the Indians never had in *theirs* . . . But if their *Alphabet* be *short*, I am sure the words composed of it are long enough to tire the patience of any scholar in the world.

—COTTON MATHER, *Life of John Eliot*, 1691

## RECENT DISSERTATIONS & THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 64 (10-12), April-June 2004, and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 42(2-3), April-June 2004.

**Brooks, Lisa T.** Ph.D., Cornell Univ., 2004. *The Common Pot: Indigenous Writing and the Reconstruction of Native Space in the Northeast*. 347 pp. Advisor: Sunn Shelley Wong. [B. builds on literature, history, and literary criticism to reconstruct the historical space of the Northeast through the writings of its indigenous inhabitants. The project entailed the recovery of Algonquian and Iroquoian texts, and the development of a theoretical framework based on the language and oral literature from which these texts emerged. B. demonstrates the ways in which native leaders, including Samson Occom, Joseph Brant, Hendrick Aupaumut, and William Apress, adopted writing as a tool to reconstruct and reclaim "native rights" and "native land," employing a trope—the "Common Pot"—that encapsulates this understanding of native space. This metaphor appears in stories, speeches, and written documents during the 18th and 19th centuries, embodying land, community, and the shared space of sustenance between relations. A central contention of the dissertation is that the texts that emerged from within this space constitute a uniquely indigenous literary tradition. DAI-A 64(12):4461] [# AAT 3114531]

**Cervantes Gamboa, Laura.** Ph.D., Univ. of Texas at Austin, 2003. *Sounds Like Music: Ritual Speech Events among the Bribri Indians of Costa Rica*. 417 pp. Advisor: Joel Sherzer. [The ritual language of the Bribri Indians of Costa Rica is always chanted. Although it "sounds like music," it is not music from the orthodox Bribri point of view but the language of spirit beings. It is neither a special style of everyday language nor an archaic language, but rather a special code characterized by series of stanza frames which are repeated, every time with different words from a special vocabulary which have to be placed in a fixed position within the stanza frames. Bribri ritual language is unintelligible to non-initiates. C. documents the events in which ritual language is and was used, and analyzes its structural linguistic and musical features. She emphasizes the confluence of language and music in Bribri verbal art and focuses on actual performances of the two types of ritual speech event most practiced today: curing rites and mythical narratives. Aspects of the classification of Bribri verbal art are discussed. DAI-A 64(11):4106] [# AAT 3110754]

**Gessner, Suzanne C.** Ph.D., Univ. of British Columbia, 2003. *The Prosodic System of the Dakelh (Carrier) Language*. 278 pp. Advisor: Patricia A. Shaw. [A study of the prosodic system of Dakelh (Carrier), an Athabaskan language of central interior British Columbia, focusing on the endangered Lheidli dialect spoken near Prince George. Based on original fieldwork on Lheidli, with comparative data drawn from the Nak'azdli dialect as reported in Story (1989), the study contributes empirical data to the long-standing debate over the proper characterization of Dakelh tone, pitch accent, and stress. Three topics are investigated in detail. The first is an analysis of syllable and foot structure, developed within the framework of Optimality Theory, which addresses such issues as word minimality, epenthesis patterns, syllabification, and the relationship between syllable structure and stress. The second is a phonetic investigation of properties which are usually correlated with stress, namely increased pitch, duration, and/or amplitude. The third is the phonological behavior of tone. Though a lexical tone contrast cannot be established on the basis of isolated forms, evidence of such contrasts comes from sandhi processes. The Lheidli dialect is shown to differ significantly from the Nak'azdli dialect in the phonological realization of tone patterns. DAI-A 64(12):4442] [# AAT NQ86058]

