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SSILA BUSINESS

Abstracts for Anaheim Meeting due September 1

The annual winter meeting of SSILA will be held jointly with the Annual Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America in Anaheim, California, at the Hilton Anaheim Hotel, January 4-7, 2007. Abstracts for papers or posters are invited from all members. The deadline for receipt of abstracts is 9 pm (Pacific Time) Friday, September 1, 2006. Submission should be by e-mail (to ssila@ssila.org), although paper submissions will be accepted if arrangements are made in advance with the SSILA Secretary (golla@ssila.org). (Every effort will be made to acknowledge receipt of abstracts within 24 hours, but the delay may be somewhat longer on the weekend of September 2-3.)

The bulk of the program will consist of 20-minute papers, with 10 additional minutes for discussion (for a total of 30 minutes program time). Presentations may also be made by poster. In general, the presentations made most effectively as posters are those in which the major conclusions become evident from the thoughtful examination of charts and graphs, rather than from a sustained chain of verbal argumentation. Abstracts for either presentation format should follow the guidelines below. (Please indicate in your cover e-mail if you prefer the poster format. If no preference is stated, it will be assumed to be the 20-minute paper format.)

Abstract format

- 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 abstracts, give this information for each author, but clearly indicate which will be the presenter.) If you use fonts other than Times, Times New Roman, or Symbol, submission as a pdf is highly recommended; if not all members of the Program Committee are able to read your abstract, it may be rejected.
• The abstract, including a very short bibliography and examples, if needed, should be long enough to give the Program Committee a clear idea of the presentation 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. 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.
• At the top of the abstract, put the title and two or three key words, such as the name of the 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.)
• Abstracts will be reviewed anonymously. Do not include your name in the abstract. It should appear only in the e-mail message accompanying the abstract file (Word or pdf). If you identify yourself in any way in the abstract (e.g. "In Smith (1992) I argued that..."), the abstract will be rejected without being evaluated.
• Abstracts not conforming to these guidelines will not be considered.

Abstract content

Papers or posters whose main topic does not focus on the indigenous languages of the Americas will be rejected without further consideration by the Program Committee. The 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.

Travel assistance for the Anaheim meeting

SSILA has accumulated, through earmarked donations, a small fund to aid members in need of financial assistance for travel to the annual meeting. Four awards of approximately \$200 each will be available for participants in the Anaheim meeting in January 2007.

A letter of application for such assistance should be submitted by e-mail to the Travel Award Committee, and must reach the Committee no later than October 1. Letters should be addressed to Stephen Marlett, the Chair of the Committee, at <steve_marlett@sil.org>.

Applications will be reviewed in early October, as soon as the meeting program has been announced. Awards will be made only to persons whose abstract has been accepted, and notification will be made no later than

the end of October. Unless special arrangements are made, the award will be in the form of a check that will be given to the recipient upon arrival at the meeting.

Awards will be made on the basis of financial need, which should be explained in a succinct paragraph. In addition, priority will be given to those who: (a) do not have a university or other institutional affiliation; (b) have not received this assistance previously from SSILA; (c) are native speakers of indigenous languages; and (d) are the sole author of a paper or poster, or the joint author of a paper or poster whose co-author(s) will not be in attendance. Applicants should mention each of these points in their letter, although they only affect prioritization, not eligibility.

As a courtesy to all involved, in the event that an awardee is unable to attend the meetings, early notification should be given so that the award may be passed to someone else.

In addition to Dr. Marlett, the 2006 Travel Award Committee includes Juliette Blevins and Harriet Klein.

The Mary R. Haas Award: call for submissions

The Mary R. Haas Book Award is presented, usually annually, to a junior scholar for an unpublished manuscript (often, but not necessarily, the author's dissertation) that makes a significant contribution to our knowledge of the indigenous languages of the Western Hemisphere. Manuscripts must be of monograph length and reflect substantial empirical research. Typically, these are descriptive and issue-oriented grammars or historical and typological studies, but there are no restrictions on subject-matter other than a requirement that the primary focus be on one or more indigenous American languages.

The award carries no stipend, but the selected manuscript will be recommended for publication.

To submit a manuscript for the Haas Award, send one PDF copy on CD to the chair of the selection committee:

David S. Rood (rood@colorado.edu)
Linguistics, University of Colorado
295 UCB
Boulder, Colorado 80309-0295

The CD should be received no later than September 15; please verify that a readable copy was received. All questions should be directed to David Rood (see above).

In addition to Prof. Rood, the members of the 2006 Haas Award committee are Andrew Garrett, Sergio Meira, and Anthony Woodbury.

CORRESPONDENCE

Invitation to contribute to volume on Uhlenbeck

July 14, 2006

A few years ago when I posted a query about C. C. Uhlenbeck in the SSILA *Newsletter* I was fortunate to receive some very useful reactions from various people. After publishing two papers on Uhlenbeck and his work (and an obituary on E. M. Uhlenbeck for the *Newsletter*) I thought I was ready to concentrate on other things. But this turns out not quite to be the case. A number of people have taken the initiative to produce a thematically organized collection of articles on CCU, his life and his work, *C.C. Uhlenbeck (1866-1951): A linguist revisited*. Jan Paul Hinrichs (Leiden)

and I are the editors. In addition to the usual CCU suspects, a number of other people will be contributing.

A provisional table of contents is attached. There are a number of additional topics for which we have not been able to find a suitable author. Anyone interested in contributing a chapter for this volume, either on one of the topics mentioned or on a different pertinent subject, should contact me (inge.genee@uleth.ca).

Table of contents (provisional)

Preface (Inge Genee & Jan Paul Hinrichs)

Introduction (Jan Paul Hinrichs & Inge Genee)

Part I: *Life and Career*

* Introduction (Jan Paul Hinrichs)

1. The young Uhlenbeck: from poet to linguist (Jan Paul Hinrichs)
2. Kees Uhlenbeck at home and abroad (Mary Eggermont-Molenaar)
3. Uhlenbeck in Nijmegen (Michael Cysouw & Ad Foolen)
4. Uhlenbeck as a KNAW member (Klaas van Berkel)
5. Uhlenbeck: collecting Blackfoot culture and history (Pieter Hovens)

Part II: *Linguistics*

* Introduction (Inge Genee)

6. Uhlenbeck on Indo-European, Uralic and Caucasian (Frits Kortlandt)
7. Uhlenbeck's work on Basque (Peter Bakker)
8. Uhlenbeck's Germanic: Smooth waves through ancient times (Guus Kroonen)
9. Uhlenbeck's work on Sanskrit (Arlo Griffiths)
10. Uhlenbeck's work on Balto-Slavic (Jos Schaecken)
11. The contribution of Uhlenbeck to Eskimo linguistics (Hein van der Voort)
12. Against arm-chair linguistics: Uhlenbeck on Algonquian (Inge Genee)
13. Uhlenbeck and Humboldtian linguistics (Jan Noordegraaf)

Part III: *Bibliography and Documentation*

- * Bibliography of Uhlenbeck's works in print (Peter Bakker & Jan Paul Hinrichs)
- * Bibliography of reviews of and commentaries on Uhlenbeck's work (Peter Bakker & Jan Paul Hinrichs)
- * Catalogue of Uhlenbeck's correspondence (Mary Eggermont-Molenaar & Jan Paul Hinrichs)

The volume is intended for the Series "Geschiedenis van de wetenschap in Nederland/History of Science and Scholarship in the Netherlands," published by Editia, Koninklijke Nederlandse Akademie van Wetenschappen/Royal Academy of Sciences (www.knaw.nl/publicaties/gwn.html).

Possible additional topics include:

- * The position of CCU in linguistics and anthropology and his role in the development of these two fields.
- * The period of his professorship at Leiden University
- * CCU's students and his relationship to his *Nachwuchs*
- * CCU as a "long-ranger": his ideas about the genetic relationship among Basque, Caucasian, Indo-European, Altaic, etc.
- * CCU as: typologist, etymologist, lexicographer, historical-comparative linguist (esp. morphology)
- * The development of CCU's ideas on ergativity and active/stative typology.

All authors will be able to make use of bibliographies of works by and about CCU being prepared by Peter Bakker and Jan Paul Hinrichs, and of a catalogue of correspondence, newspaper clippings and academic contacts being prepared by Mary Eggermont.

—Inge Genee
University of Lethbridge
Lethbridge, Alberta
(inge.genee@uleth.ca)

No ICHL in the Newsletter: a gap to be filled?

June 30, 2006

This message is not to gripe but to wonder: why is there never any feedback on meetings of ICHL (the International Conference on Historical Linguistics) in the *Newsletter*? I have been attending this biennial conference (held in odd-numbered years) since 1999 and there are more and more indigenous American languages represented. In 2003 (in Copenhagen) there was a special session on North American and Siberian languages, organized by Michael Fortescue — which was indeed announced in the *Newsletter* but without any follow-up — at which a number of SSILA people presented papers. Besides myself (2 papers) I remember papers from Anthony Grant, Leslie Saxon, Anna Berge, and Alana Johns, and there were others. Scott DeLancey was an invited speaker and spoke about Klamath. In 2005 the ICHL was held in Wisconsin, organized by Monica Macaulay and Joe Salmons. Again several SSILA members were there, among them Marianne Mithun, Nick Pharris (who is doing a grammar of Molala, and again myself). Selected papers are presented in the proceedings, published by Benjamins, but again there are no reports of these in SSILA.

As a person who considers herself primarily a historical linguist, I feel that it is important (a) to present to the profession the work being done on American Indian historical linguistics, and (b) to encourage Amerindianists to get interested in this work. The next conference will be in 2007 in Montreal and I expect to see many Americanists from both sides of the Atlantic. If I can help you fill the gap that I see in reporting on this conference, I will be glad to contribute in any way I can.

—Marie-Lucie Tarpent
Mt. St. Vincent University
Halifax, Nova Scotia
(Marie-Lucie.Tarpent@msvu.ca)

Availability of the Seri Dictionary

May 27, 2006

The trilingual Seri-Spanish-English dictionary that was published in late 2005 by the Universidad de Sonora and Plaza y Valdés Editores (reviewed in the *SSILA Newsletter* in January 2006) is now available for purchase in Mexico through the Plaza y Valdés website (www.plazavaldes.com.mx/shop/inicio.asp). It can also be purchased through the SIL Academic bookstore (academic_books@sil.org), as mentioned in the *Newsletter* review. People may also contact Zarina Estrada (Universidad de Sonora) at <zarina@guaymas.uson.mx>.

—Steve Marlett
Tucson, Arizona
(steve_marlett@sil.org)

The etymology of *wapiti*

June 23, 2006

I am currently editing the *Australian Concise Oxford Dictionary* and noted that it gives the etymology of the word *wapiti* (the deer *Cervus canadensis* or *C. elaphus*) as being “Cree *wapitik* ‘white deer’.” Other sources, however, suggest that the word is Shawnee and means ‘white rump’. As the deer is brown and only its rump is white I would have thought the Shawnee language derivation was the more likely. And I did note from a Shawnee website (www.shawnee-traditions.com/colors.html) that “*wapanwi* ‘it is morning’; *niwaapilecheena* ‘I painted his finger, his hand, white’; *waapaam’kwi* ‘white clay’; also in many animal names (for example: *waapiti* ‘elk’, *waapalanye’thi* ‘eagle (variety; otherwise, *pele’thi*); *waapa’komiishi* ‘white oak’ (SS:411).”

Can anyone advise me how to deal with this etymology? Is the word both Cree and Shawnee? Does the stem *waapa-* mean ‘white’ and, if so, what does the *-iti* mean?

—John Comrie-Greig
Perth, Western Australia
(john.comrie-greig@inet.net.au)

June 24, 2006

Wapiti was an adaptation from Shawnee *waapiti* (*aa* = long *a*) suggested by the naturalist Benjamin Smith Barton in 1806 (Mitford M. Mathews, *A Dictionary of Americanisms*) to replace the common term “elk,” which is, of course, a different sort of deer in Europe. It has only ever been used by purists and naturalists.

The etymology is *waap-* ‘white’ + *-iti* ‘rump’, i.e. ‘one with a white rump’. It is found only in Shawnee in this meaning. The Cree word you cite is not correct.

—Ives Goddard
Department of Anthropology
Smithsonian Institution
(goddardi@si.edu)

OBITUARY

Peter Ladefoged (1925-2006)

Peter Ladefoged, the founder of the phonetics laboratory at UCLA, and one of the most influential phoneticians of the 20th century, died on January 24 after suffering a stroke at London’s Heathrow Airport on his way home from a field trip to India. He was 80.

Born in England into a family with Danish connections, Ladefoged received his training in phonetics in the early post-war years at the University of Edinburgh, where he studied under David Abercrombie. He stayed on at Edinburgh as a Lecturer until the early 1960s, when, after a brief stint with the Linguistic Survey of West Africa, he moved to America to take up what would be a life-long post at UCLA.

Ladefoged was a consummate field linguist, traveling the world to record phonetic data, and he originated or refined many of the data collection and analytic techniques in use today. His *A Course in Phonetics*, which is in its fifth edition, is the standard textbook in the subject, and his 2003 book, *Phonetic Data Analysis: An introduction to phonetic fieldwork and instrumental techniques*, is an essential resource. His ambition was to hear and describe every sound used in spoken human language, which he estimated at 900 consonants and 200 vowels, and he was always on the lookout for speech sounds which, though unattested, were theoretically possible. His classic 1996 *Sounds of the World’s Languages* (with Ian Maddieson) summarized his knowledge of all the sounds he had studied and remains the definitive reference work.

Although a generalist whose primary expertise lay in Africa and India, Ladefoged was deeply interested in the phonetics of New World languages. During the last decade and a half of his life, supported by an NSF grant to archive the phonetics of endangered

languages, he collaborated with students and colleagues in focused studies of a wide range of American Indian languages, including Navajo, Mazatec, Montana Salish, Aleut, Western Apache and Chickasaw. His best known fieldwork in the Americas was carried out in Amazonian Brazil during the mid-1990s in collaboration with Dan Everett, resulting in two important papers on the rare sounds used in Wari', Pirahã, Oro Win, and Banawá (Ladefoged & Everett 1996; Ladefoged, Ladefoged & Everett 1997).

A beloved teacher, he was the subject of many student anecdotes, some of which can be found posted at his memorial website (www.linguistics.ucla.edu/people/ladefoge/remember). Perhaps the best known of these stories concerns Ladefoged's brief career in Hollywood as the linguistic consultant for the 1964 film, *My Fair Lady*. Director George Cukor wanted him to teach the film's star, Rex Harrison — who would win an Oscar for the role of Professor Henry Higgins — to behave like a phonetician. It is Ladefoged's voice that is heard producing the vowel sounds in the film.

Among linguists generally, Ladefoged will perhaps be longest remembered for the forthright expression of his laissez-faire views on language endangerment in a short paper published in *Language* (68:809-11, 1992). He urged linguists to content themselves with recording languages, and not try to save them, even though he predicted that all but a handful of the world's 6,500 languages would disappear over the next thousand years. He argued that preserving languages could weaken national unity, encourage tribalism, and absorb scarce resources that might otherwise be used for development. ("It's not our decision to make," he once told an interviewer, "it's up to the people themselves.") Despite these contrarian opinions, or perhaps because of them, he was one of the driving forces behind the creation of the Endangered Language Fund and was serving on its Board of Directors at the time of his death.