**Harvey, Tenibac S.** Ph.D., Univ. of Virginia, 2003. *K'iche' Expressions of Wellness and Illness in Disputed Fields of Care: A comparative analysis of Maya intra-cultural therapeutic and cross-cultural biomedical care*. 271 pp. Advisor: Eve Danziger. [Taking the study of language use in health care as its focus, this investigation seeks to learn what some of the cultural and linguistic factors are that complicate cross-cultural medical interactions between the K'iche' Maya and Ladino (non-indigenous) health practitioners in a town in Guatemala's Western Highlands, at the center of the K'iche' speaking region. By comparatively analyzing ethnographic and linguistic data on (Ladino) physician-(Maya) patient and (Maya) Healer-(Maya) wellness-seeker curative interactions, H. asks how K'iche' ways of *speaking, sensing, and expressing* wellness, illness, and care are communicated, interpreted and confounded in these desperate and often disputed fields of care. DAI-A 64(10):3734] [# AAT 3108753]

**Kim, Eun-Sook.** Ph.D., Univ. of British Columbia, 2003. *Theoretical Issues in Nuu-chah-nulth Phonology and Morphology*. 254 pp. Advisor: Douglas Pulleyblank. [Previous studies of Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka) have focused on Tseshah and Kyuquot, only two of twelve interestingly different dialects. This thesis focuses on the description of the Ahousah dialect. The documentation, in conjunction with previous work, will help us understand Nuu-chah-nulth better in terms of the different evolution between dialects as well as both linguistic and typological characteristics of the language. Many phonological and morphological processes in Nuu-chah-nulth raise interesting questions in terms of universality, markedness, learnability, variability, and typological issues. K. treats these phenomena within Optimality Theory, due to its direct encoding of claims concerning universality, language variation, and typology. DAI-A 64(12):4443] [# AAT NQ85929]

**Thomason, Lucy G.** Ph.D., Univ. of Texas at Austin, 2003. *The Proximate and Obviative Contrast in Meskwaki*. 425 pp. Advisor: Anthony C. Woodbury. [Meskwaki (Fox), an Algonquian language now spoken mainly in Tama, Iowa, makes a distinction between *proximate* (nearest, most central) and *obviative* (farther, peripheral) third persons. If the subject and object of a transitive verb are both third persons, only one of the two can be proximate; and if a noun is possessed by a third person, only the possessor can be proximate. Apart from these two unbreakable conditions, all factors governing the distribution of proximate and obviative in Meskwaki are matters not of morphology and syntax, but of pragmatics and discourse. T. examines more than 50,000 lines of Meskwaki discourse and concludes that proximate marking always implies the presence of a non-third person observer, whereas obviative marking always implies the presence of a proximate; and that when more than one third person is in play, speakers use proximate marking to indicate who is most important, who is most affected, or whose perspective is being employed. The explicit and ubiquitous marking of relative prominence of third persons means that options are open to speakers of Algonquian languages that are closed to speakers of other languages. Equally, however, the ways in which prominence relations are handled in Algonquian potentially sheds light on languages in which similar relations are more ambiguously marked. DAI-A 64(12):4445.] [# AAT 3116453]

**Willett, Marie Louise.** Ph.D., Univ. of Victoria (Canada), 2003. *A Grammatical Sketch of Nxa'amxcin (Moses-Columbia Salish)*. 466 pp. Advisors: Leslie Saxon & Eva Czaykowska-Higgins. [A sketch of Nxa'amxcin (Moses-Columbian), an endangered member of the Southern Interior branch of Salish, addressing all major aspects of the grammar from a Lexeme-Morpheme Base Morphology approach (Beard 1995). A brief introduction to the phonology of Nxa'amxcin provides a look at the segment inventory, the status of schwa, various segmental processes, and syllable structure. An overview of the syntax focuses on aspects of the noun phrase, simple clauses, relative clauses and fronting. An extensive discussion of derivational morphology addresses valence, voice, secondary aspect, control,

category-changing operations, and operations marking locative, augmentative, diminutive and relational. An overview of inflectional morphology begins with the marking of person, number and grammatical relation on the predicate, and also discusses aspect, mood, temporal marking, negation, non-declarative operations and nominalization. A description of types of compounds considers the word structure rules responsible for them. A set of classifiers that has developed from lexical affixes is also addressed. DAI-A 64(10):3669.] [# AAT NQ85208]