—VG (from Wikipedia and other published sources)

PUBLICATIONS OF PETER LADEFOGED ON THE PHONETICS OF INDIGENOUS AMERICAN LANGUAGES

- (With Joyce McDonough & Helen George), "Navajo Vowels and Universal Phonetic Tendencies." *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 92:2416 (1992).
- (With Joyce McDonough), "Navajo Stops." *UCLA Working Papers in Phonetics* 84:151-64 (1993).
- (With Keith Johnson & Joyce McDonough), "Do Women Listen to Men's Voices with Men's Mouths in Mind?" [Navajo] *Journal of the Acoustical Society of America* 93:2298 (1993).
- (With Paul L. Kirk & Jenny Ladefoged), "Quantifying Acoustic Properties of Modal, Breathly, and Creaky Vowels in Jalapa Mazatec." In *American Indian Linguistics and Ethnography in Honor of Laurence C. Thompson*, edited by Anthony Mattina and Timothy Montler, 435-50 (1993).
- (With Edward Flemming & Sarah G. Thomason), "Phonetic Structures of Montana Salish." *UCLA Working Papers in Phonetics* 87:1-34 (1994).
- (With Daniel Everett), "The Status of Phonetic Rarities." *Language* 72:794-800 (1996).

- (With Jenny Ladefoged & Daniel Everett), "Phonetic Structures of Banawá, an Endangered Language." *Phonetica* 54:94-111 (1997).
- (With Victoria Fromkin), "Phonetic Studies of American Indian Languages." In *The Life of Language: Papers in Linguistics in Honor of William Bright*, edited by Jane H. Hill, P. J. Mistry & Lyle Campbell, 413-24 (1998).
- (With Matthew Gordon & Pamela Munro), "Some Phonetic Structures of Chickasaw." *Anthropological Linguistics* 42:366-400 (2000).
- (With Matthew Gordon, Brian Potter, John Dawson & Willem de Reuse), "Phonetic Structures of Western Apache." *IJAL* 67:415-48 (2001).
- (With Alice Taff, Lorna Rozelle, Tachong Cho, Moses Dirks & Jacob Wegelin), "Phonetic Structures of Aleut." *Journal of Phonetics* 29:231-71 (2001).
- (With Melissa Epstein), "Phonation Types in Amerindian Languages" [Salish, Mazatec, Zapotec]. In *Proceedings of the 2001 Athabaskan Languages Conference*. ANLC Working Papers 1. Fairbanks: Alaska Native Language Center (2001).
- (With Matthew Gordon & Pamela Munro), "Chickasaw." *Journal of the International Phonetic Association* 31:287-90 (2002).

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

NAA and Rosetta Project to digitize Harrington sound recordings

The National Anthropological Archives and the Rosetta Project will make a collection of historic sound recordings of native California Indian languages available online for language revitalization and scholarly research with the assistance of a generous grant from the Christensen Fund. The sound recordings, a selection of more than 1,300 recordings produced by John Peabody Harrington and his associates between 1912 and 1941, document the languages, myths, legends, stories and songs of thirty-five Native American tribes. The grant will enable the Rosetta Project to digitize two hundred of the Harrington field recordings (originally produced on wax cylinders and aluminum disks) and create a set of online community tools to facilitate their use. The digitized sound recordings will appear on the Rosetta Project language portal and in SIRIS, the Smithsonian's online public access catalog.

The sound recordings of endangered California languages selected for digitization include Cahuilla, Chimariko, Chumash, Ohlone (Costanoan), Juaneño, Luiseño, Miwok, Salinan, Tolowa, and Tubatulabal.

John Peabody Harrington (1884-1961) developed an interest in American Indian languages under the influence of Alfred L. Kroeber and Pliny E. Goddard at the University of California. Early in his career he conducted fieldwork among the Chumash, Yuma, and Mojave Indians. Between 1909 and 1915, he served as ethnologist at the School of American Research of the Archaeological Institute of America at Santa Fe and studied the languages of Picuris, Jemez, and Zuni pueblos. In 1915, he joined the staff of the Smithsonian's Bureau of American Ethnology. Throughout his career, Harrington pursued a strong interest in California Indian languages, especially Chimariko, Costanoan, Salinan, and Chumash. His later interest in the relationship between Navajo and Northern Athabaskan languages eventually directed his field work to the Northwest Coast and Alaska, where in addition to Indian languages, he studied Aleut. Harrington

also worked with languages of the Plains and of Central and South America. The high quality of Harrington's fieldnotes resulted from his ability to discern the sounds of human speech more accurately than most other 20th-century students of American Indian languages.

The Rosetta Project is a global collaboration of language specialists and native speakers working to build a publicly accessible digital library of human languages. Since becoming a National Science Digital Library collection in 2004, the Rosetta Archive has more than doubled its collection size, now serving nearly 100,000 pages of material documenting over 2,500 languages — the largest resource of its kind on the Internet.

[From *What's New at the National Anthropological Archives and Human Studies Film Archives*, July 2006 (online at www.nmnh.si.edu/naa/whatsnew.htm). For further information on this and other NAA projects, contact Robert Leopold at leopold@si.edu.]

Symposium on South American historical linguistics part of Seville ICA

A symposium on *Advances in Native South American Historical Linguistics* took place as part of the 52nd International Congress of Americanists in Seville (Spain) in mid-July (www.52ica.com). The symposium brought together experts in the historical study of native South American languages to present new findings, assess the present situation, and outline perspectives of future developments in this field of linguistics.

Fifteen papers were presented, representing a geographic area extending from the Amazon to Tierra del Fuego and dealing with topics such as areal linguistics, reconstruction of proto-languages, long-range genetic relationships, dialectology, and the diachronic explanation of synchronic irregularities. Presenters and topics included:

Wolf Dietrich, "Aspectos do léxico Karitiána (Arikém, Tupí)"; **Ana S. A. C. Cabral**, "Desarrollos recientes em la reconstrucción del Proto-Tupí: morfología y sintaxis"; **Antônio A. S. Mello & Andreas Kneip**, "Evidências lingüísticas que apontam para a origem dos povos Tupí-Guaraní no leste amazônico"; **María Emilia Montes Rodríguez**, "La dialectología del Tikuna y su aporte a los estudios areales y comparativos desde los hechos fonológicos"; **Aryon D. Rodrigues**, "Desarrollos recientes en la reconstrucción del Proto-Tupí: fonología y léxico"; **Sidney Facundes & Ana Paula B. Brandão**, "An overview of Arawak comparative studies"; **Sérgio Meira**, "The ablaut pattern in the Cariban language family: a diachronic hypothesis"; **Eduardo R. Ribeiro**, "A reconstruction of Proto-Jê"; **Áurea Santana**, "Comparações preliminares entre a língua Chiquitano (Brasil/Bolívia) e o Proto-Jê"; **Pilar Valenzuela**, "Reconstruyendo el sistema de marcación de caso Proto-Pano"; **Willem Adelaar & Simon van de Kerke**, "The Puquina and Leko languages"; **Lyle R. Campbell**, "Contacto lingüístico y lingüística areal en el sur del Chaco"; **Verónica Grondona**, "El estado actual de reconstrucción comparativa en dos familias de lenguas chaqueñas"; **Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Sáenz, Nathalie Boecker & Katja Hanns**, "Las relaciones internas del Uru-Chipaya: nueva evidencia"; and **J. Pedro Viegas Barros**, "Reconstrucción de la morfosintaxis del Proto-Chon."

Full information on the Symposium's program is available online (www.museu.ufg.br/linguistica/52ica/). The complete program, with abstracts, can also be downloaded as a PDF (www.museu.ufg.br/linguistica/52ica/program.pdf). For additional information, please contact the Symposium coordinators: **J. Pedro Viegas Barros**, Universidad de Buenos Aires (peviegas2003@yahoo.com.br) and **Eduardo Rivail Ribeiro**, University of Chicago & Museu Antropológico/UFG (kariri@gmail.com).

• *Language and Genes* (Santa Barbara, September 8-10)

UC Santa Barbara will be hosting an interdisciplinary conference *Languages and Genes* on September 8-10, 2006, which will bring together leading international specialists in the areas of linguistics, genetics, anthropology, and archeology. The aim is to ascertain the state of the art with regard to cooperative research among these disciplines relating to human prehistory, in particular the major population movements that led to the demographic distribution of population groups, and especially to identify the most promising developments for future research on this problem from a multi-disciplinary perspective. For position paper, abstracts, and program details visit the conference website (www.linguistics.ucsb.edu/projects/Languages-and-Genes/).

• *FEL-X: Endangered Languages & Multilingualism* (Mysore, October 25-27)

The *Foundation for Endangered Languages*, in association with the Central Institute of Indian Languages, will hold its 10th annual conference in Mysore, India, in late October, 2006. This year's theme will be the effects of multilingualism on smaller languages. The full conference announcement is available at the CIIL website (www.ciil.org). The Program Chair is Dr. Mahendra Verma (mkv1@york.ac.uk). Dr. B. Mallikarjun of CIIL, Mysore (Tel: +91-821-2345007) will be the local point of contact for participants.

• *High Desert International Linguistics Conference* (Albuquerque, Nov. 9-11)

The 7th *High Desert International Linguistics Conference* (HDLS-7) will be held at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM, November 9-11, 2006. Keynote speakers are William Croft (U New Mexico), Sally Rice (U Alberta), and Elizabeth Traugott (Stanford). Proposals are invited for 20-minute talks with 10-minute discussion sessions in any area of linguistics - especially those from a cognitive/functional linguistics perspective. Papers on Native American languages are especially welcome. The deadline for submitting abstracts is Friday August 25, and should be sent via e-mail, as an attachment, to hlds@unm.edu, including the title "HDLS-7 abstract" in the subject line. For questions or further information please e-mail hlds@unm.edu with "HDLS-7 Conference" in the subject line.

• *IX Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste* (Hermosillo, Nov. 15-17)

La Universidad de Sonora, Departamento de Letras y Lingüística, invita a lingüistas nacionales y extranjeros interesados en las diferentes áreas del estudio del lenguaje al *IX Encuentro Internacional de Lingüística en el Noroeste*, los días 15-17 de noviembre de 2006, en la ciudad de Hermosillo, Sonora, México. Para cualquier información favor de comunicarse al correo del congreso: Lic. Martha Martínez Figueroa, Por el Comité Organizador, Depto. de Letras y Lingüística, Edificio 3A, Apartado postal 793, col. centro, C.P. 83000, Hermosillo, Sonora, México (encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx; tel./fax: 662-2125529). Website: www.encuentrolinguistica.uson.mx.

• *SULA-4: Semantics of Under-Represented Languages in the Americas* (São Paulo, May 24-27, 2007)

The Dept of Linguistics at the University of São Paulo, Brazil, will host the 4th conference on the *Semantics of Under-Represented Languages in the Americas*, May 24-26, 2007. The goal of the SULA conference is to bring together researchers working on languages or dialects which do not have an established tradition of work in formal semantics. Submissions are also invited from those working on child languages (acquisition

of semantics) and especially from those whose work involves primary fieldwork or experimentation as well as analysis. Invited speakers include: Bruna Franchetto (Museu Nacional, UFRJ), Jürgen Bohnemeyer (SUNY Buffalo), Lisa Matthewson (UBC), Andrés Salanova (MIT), Mutuá Mehinaku Kuikuro (Terceiro Grau Indígena, Brazil), and Angelika Kratzer (U Massachusetts, Amherst). Abstract deadline: January 15. For details visit the SULA-4 website (www.fflch.usp.br/eventos/sula4) or contact Ana Müller, Depto de Linguística, Univ de São Paulo (USP), Avenida Prof. Luciano Gualberto 403, 05508-900 São Paulo-SP, Brazil. (Tel: (55) 11- 3091 4298. Fax: (55) 11- 3031 6392. E-mail: anamuler@usp.br).

MEDIA WATCH

[Notices of newspaper and magazine articles, popular books, films, television programs, and other “media exposure” for American Indian languages and linguistics. Readers of the Newsletter are urged to alert the Editor to items that they think worthy of attention here, sending clippings where possible. Special thanks this time to Peter Bakker and Paul Daniel von Wichert.]

Looking backward in Aymara

The media event of the season, Indian language-wise, was the enormous coverage given to **Rafael Núñez and Eve Sweetser’s** paper, “With the Future Behind Them: Convergent Evidence From Aymara Language and Gesture in the Crosslinguistic Comparison of Spatial Construals of Time,” published in *Cognitive Science* 30(3):401-50, 2006 (abstract and downloadable pdf at www.leaonline.com/doi/abs/10.1207/s15516709cog0000_62). Soon after the paper appeared, in mid-June, synopses were posted at various “science news” websites as well as in the print media. For a sampling see the coverage on *Science Daily* (www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2006/06/060613185239.htm) and at *PhysOrg.com* (www.physorg.com/news69338070.html). Lively debates sprang up on several lists. Peter Bakker, ever the optimist about your Editor’s linguistic accomplishments, sent us the text of a story that appeared in a Danish newspaper.

The gist of Núñez and Sweetser’s paper is that, contrary to what had been thought, a spatial metaphor for chronology that places the future ahead of oneself and the past behind is not a human universal. In particular, speakers of Aymara locate these temporal abstractions the other way around: the past ahead and the future behind.

Núñez, who teaches Cog Sci at UC San Diego, carried out the fieldwork on which the paper is based. He had his first inkling of differences between “thinking in Aymara” and “thinking in Spanish” when he went hitchhiking in the Andes as undergraduate in the early 1980s. Returning a decade later to gather data, Núñez collected about 20 hours of conversations with 30 ethnic Aymara adults from Northern Chile. The volunteer subjects ranged from a monolingual speaker of Aymara to monolingual speakers of Spanish, with a majority (like the population at large) being bilinguals whose skills covered a range of proficiencies and included the Spanish/Aymara creole called Castellano Andino.

The videotaped interviews were designed to include natural discussions of past and future events. These discussions, it was hoped, would elicit both the linguistic expressions for ‘past’ and ‘future’ and the subconscious gesturing that accompanies much of human speech and often acts out the metaphors being used.

The linguistic evidence seems, on the surface, clear: Aymara recruits *nayra*, the basic word for ‘eye’, ‘front’ or ‘sight’, to mean ‘past’ and recruits

ghipa, the basic word for ‘back’ or ‘behind’, to mean ‘future’. So, for example, the expression *nayra mara* – which translates ‘last year’ – can be literally glossed as ‘front year’.

But it was gestural data that proved telling. The Aymara, especially the elderly who didn’t have a good command of Spanish, indicated the physical space behind themselves when speaking of the future – thumbing or waving over their shoulders – and indicated the space in front of themselves when speaking of the past – sweeping forward with their hands and arms, close to their bodies for the present or the near past and farther out, to the full extent of the arm, for ancient times. In other words, they used gestures identical to the ones we are familiar with, only exactly in reverse.

“These findings suggest that cognition of such everyday abstractions as time is at least partly a cultural phenomenon,” Núñez told an interviewer. “That we construe time on a front-back axis, treating future and past as though they were locations ahead and behind, is strongly influenced by the way we move, by our dorsoventral morphology, by our frontal binocular vision, etc. Ultimately, had we been blob-ish amoeba-like creatures, we wouldn’t have had the means to create and bring forth these concepts. But the Aymara counter-example makes plain that there is room for cultural variation. With the same bodies – the same neuroanatomy, neurotransmitters and all – here we have a basic concept that is utterly different,” he said.

Why, however, is not entirely certain. One possibility, Núñez and Sweetser argue, is that the Aymara place a great deal of significance on whether an event or action has been seen or not seen by the speaker — a distinction they linguistically code with evidential particles. In a culture that privileges a distinction between seen/unseen – and known/unknown – to such an extent as to weave evidential statements inextricably into its language, it makes sense, Núñez and Sweetser say, to metaphorically place the known past in front of you, in your field of view, and the unknown and unknowable future behind your back. But this explanation, while suggestive, is not sufficient, because many other languages make use of similar evidential systems without metaphorically placing the future “behind.”