[Most of the dissertations and theses abstracted in *DAI* and *MAI* can be purchased in microfilm or paper format, or as downloadable PDF files, from ProQuest-UMI. The publication order number is given in brackets at the end of each entry (e.g. [AAT 3097154]). Microfilm or fiche copies are \$39 each, unbound paper copies \$36, softcover paper copies \$45, and hardcover paper copies \$56. PDF web downloads are available for \$27. Prices are in US dollars and include shipping; applicable taxes will be added. Orders are most easily placed through the ProQuest-UMI Dissertation Services website ([www.umi.com/hp/Products/Dissertations.html](http://www.umi.com/hp/Products/Dissertations.html)). Orders and inquiries from the US or Canada can also be made by phone at 1-800-521-0600, ext. 2873, or by e-mail at <core\_service@umi.com>. From elsewhere call +734-761-4700, ext. 2825, or e-mail <international\_service@umi.com>. (Information as of April 2004.)]

## NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

### New Members (April 16-July 15, 2004)

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## REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

### 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](http://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/](http://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](http://www.indigenous-language.org)).

**Stabilizing Indigenous Languages**. Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. The 2004 meeting was held at UC Berkeley, June 10-13 (see "News and Announcements"). Conference website at ([jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TL.html](http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TL.html)).

### ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

**Athabaskan Languages Conference**. Next meeting: Yellowknife, NWT, in late June 2005 ([www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc/](http://www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc/)). [For 2004 Proceedings see "News from Regional Groups"]

**Alaska Native Language Center**. Teaching and research on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. U of Alaska Fairbanks, Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 ([www.uaf.edu/anlc/](http://www.uaf.edu/anlc/)).

**Yukon Native Language Centre**. Teaching and research on Yukon languages. Director: John Ritter ([www.yukoncollege.yk.ca/ynlc/](http://www.yukoncollege.yk.ca/ynlc/)).

**Inuit Studies Conference**. Biennial. The 14th conference will be held August 11-14, 2004, at the U of Calgary. Contact: Karla Jessen Williamson (wkjessen@ucalgary.ca).

**Études/Inuit/Studies**. Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Eskimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. \$40 Can (in Canada) or \$40 US (elsewhere) for individuals; \$25 Can/US for students; \$65 Can/US for institutions. Address: U Laval, Pavillon De-Koninck, Rm 0450, Ste-Foy, Quebec G1K 7P4, Canada (etudes.inuit.studies@fss.ulaval.ca; [www.fss.ulaval.ca/etudes-inuit-studies](http://www.fss.ulaval.ca/etudes-inuit-studies)).

### ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

**Algonquian Conference**. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 2004 meeting (the 36th) will be held on Oct. 28-31 at the U of



Wisconsin-Madison. Contact: Monica Macaulay (mmacaula@wisc.edu) or visit ([www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian](http://www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian)).

**Papers of the Algonquian Conference.** Current volume: vol. 34 (Kingston, 2002), \$48. Some back volumes are also available. Contact Arden Ogg, Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada (acogg@cc.umanitoba.ca; [www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian](http://www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian)).

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

#### EASTERN CANADA

**Atlantic Provinces Linguistic Association (APLA)/Association de linguistique des provinces atlantiques (ALPA).** General linguistics conference, annually in early November. Papers (in English or French) on local languages and dialects (e.g. Mi'kmaq, Gaelic, Acadian French) especially welcome. Annual conference proceedings and journal *Linguistica Atlantica* ([www.unb.ca/apla-alpa](http://www.unb.ca/apla-alpa)).

#### NORTHWEST

**International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages.** Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 2004 meeting (the 38th) will be held in N Vancouver, BC, Aug 11-13, hosted by the Squamish Nation. It will be immediately preceded by a separately organized **Wakashan Conference** at UBC, Aug 9-11, for which contact Henry Davis (wakashan@arts.ubc.ca).