Meanwhile, although the future of the Aymara language itself is not in jeopardy – it has between two and three million contemporary speakers in Peru, Bolivia and Chile – the special Aymara way of thinking about time seems, at least in Northern Chile, to be on the way out. Núñez’s younger subjects, those most at home in Spanish, tended to gesture in the European fashion. They appear to have reoriented their thinking and, along with the rest of the globe, their backs are to the past, and they are facing the future.

Global warming having an impact on BC tribes, languages

Paul von Wichert, one of our many Canadian colleagues, has sent us a very troubling clipping from *The Globe and Mail* for April 22. It’s an “Earth Day Report”, written by Terry Glavin, a conservationist and adjunct faculty member at UBC, and datelined Spences Bridge, British Columbia.

Like all ecologists, Glavin likes to connect dots that most of us have no idea can be connected. The steady rise in temperatures in the interior of BC, he tells us, has stimulated a plague of mountain pine beetles. These are feasting on vast stands of lodgepole pine made bug-vulnerable by 150 years of neglect (the controlled burning of the underbrush was a regular Native practice). Killed by the beetles, the forests cannot grow back, as they would have in the past, due to the hotter weather. The result is a permanent transformation of the landscape, which slowly but surely is morphing

into grassland and sagebrush. As these changes accelerate, the economic prospects of at least 30 BC towns and cities have been turned upside down. But aboriginal communities are facing the greatest loss: the extinction of their traditional culture and language.

The transformation is already well under way among the Dakelh (Carrier) who occupy a vast region of dead and dying lodgepole pine in northern BC. Among them are the Tlatzen, about 800 people in several remote communities north of Fort St. James. The Tlatzen have always known about mountain pine beetles, but no one has seen anything like this, local residents told Glavin. First the squirrels and rabbits started vanishing. Then moose began to be found dead. And now the traplines are coming up empty and traditional medicines can no longer be found. The songbirds are leaving and so are the woodpeckers. "The place is becoming a desert," one elder told him. "There's not much here that's left to pass on to our children. We might become extinct. We don't stand a chance."

Portrait of a linguist

Berkeley's *Daily Californian* ran a very well researched article on **Andrew Garrett's** work with Yurok ("A Linguist's Quest to Save a Dying Language") in its issue of April 26. Garrett, an Indo-Europeanist by training, turned his focus from ancient Anatolian languages to native Californian languages about five years ago, he told the *Daily Cal's* interviewer, Andrea Lu. His specific involvement with Yurok came about "by chance, really," when he agreed to work with a colleague, **Juliette Blevins**, who wanted to research it.

"For me personally, it turned out to be a fortunate chance because for one thing the structure of that particular language is a little unusual among languages of California and Native American languages in general," he said. "While I was working on Yurok I found aspects that cast interesting light on problems of Indo-European, and vice versa."

The Yuroks were also, he explained to Lu, the first California Indians that the great Berkeley anthropologist Alfred Kroeber worked with, starting in 1900. Kroeber left behind a huge archive of field notes and recordings, much of it never published.

"What I find interesting about it is the richness of the archive and the challenge of figuring out how the language as it was documented in 1905 is similar to or different from the language we can hear now," Garrett said. "The project is trying to pull all of that into one big picture of a single language."

Garrett said that his ultimate goal is to establish a digital archive that will make the full documentation of Yurok available to scholars and native people alike. He also hopes to produce a comprehensive reference grammar, as well as a collection of stories, myths and narratives in Yurok. (Kroeber's *Yurok Myths* has English translations only.)

His experience working with the Yurok has been enjoyable, Garrett said, and community members have been receptive to his research. Nevertheless, he sometimes finds it frustrating to work with a language where all the speakers are very elderly. "During the time I have been working on the language one very good speaker has died, and another came close to death...it can be discouraging and a little scary. Also on a practical level, they're all sort of deaf. That's been an obstacle."

De Wiyot Indianen

Keeping to the Algic theme, here's another small-language packet from Peter Bakker: a copy of an article that appeared in the Dutch Indianist magazine *De Kiva* earlier this year, "Tuluwat en de Vernieuwing van de Wereld: De Wiyot Indianen van noordwestelijk California," by Frans L. Wojciechowski. Peter sent it along because, among other things, the Wiyot language is mentioned on page 3 and its connection to Yurok and Algonquian remarked upon ("hoe dat zo gekomen is, daar heeft nog niemand een sluitend antwoord op kunnen geven"). Dutch being one of those languages, like Portuguese, that one can *almost* figure out without really knowing it, we spent a pleasant hour listening to a strangely accented voice from halfway around the world describe the view from our editorial window: *De zon glinsterde op het water van Humboldt Baai terwijl twee traditionele kano's van uitgeholde redwood bomen door het water kliefden. . .*

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan

- The 2006 *Dene Languages Conference* was held at the Explorer Hotel in Yellowknife, Northwest Territories, Canada, on June 13-15, co-sponsored by the Yamózha Kúé Society (Dene Cultural Institute) and the Department of Linguistics, University of Victoria. The meeting theme was "Land and Language." Invited speakers were **S. Neyooxet Greymorning** (Arapaho; University of Montana) and **Shirley Fontaine** (Ojibway; Assembly of Manitoba Chiefs). The conference program included the following presentations:

Approaches to Language Learning: Yamózha Kúé Society/ Dene Cultural Institute, "Dene as a Second Language curriculum and materials"; **Elaine Settle & Hishinlai**, "A Practical Application of the Master Apprentice Approach"; and **Gary Holton**, "Language loss and learners' language in Dena'ina: Barrier or opportunity?" — *Land and Language: Helen Balanoff, Jane Goulet, Keren Rice & Deborah Simmons*, "Denecho Godígharé Híjdó K'ólú K'ə Hídó: The Words Of Our Ancestors Are Our Path To The Future"; **Elizabeth Biscaye**, "Akaitcho Territory language programs"; **Siri Tuttle**, "Clean and dirty on the Copper River: A study of Ahtna ecological vocabulary"; and **Jack Ives**, "Wayward Geese, Steppe Wolves, and Forest Tigers: Ethnogenesis, Language and Technological Thresholds in Athapaskan and Altaic Contexts." — *Conceptualizing Land: Daniel Tlen*, "Conceptualizing Place and Identity: Southern Tutchone Directionals"; **Leslie Main Johnson & Sharon Hargus**, "Witsuwit'en Words for the Land: A Preliminary Examination of Witsuwit'en Ethnogeography." — *Language and Healing: Lindsay Bell & Patrick Marlow*, "Visibility, healing and resistance through language learning: Voices from the 2005 Dena'ina Language Institute"; **Angie Lantz**, "The kútsélk'é Bush School"; and **Rosa Mantla, Lucy Lafferty, David Matthews & Philip Rabesca**, "Community Education Preparation Program, Tìchô Community Services Agency." — *Community Language Programs: Albert Canadien*, "Dene culture and language"; **Julius Park**, "Denesúliné Language and Culture: Strategies for Maintenance and Revitalization"; **Rosalie Tsannie-Burseth** (TBA); **Billy Attachie, Marlene Oker, Kate Hennessy, Julia Miller & Patrick Moore**, "Dane-zaa Jíge, Beaver Land: The Virtual Museum of Canada 'Dane Wadaajich' and Volkswagen Foundation 'Beaver Knowledge Systems' Projects"; and **Elizabeth Biscaye**, "Akaitcho Territory language programs." — *Curriculum Materials: Mary Richardson*

& **Leslie Saxon**, "Spelling manual for Tłı̨cẖ Yatı̨ı̨"; and **Elaine Hay & Ralph Paul**, "'Language connects us to our land': Denesų́ı̨né language curriculum and dictionary."