#### CALIFORNIA/OREGON

**Survey of California and Other Indian Languages.** Research program and archive at UC Berkeley. Director: Leanne Hinton (hinton@socrates.berkeley.edu). Website ([linguistics.berkeley.edu/survey](http://linguistics.berkeley.edu/survey)).

**California Indian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. The 2004 meeting will be at Chaffey College, Rancho Cucamonga, Oct 8-10 (bss.sfsu.edu/calstudies/cic/).

**Hokan-Penutian Workshop.** Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Most recent meeting was at UC Berkeley, 2002. 1988 and 1989 *Proceedings* available from D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403; more recent volumes from D of Linguistics, UC Berkeley, CA 94720.

**J. P. Harrington Database Project.** Preparing a digital database of Harrington's notes, particularly for California languages. Director: Martha Macri, UC Davis. For newsletter and other information see the project website ([cougar.ucdavis.edu/nas/NALC/JPH.html](http://cougar.ucdavis.edu/nas/NALC/JPH.html)).

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

**Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival (AICLS).** Sponsors revitalization efforts, including the Master-Apprentice Language Learning Program. Website ([www.aicls.org](http://www.aicls.org)).

#### PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

**Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages.** Meets annually in the summer. 2004 meeting was in June at Wayne State College, Nebraska. Conference website ([wings.buffalo.edu/linguistics/ssila/SACCweb/SACC.htm](http://wings.buffalo.edu/linguistics/ssila/SACCweb/SACC.htm)). [See "News from Regional Groups"]

**Intertribal Wordpath Society.** A non-profit educational corporation founded in 1997 to promote the teaching, awareness, use, and status of Oklahoma Indian languages. Contact: Alice Anderton, Executive Director, 1506 Barkley St., Norman, OK 73071 (wordpath@yahoo.com). Website ([www.ahalenia.com/iws](http://www.ahalenia.com/iws)).

**Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Dept. of Native American Languages.** Research and outreach program for Oklahoma languages. Curator: Mary S. Linn (mslinn@ou.edu).

#### SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

**Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste.** Biennial linguistics conference at the U of Sonora, with sessions on the indigenous languages of Mexico and Latin America. Next meeting: Nov. 17-19, 2004. Contact: Zarina Estrada, Salvatierra #33, Los Arcos, Hermosillo, Sonora, MEXICO (encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx).

**Friends of Uto-Aztecan.** Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. 2004 meeting: Ignacio, Colorado, July 15-16. Organizer: Tom Givón (tgivon@uoregon.edu).

**Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl.** Journal. Nahuatl archaeology, anthropology, literature, history, and poems and essays in Nahuatl by contemporary writers. Editor: Miguel León-Portilla. Contact: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, UNAM, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO ([www.unam.mx/iih/publicaciones/publ.htm](http://www.unam.mx/iih/publicaciones/publ.htm)).

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

**SIL-Mexico.** Research and support facility, with extensive publication series independent of SIL-International. Contact: SIL-Mexico, 16131 N. Vernon Dr., Tucson, AZ 85738-0987 (LingPub\_Mexico@sil.org). Website ([www.sil.org/mexico](http://www.sil.org/mexico)).

#### MAYAN

**Mayan Linguistics Newsletter.** \$5/year to US (\$8 foreign air mail). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 3909 NW 119th St., Vancouver, WA 98685 (gberry1155@aol.com). Make checks payable to the editor.

**Texas Maya Meetings.** Annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. Usually in mid-March. Organizer: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (mayameet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu). Website ([www.utexas.edu/research/chaaac/maya\\_meet.html](http://www.utexas.edu/research/chaaac/maya_meet.html)).

**Tulane Maya Symposium & Workshop.** Meets in late Oct/early Nov at Tulane U, New Orleans, LA. Focus is on recent excavations and decipherments from the Classic Period Northern Maya lowlands. 2004 meeting, Oct. 29-31, "15 Centuries of Maya Literature from the Northern Lowlands" ([stonecenter.tulane.edu/MayaSymposium/](http://stonecenter.tulane.edu/MayaSymposium/)).

#### SOUTH AMERICA

**Grupo Permanente de Estudio de las Lenguas Indígenas de las Áreas Lingüísticas de América Latina (ALAL).** Consortium promoting areal-typological studies of the indigenous languages of Latin America. Coordinators: Marília Facó Soares (marilia@acd.ufrj.br) and Lucía Golluscio (lag@filo.uba.ar).

**GT Línguas Indígenas.** Working group on indigenous languages of Brazil. Meets with ANPOLL (the Brazilian MLA) every 2 years. Most recent meeting: June 2002. Contact: Ana Suelly Cabral (asacc@amazon.com.br).

**Correo de Lingüística Andina.** Newsletter for Andeanist linguists. \$4/year. Editor: Clodoaldo Soto, Center for Latin American Studies, U of Illinois, 910 S 5th St #201, Champaign, IL 61820 (s-soto3@uiuc.edu).

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

**Centro Colombiano de Estudios de Lenguas Aborígenes (CELA).** Network of linguists engaged in descriptive and educational work with the indigenous languages and creoles of Colombia. Contact: CELA, A.A. 4976, Bogotá, Colombia (ccela@uniandes.edu.co).

**Institut für Altamerikanistik und Ethnologie.** Research and teaching program at the U of Bonn, focusing on Andean languages and cultures. Contact: Dr. Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar, Römerstrasse 164, D-53117 Bonn, Germany (sdedenba@uni-bonn.de). Website ([iaeserv02.voelk.uni-bonn.de/iae/](http://iaeserv02.voelk.uni-bonn.de/iae/)).

#### GENERAL LATIN AMERICA/WESTERN HEMISPHERE

**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 2003). Director: Nora England (nengland@mail.utexas.edu). Website ([www.utexas.edu/cola/llilas/centers/cilla/index.html](http://www.utexas.edu/cola/llilas/centers/cilla/index.html)).

**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](http://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). Website ([www.ailla.org](http://www.ailla.org)).

**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*. Director: Jon Landaburu (landabu@vjf.cnrs.fr). Contact: CELIA - CNRS, 8 rue Guy Môquet, 94801 Villejuif, FRANCE (celia@vjf.cnrs.fr).

**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/).

**SIL International** (formerly **Summer Institute of Linguistics**). Publications 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\_books@sil.org). Website (www.ethnologue.com/bookstore.asp). [See also SIL-Mexico.]

**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).

#### NATIVE HAWAIIAN

**Ka Haka 'Ua O Ke'elikōlani College.** Research and teaching facility at the U of Hawai'i at Hilo. Director: William H. Wilson (pila\_w@leoki.uhh.hawaii.edu).

#### 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). Website (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, England, UK (nostler@chibcha.demon.co.uk). Website (www.ogmios.org).

**Linguistic Society of America—Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation.** 2004 Chair: Lenore Grenoble, D of Russian, Dartmouth College, Hanover, NH 03755 (lenore.grenobel@dartmouth.edu).

**Terralingua.** Advocates linguistic diversity in the context of biodiversity. Office: 1630 Connecticut Ave. NW #300, Washington, DC 20009. President: Luisa Maffi (maffi@terralingua.org). Website (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. Website (www.eldp.soas.ac.uk).

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

**Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim.** Japanese research project sponsoring work on Siberian, Alaskan 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).

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

Founded 1981

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Douglas Parks (Indiana U)  
Pamela Bunte (CSU Long Beach)

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).

## SSILA ANNUAL MEETING, SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 6-9, 2005

### CALL FOR PAPERS AND ORGANIZED SESSIONS

The 2004-05 annual meeting of SSILA will be held in San Francisco, California, January 6-9, jointly with the Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. There will be two categories of presentation: individual 15-minute papers (with 5 minutes for discussion: i.e., 20-minute paper slots), and organized sessions of variable structure. Abstracts for individual papers and proposals for organized sessions are now invited.