Sound patterns in Dene languages: **Patrick Moore & Julia Miller**, "A Report on the Status of Tone in the Dialects of Danc-zaa (Beaver)"; **Alessandro Jaker**, "Syllable Weight in Dogrib"; and **Olga Lovick**, "Labialized Consonants in Beaver Athabaskan." — *Approaches to Language Learning:* **Caroline M. Tritt-Frank & Kenneth E. Frank**, "Where are we in today's society?"; and **Hishinlai' & Susan B. Vanek**, "Increasing Accessibility: The Development of a Gwich'in Language Learning Workbook." — *Words and meanings in Dene languages:* **Theodore B. Fernald & Ellavina Perkins**, "Issues in Phrasal and Clausal Coordination"; **Gary Holton & Olga Lovick**, "When to 'shit' in Dena'ina: Dena'ina evidentials revisited"; **Andrea Wilhelm**, "Classificatory verbs and countability"; and **Martin Thiering & Sally Rice**, "Language on the Land: Video-based Elicitation Materials for Dene Languages." — *Written language:* **Hishinlai' & Siri Tuttle**, "Student profile and language learning method: noticing and writing in a university immersion classroom"; **Betty Harnum**, "Syllabics and Dene (Athabaskan) languages in the NWT"; and **Val Wood, Joyce McDonough & Sally Rice**, "The Goddard texts: the role of linguistic documentation in language revitalization." — *Special Session on Internet Resources Land and Language Online:* **Billy Attachie, Marlene Oker, Kate Hennessy, Julia Miller & Patrick Moore**, "Danc-zaa Jı̨ge, Beaver Land: The Virtual Museum of Canada 'Dane Wadaajich' and Volkswagen Foundation 'Beaver Knowledge Systems' Projects"; and **Andrea Berez, Helen Aristar-Dry, Alan Boraas, Michael Christian, Veronica Grondona, Gary Holton, Jim Kari & Sadie Williams**, "Dena'ina language and community online: Qenaga.org and Kahtnuht'ana Qenaga."

As in previous years, the Alaska Native Language Center will publish selected papers from the conference in a proceedings volume. The Dene Languages Conference (also known as the Athabaskan Languages Conference) brings together linguists, speakers, educators and policy makers from across the Athabaskan region. The proceedings of the 2001, 2002, 2004, and 2005 Dene/Athabaskan Languages Conferences are published in the ANLC Working Papers series. These may be ordered from ANLC by contacting (907) 474-7874 or fyanlp@uaf.edu.

• The tentative location and date for the 2007 conference is Window Rock, Arizona, during the first weekend of the Navajo Language Academy, July 13-15. More information will be available shortly at the Athabaskan/Dene Languages Conference website (www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc).

Algonquian

• The 38th *Algonquian Conference* will be held at the University of British Columbia (Vancouver, BC) on October 27-29. This year the Conference will focus on the "western door" of contemporary and historical Algonquian communities. Featured languages and invited speakers will include:

Arapaho: **Andrew Cowell** (U Colorado) & **Alonzo Moss, Sr.** (NALCC)

Cheyenne: **Richard Littlebear** (Dull Knife College)

Kutenai: **Matthew Dryer** (SUNY Buffalo)

Plains Cree: **Walter Lightning** (Samson) & **Joseph Deschamps** (Louis Bull)

Yurok: **Andrew Garrett** (UC Berkeley)

Papers may be delivered in English or French. This year, speakers will have the choice of two formats: oral presentation or poster presentation. Oral presentations will be a maximum of 20 minutes with 10 minutes for discussion.

The deadline for receipt of abstracts is **Friday, September 8**. The organizing committee asks that potential contributors submit an abstract (maximum 1 page, 12-point font, 1-inch margins, single space, including title and names of all presenters) by e-mail attachment (.doc or .pdf) to: <algon38@ubc.ca>.

The text of the e-mail message should contain the name, address, affiliation, telephone and fax number, and e-mail address of each presenter. Please indicate on the submission the preferred format of the presentation (oral, poster, or no preference) and whether any audio-visual equipment is needed. Where an e-mail submission is not possible, send a paper copy to: Organizing Committee, 38th Algonquian Conference, Dept of Linguistics, 1866 Main Mall, Buchanan E270, UBC, Vancouver, BC, Canada, V6T 1Z1.

Presentations will begin on Friday morning, October 27th and will end on the afternoon of Sunday, October 29th. The registration fee, payable to the 38th Algonquian Conference, is \$50 Canadian (\$45 US) if received by September 15, or \$60 Canadian (\$55 US) thereafter. The rate for students is \$30 Canadian (\$25) before September 15th, \$40 Canadian (\$35 US) after that date.

The conference will take place on the UBC campus at Cecil Green Park. Further information about the venue and accommodations will be available at the Algonquian Conference website (www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian).

Eastern Canada

• The next annual meeting of the *Atlantic Provinces Linguistics Association* (APLA) will take place November 3-4, 2006 at Saint Mary's University in the historic city of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The conference theme this year is *Linguistic Communities* (e.g., varieties, contacts, change) but papers are also invited on any aspects of linguistics. Papers (in English or French) on local languages (ex. Mi'kmaq [also known as Mikmaq], Maliseet, Gaelic, Acadian French) are particularly welcome. Deadline for abstracts is September 8, 2006. For all inquiries contact <elissa.asp@smu.ca>.

This conference generally attracts linguists not only from Eastern Canada but also the Northeastern US and often much farther afield. Johanna Nichols and Robert Rankin have been among guest speakers in recent years. APLA issues a volume of conference proceedings each year and also publishes the refereed journal *Linguistica Atlantica*.

Northwest

• The 41st *International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages* will be hosted by the University of Victoria's Department of Linguistics and will take place in Victoria, BC on August 9-11. Papers on all aspects of the study, preservation, and teaching of Salish and neighboring languages are welcome. The registration fee is \$50 (\$25 for students, free to elders and volunteers) and will be collected on-site.

A block of 40 rooms has been reserved on the UVic campus from August 8 to 11. A single bed and breakfast is \$45 per night and twin bed and breakfast is \$55 per night. Participants can reserve rooms by calling the UVic Housing Office at (250) 721-8395 or e-mailing <housing@uvic.ca>. Please be sure to say that you are with the Salish and Neighbouring Languages Conference to get the special rate. The web-site is <housing.uvic.ca>.

For further details, including the final program, visit the ICSNL-41 website (web.uvic.ca/ling/information/ICSNL41.htm) or contact Sonya Bird (sbird@uvic.ca) or Suzanne Urbanczyk (urbansu@uvic.ca).

Uto-Aztecan

• Uto-Aztecanists are reminded that the 2006 *Friends of Uto-Aztecan Languages Conference* will be held August 23-26, on the University of Utah campus in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Accommodations are available at the University Guest House, the official conference hotel, which is located 100 yards from CAIL (Center for American Indian Languages) and 10 minutes from the meeting venue.

To book a room, please contact the Guest House directly (mention FUAC for the conference booking):

University Guest House University of Utah
110 South Fort Douglas Blvd.
Salt Lake City, UT 84113-5036
Toll free: 1-888-416-4075 (or 801-587-1000)
Fax: 801-587-1001
Website: www.guesthouse.utah.edu

For further information contact: Mauricio J. Mixco (m.mixco@utah.edu). If you need information not easily arranged via e-mail, please call 801-587-0720 or 801-581-3441 during business hours (MST), or Fax 801-585-7351.

Mayan

• The 4th annual *Tulane Maya Symposium*, “Murals and Painted Texts by Maya Ah Tz’ibob,” which was postponed due to Hurricane Katrina last fall, has been rescheduled. The conference, sponsored by Tulane’s Stone Center for Latin American Studies, will now take place on the weekend of February 2-4, 2007.

Two workshops are being offered on Friday afternoon: “Iconography and Hieroglyphic Texts by Maya Ah Tz’ibob,” presented by **Bryan Just**, and “Maya Calendars and Astronomy,” presented by **Anthony Aveni**.

The keynote speaker on Friday evening, **Karl Taube**, will discuss his research on painted imagery from the Preclassic to Postclassic Maya lowlands. Dr. Taube has studied the art and iconography from prehispanic Mesoamerica extensively, focusing on that from the Maya and Olmec areas and central Mexico. His recent research and publications center on the writing and religious systems of ancient Mesoamerica. This lecture is free and open to the public.