The deadline for receipt of abstracts and session proposals is 9 pm (Pacific Time) Tuesday, **September 7, 2004** (the first working day after Labor Day). Submission should be by e-mail (to [ssila@ssila.org](mailto:ssila@ssila.org)), although hard-copy submissions will be accepted in special circumstances (ask [golla@ssila.org](mailto:golla@ssila.org)). In whatever format they are submitted, all abstracts and proposals must arrive by the stated deadline. Late submissions will not be considered, whatever the reason for the delay.

Following a policy decision made at the January 2004 meeting in Atlanta, this year's Program Committee will be reviewing abstracts more critically than in the past, in order to achieve a balanced program with no more than two simultaneous sessions. Regrettably, some abstracts may have to be rejected. Members of the Program Committee will discuss and judge each abstract on the basis of their collective knowledge and, when appropriate, on reports from consultants. In consultation with the SSILA Executive Committee, they will arrange each session, assemble the final program, and select session chairs.

Members of the Program Committee for the January 2005 meeting are: Pam Munro (chair), Wallace Chafe, Megan Crowhurst, Victor Golla (secretary), and Leslie Saxon. The President, David Rood, serves ex officio.

### GENERAL REQUIREMENTS

1. All authors of papers (or participants in organized sessions) must be members of SSILA at the time the abstract or session proposal is submitted. Although SSILA membership is on a calendar year basis, an application for 2004 membership may be submitted at the same time as the abstract or session proposal (a form is available at the SSILA website). The membership requirement may be waived for co-authors, or for participants in organized sessions, who are from disciplines other than those ordinarily represented by SSILA (linguistics and linguistic anthropology). Requests for waivers of membership must be made by a member of the Society and must accompany the abstract or session proposal. (Note: Membership in LSA is not required for participation in the SSILA meeting.)
2. Any member may submit one 15-minute abstract as sole author and a second as co-author, or two as co-author. He/she may also be proposed as a presenter of a paper in one organized session, but if this proposal is accepted, the Program Committee may withdraw the 15-minute proposal on the author's behalf. (Note: These restrictions apply to the SSILA meeting program only. If you are the sole author of a paper on the LSA program you may also be the sole author of a paper on the SSILA program.)
3. Authors who will be unable to present their papers personally should specifically name a proxy who will both read the paper and respond to questions that follow.
4. After an abstract has been submitted, no changes of author, affiliation, title, or wording of the abstract, other than those due to typographical errors, are permitted.
5. Papers must be delivered as projected in the abstract or represent bona fide developments of the same research.
6. Handouts, if any, are not to be submitted with abstracts but should be available at the meeting for those listening to the paper.
7. All presenters of individual papers and all participants in organized sessions must register for the meeting.

### CATEGORIES OF PRESENTATIONS

#### A. 15-Minute Papers

The bulk of the program will consist of 15-minute papers, with 5 minutes for discussion. Guidelines for preparing abstracts for these papers appear below.

#### B. Organized Sessions

SSILA encourages submissions of organized session proposals. Organized sessions typically involve more than one scholar and are expected to make a distinctive and creative contribution to the meeting. Proposals for organized sessions are NOT reviewed anonymously. These sessions may be:

1. Symposia which include several presentations on a single topic.
2. Workshops focused on a specific theme or issue.
3. Colloquia which include a major presentation with one or more invited discussants.
4. Sessions of any other kind with a clear, specific, and coherent rationale.

The organizer(s) of such sessions must submit the following:

1. By **Monday, August 16**: A preliminary version of the proposal, including a general statement of the purpose of the session and an abbreviated abstract for each paper that will be presented.

2. By **Tuesday, September 7** (following acceptance of the preliminary proposal by the Program Committee): A final version of the proposal, which must include:

- A session abstract outlining the purpose, motivation, length (1 1/2 to 3 hours), and justification for the session.
- Full abstracts (following the format and contents guidelines below, except for the requirement of anonymity) for all papers that are to form part of the session.
- The names, addresses, e-mail, and telephone numbers of all participants, including discussants.
- A complete account, including timetable, of what each participant will do. Note that organized sessions, even when structured as symposia, do not have to follow the 15-minute paper + 5-minute discussion format. (The Program Committee reserves the right to modify this schedule.)

For the fullest consideration, organizers are strongly urged to submit a preliminary proposal at the earliest possible date in order to receive comments and suggestions from the Program Committee. Inquiries should be directed to the chair of the Program Committee, Pam Munro (munro@ucla.edu).

*Funding.* The Program Committee does not have funds for organized sessions. If special funds are required, it is the responsibility of the organizer(s) to seek and obtain them. When submitting the proposal to the Program Committee, the organizer(s) should state whether or not special funds will be necessary. If so, include the source of the funds, with an indication of what alternatives will be pursued if special funds fail to materialize.

#### ABSTRACT FORMAT

1. Abstracts should be sent as Microsoft Word or pdf files, attached to an e-mail in which you give your name, e-mail address, snail mail address, and affiliation. (In the case of co-authored papers, give this information for each author.) If you use any fonts other than Times, Times New Roman, or Symbol, submission as a pdf file is highly recommended; if the Program Committee cannot read your abstract, it may be rejected. If special circumstances require the submission of an abstract in hard copy, contact the SSILA office (golla@ssila.org) for mailing instructions.
2. The abstract, including a bibliography and examples, if needed, should be long enough to give the Program Committee a clear idea of the paper that is being proposed. There is no minimum number of words, but an abstract of fewer than 250 words stands a good chance of being rejected. The maximum is 500 words, but the abstract must be printable on one side of a single page. All words in examples including glosses and numbers in tables, references, abbreviation explanations, and so on are counted in the 500 word limit. Abstracts longer than 500 words or that cannot be printed on one side of a single 8.5" x 11" page will be rejected without being evaluated.
3. At the top of the abstract, put the title and two or three key words, such as language, language family, and subfield of linguistics. Please note the word count at the bottom of the abstract. These items do not count in the 500 word limit.
4. Abstracts will be reviewed anonymously. Do not include your name in the abstract (Word or pdf) file. Your name should appear only on the e-mail accompanying the abstract. If you identify yourself in any way in the abstract (e.g. "In Smith (1992)...I"), the abstract will be rejected without being evaluated.
5. Abstracts which do not conform to these format guidelines will not be considered.

#### ABSTRACT CONTENTS

Papers whose main topic does not focus on the indigenous languages of the Americas will be rejected without further consideration by the Program Committee. The Program Committee requires further that the subject matter be linguistic, that the research presented include new findings or developments not published before the meeting, that the papers not be submitted with malicious or scurrilous intent, and that the abstract be coherent and in accord with these guidelines.

Many abstracts are rejected because they omit crucial information rather than because of errors in what they include. The most important criterion is relevance to the understanding of indigenous languages of the Americas, but other factors are important too. It is important to present results so that they will be of interest to the whole SSILA (and larger) linguistic community, not just to those who work on the same language or language family that you do. Below is an adaptation of the LSA guidelines for abstract contents, which may be helpful:

1. Choose a title that clearly indicates the topic of the paper and is not more than one typed line.
2. State the problem or research question raised by prior work, with specific reference to relevant prior research.
3. State the main point or argument of the proposed presentation.
4. Cite sufficient data, and explain why and how they support the main point or argument. Provide word by word or morpheme by morpheme glosses and, if appropriate, underline the portions of the examples which are critical to the argument. Explain abbreviations.
5. If your paper presents the results of experiments, but collection of results is not yet complete, then report what results you've already obtained in sufficient detail that your abstract may be evaluated. Also indicate explicitly the nature of the experimental design and the specific hypothesis tested.
6. State the relevance of your ideas to past work or to the future development of the field, as well as any more general contributions to linguistic research made by your analysis. Describe analyses in as much detail as possible. Avoid saying in effect "a solution to this problem will be presented." If you are taking a stand on a controversial issue, summarize the arguments that led you to your position.
7. While citation in the text of the relevant literature is essential, a separate list of references at the end of the abstract is generally unnecessary.

#### AND REMEMBER. . .

The deadline for receipt of abstracts of individual papers and of the final version of organized session proposals is **Tuesday, September 7**.