Saturday’s program opens with an overview of murals and painted texts from the Northern Maya Lowlands by **Merideth Paxton**. The program continues with a tour of the northern area, stopping for a detailed examination of painted texts and murals from Ek’ Balam by **Alfonso Lacadena**, **Leticia Vargas**, and **Víctor Castillo**; Chichén Itzá by **Virginia Miller**; and Mayapán by **Susan Milbrath**. Moving into the Southern area, we will hear from **William Saturno**, who discovered the exquisite murals at the Late Preclassic site of San Bartolo, Guatemala; from **Francisco Estrada-Belli**, who is studying Classic period murals from the Petén site of Holmul; and from **Elin Danién**, who will discuss her research with the University of Pennsylvania Museum’s collection of pottery vessels from the Chamá region of highland Guatemala.

Information about registration and a complete program of events is available on the Stone Center’s website (stonecenter.tulane.edu/MayaSymposium).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

A Reference Grammar of Wappo. Sandra A. Thompson, Joseph Sung-Yul Park & Charles N. Li. University of California Publications in Linguistics (UCPL) 138, 2006. 172 pp. [The first modern grammar of Wappo, the southern Yukian language that was once spoken in the Russian River Valley, north of San Francisco.

It is based on the speech of Laura Fish Somersal, its last fluent speaker, who died in 1990, and represents the most extensive data and grammati-

cal research ever done on this language. The grammar focuses on morphosyntax, particularly nominal, verbal, and clausal structures and clause combining patterns, from a functional/typological perspective.

Chapters include: Phonemic Inventory and Transcription (the authors adopt Sawyer’s orthography and analysis); Word Order; The Noun Phrase; The Verb Phrase; Simple Clause Types; and Complex Sentences. Supplemental verb paradigms are given in an appendix to illustrate patterns of epenthesis and stem change.

— A full-text pdf can be downloaded at no charge from the California Digital Library’s “eScholarship” website (repositories.cdlib.org/ucpress/ucpl).]

A Practical Grammar of the San Carlos Apache Language.

Willem J. de Reuse, with the assistance of Phillip Goode. *LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics* 51, 2006. 588 pp. \$92.50. [A pedagogical grammar, covering the major topics of San Carlos Apache phonology, morphology, and syntax.

An introductory lesson on pronunciation and spelling is followed by 20 graded lessons on morphological and syntactic topics. Each of these lessons contains grammatical explanations, numerous example sentences, exercises for non-native speakers, more advanced exercises for native speakers, and dialogs with translations. Appendices contain suggestions for further reading, a detailed index of grammatical terminology and topics, and an index to the verb paradigms. The book ends with full Apache-English and English-Apache glossaries.

De R has aimed this book at university students and language teachers, and it can also be used as a teach-yourself textbook. Since there is at this time no reference grammar of any Apachean language, it can also be profitably used as such by linguists. (He writes us: “People who want full accounts of verb stem variation, verb prefix morphology and morphophonemics, and relative clauses will have to wait for my full reference grammar (in slow progress), but everything else is pretty much in there.”)

San Carlos Apache is a variety of Western Apache, a Southern Athabaskan (or Apachean) language spoken on and around the San Carlos Reservation in east central Arizona. (It might of interest to Karl May readers to know that the Apache words in Karl May’s “Winnetou” books were actually San Carlos Apache, even though Winnetou was supposed to have been a Mescalero Apache.) Although there might be as many as 13,000 speakers of Western Apache, very few children are learning the language, and therefore its future is not assured.

The grammar was written with the assistance of Phillip Goode, a renowned native language expert and teacher. Several other native language consultants also provided input.

—Order from LINCOM’s webshop (www.lincom-europa.com).]

The Metallic Migmaq-English Reference Dictionary.

Emmanuel N. Metallic, Danielle E. Cyr & Alexandre Sévigny. *Les Presses de l’Université Laval*, 2005. 392 pp. \$35. [A full Migmaq (Micmac) dictionary, compiled by a native speaker and edited in collaboration with a team of linguists. There are 11,000 Migmaq headwords, with definitions in English, in many cases containing encyclopedic content.

The work is intended both for members of the Migmaq communities of Atlantic Canada and for scholars. The editorial team has made a deliberate effort, perhaps unique in North American lexicography, to combine

the features of a bilingual dictionary that merely gives English translation equivalents of Migmaq headwords with those of a reference dictionary that explicates the headwords in the same language. The strategy employed was to first conceive each definition in Migmaq, then translate it into English, thereby preserving as much as possible of the Migmaq “voice” and worldview while still making the work accessible to non-Migmaqs.

Another innovative departure is the English-to-Migmaq index. Instead of providing the usual reverse word list at the end of the volume, a CD in the back cover of the book allows for more complete searches both in Migmaq and in English. Linguistic jargon is kept to a minimum, and when employed it is explained as clearly and simply as possible. Metallic, the compiler, is a fluent Migmaq speaker from Listuguj Migmaq First Nation; Cyr, the Project Director, is at York University, Toronto; Sévigny, the Assistant Project Director, is at McMaster University.

—Order from: (www.ulaval.ca/pul.)

Lushootseed Reader with English Translations. Volume III: Four More Stories from Martha Lamont. Thom Hess. University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics 19, 2006. 291 pp., with two CDs. \$30. [The latest installment in H’s pedagogically-oriented documentation of Puget Sound Salish.

The series began with *Lushootseed Reader with Introductory Grammar. Volume I: Four Stories from Edward Sam* (UMOPL 11, 1995), and continued with *Lushootseed Reader with Intermediate Grammar. Volume II: Four Stories from Martha Lamont. With Glossary* (UMOPL 14, 1998). This volume presents four more traditional stories from the memory of Mrs. Martha Lamont. The format is essentially the same as in the earlier volumes except that no grammar section is included. In its place are complete line-by-line English translations of all twelve of the stories in vols. I through III. These are intended for students studying Lushootseed without a teacher who, as H puts it, “may feel the need of bolstering their self-confidence by comparing their translations with ours.” Also included is a 110-page glossary, which, since it is cumulative for all three volumes, goes a long way toward being a full dictionary of the language.

The four texts in this volume are “Owl Lived There”, “Little Diver Was the Wife of Heron”, “Coyote’s Son Had Two Wives”, and “Pheasant and His Wife’s Brothers Lived There.” The last is much longer than the others (about 1000 lines) and has been included because of its particular cultural significance. Each line is numbered (allowing easy reference to the translations), and footnotes explain points not covered in the grammatical outlines in the earlier volumes. The CDs—produced by the U of Washington’s Ethnomusicology Archives—contain the original recordings of Mrs. Lamont telling the stories ca. 1963-66.

—Order from: UMOPL, Linguistics Laboratory, University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812. Orders must be prepaid. Price includes shipping to US addresses. For non-US orders see details at <www.umt.edu/ling/UMOPL/Titles.htm>. Inquiries: <anthony.mattina@umontana.edu>.]

Lexical Categories and Root Classes in Amerindian Languages. Edited by Ximena Lois & Valentina Vapnarsky. Peter Lang AG, 2006. 391 pp. \$70.95. [A collection of papers focusing on the relationship between roots and lexical categorization in American Indian languages, posing questions about the (in)determinacy of roots, word formation, the nature of the mental lexicon, and the acquisition of lexical categories.

Contributions include: Bruna Franchetto, “Are Kuikuro Roots Lexical Categories?”; Ximena Lois & Valentina Vapnarsky, “Root Indetermi-

nacy and Polyvalence in Yukatekan Mayan Languages”; Marcia Haag, “Thematic Structure and Lexemes: A Comparison of Choctaw and Cherokee Word Formation”; Elianc Camargo, “Lexical Categories and Word Formation Processes in Wayana”; Marisa Malvestitti, “Polyvalence in Mapuzungun: Contributions from a Patagonian Variety of the Language”; Aurore Monod Becquelin, “Categories and Compounding in Tzeltal: A Preliminary Approach”; Francesc Queixalós, “The Primacy and Fate of Predicativity in Tupi-Guaraní”; Johannes Helmbrecht, “Are there Adjectives in Hocak (Winnebago)?”; Barbara Pfeiler, “Polyvalence in the Acquisition of Early Lexicon in Yucatec Maya”; and Richard Carter, “Polycategoriality and Predictability: Problems and Prospects.”

—Order from: Peter Lang AG, Moosstrasse 1, PO Box 350, CH-2542 Pictlerlen, Switzerland (www.peterlang.com.)

Dinámica Lingüística de las Lenguas en Contacto. Edited by Claudine Chamoreau & Yolanda Lastra. División de Humanidades y Bellas Artes, Hermosillo, Sonora, 2005. \$40. [The proceedings of a symposium of the same name that was held at the 51 International Congress of Americanists in Santiago, Chile, in July 2003. The papers deal mostly with contact between European languages and Amerindian ones: Pima Bajo, Ranquel [Mapuche], Purépecha, Garífuna [Black Carib], Kali’na, Shipibo-Konibo, Arawak, Tapiete, Paraguayan Guarani, Otomi, Ecuadorian Quechua, and Tzutujil. —*El libro tiene un costo de \$ 400.00 por ejemplar más 225.00 M.N. de costo de envío si es ha estados unidos. Si desea puede enviar cheque a esta dirección: Zarina Estrada Fernández, Juan Ma. Salvatierra No. 33, Fracc. Los Arcos, C.P. 83250. Hermosillo, Sonora, México* (zarina@guaymas.uson.mx.)]

Comparative Tepiman. David Shaul. LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics 13, 2006. 160 pp. \$63.44. [S documents developments in comparative Tepiman (the northern Piman dialect chain and the southern Tepehuan varieties), exploring for the first time the comparative inflectional morphology of the group. He also shows that most of the sound changes distinctive of modern Tepiman varieties happened in historic times. Included are new materials on the Piman variety of the Santa Cruz River Valley (N Mexico & S Arizona), the O:b No’ok Piman variety (Chihuahua & Sonora), the modern Piman variety spoken in Sonora, and a colonial variety of Piman spoken in the Altar River Valley (Sonora). — Order from LINCOM’s webshop (www.lincom-europa.com.)]

Guaraní y “Mawetí-Tupí-Guaraní”: Estudios históricos y descriptivos sobre una familia lingüística de América del Sur. Edited by Wolf Dietrich & Haralambos Symeonidis. LIT Verlag (Berlin-Münster), 2006. 450 pp. € 49.90. [Seventeen papers on Tupi-Guarani languages such as Siriono, Bolivian Chaco Guarani (Chiriguano), and Kaiwá, on the relation between Tupi-Guarani and the Mawé-Awetí group (the so-called “Mawetí” hypothesis), and on Paraguayan Guarani, classical and modern Guarani, especially on language contact phenomena, such as jopara (“mixed language”) and the long history of the grammaticalization and re-analysis of the Spanish articles /lo, la / in Paraguayan Guarani. — To order, visit: <www.lit-verlag.de/isbn/3-8258-8568-2>, where further information is given.]

New editions of Pinnow's monographs on Tlingit and Na-Dene

Die Na-Dene-Sprachen im Lichte der Greenberg-Klassifikation / The Na-Dene Languages in Light of Greenberg's Classification. Jürgen Pinnow. Second revised edition, 2006. 125 pp. [A reprinting of P's original 1990 monograph (in German); an English translation prepared in 1996; and two essays by John D. Bengtson, originally published in *Mother Tongue* V, 1999: "In Honor of Jürgen Pinnow: Comparanda Dene-Caucasica, On the Occasion of his 75th Birthday, 22 January 2000" and "For Jürgen Pinnow: Some Dene-Dene-Caucasian Comparisons."]

Sprachhistorische Untersuchungen zur Stellung des Haida als Na-Dene-Sprache. Jürgen Pinnow. 2006. 105 pp. [Unrevised reprinting of P's "Sprachhistorische Untersuchungen zur Stellung des Haida," published in *Indiana* 10: *Gedenkschrift Gerdt Kutscher*, Teil 2, Berlin 1985; together with an unrevised reprinting of "Die Na-Dene-Sprachen im Verhältnis zum Tibeto-Chinesischen," pp. 94-105 of P's *Geschichte der Na-Dene-Forschung*, published in *Indiana*, Beiheft 5, Berlin 1976.]

Materialien zur Erforschung der Religion und Mythologie der Lingit-Indianer, Alaska: mit Parallelen zu indisch-tibetischen und europäische Weisheitslehren. Jürgen Pinnow. 2006. 135 pp. [A slightly revised reprinting of P's *Die wichtigsten Termini aus Religion und Mythologie der Tlingit-Indianer, Alaska*, published as *Abhandlungen der Völkerkundlichen Arbeitsgemeinschaft*, Heft 74, Nortorf 1993; together with two reviews by P of works by others on Tlingit language and ethnography, published in *Anthropos* in 1992.]

— These (and other reprintings, forthcoming) are privately published by the author and can be ordered from him directly: Prof. i. R. Dr. phil. Jürgen Pinnow, Gorch-Fock-Str. 26, D-25980 Westerland/Sylt, Germany.

Home Among the Swinging Stars: Collected Poems of Jaime de Angulo. Edited by Stefan Hyncer. With an essay by Andrew Schelling. La Alameda Press (Albuquerque), 2006. 224 pp. \$18. [Only a few of de Angulo's poems have previously been published; much of this collection comes from manuscripts in the possession of his daughter, Gui. There is nothing heavy here, more Kenneth Rexroth than Ezra Pound, but the voice is distinctive and ever-so-slightly European. He is perhaps at his best translating Lorca. — Order from: U of New Mexico Press (www.unmpress.com).]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Anthropological Linguistics [D of Anthropology, Indiana U (www.indiana.edu/~anthling)]

47.3 (Fall 2005):

Sérgio Meira, "Reconstructing Pre-Bakairi Segmental Phonology" (261-91) [M reconstructs the segmental phonology of Pre-Bakairi from the two extant dialects of Bakairi, a Cariban language spoken in Central Brazil. The reconstructed forms are then compared with the 19th-century data collected by Karl von den Steinen. Based on this comparison, certain aspects of the reconstruction are changed. In the end, a segmental phonology of Pre-Bakairi is proposed, together with the changes that account for the present-day dialects. A list of reconstructed forms is given in the appendix.]

47.4 (Winter 2005):

Kathryn A. Klar & Terry L. Jones, "Linguistic Evidence for a Prehistoric Polynesia-Southern California Contact Event" (369-400) [K & J describe linguistic evidence for prehistoric contact between Polynesia and Native California, proposing that a borrowed Proto-Central Eastern Polynesian lexical compound was realized as Chumashan *tomol* 'plank canoe' and its dialect variants. They also suggest that Gabrielino borrowed Polynesian forms for 'sewn-plank canoe' and 'boat' (probably specifically a dugout). No suggestion is made that there is any genetic relationship between Polynesian and Chumashan or Gabrielino, only that the data strongly suggest prehistoric contact.]

J. Kathryn Josserand & Nicholas A. Hopkins, "Lexical Retention and Cultural Significance in Chol (Mayan) Ritual Vocabulary" (401-23) [Thousands of pilgrims come each year to make offerings and present petitions to the *Señor de Tila* 'Lord of Tila' in Chiapas, Mexico. This cult has incorporated pre-Columbian cave worship focused on the Earth Lord. The conservative nature of worship is matched by conservatism in ritual vocabulary, which includes several archaic terms for deities, offices, paraphernalia, and ceremonial activities. The systematic analysis of archaic vocabulary can be a useful tool in the reconstruction of culture history.]

Stefan Dienst, "The Innovation of *s* in Kulina and Deni" (424-41) [Kulina and Deni of the Arawan language family of western Amazonia have a set of three alveolar affricates. The voiceless unaspirated affricate is a recent innovation due to language contact. The modern affricates have been phonetically shifted, emulating the three-way voicing distinction of the stops.]

Études/Inuit/Studies [www.fss.ulaval.ca/etudes-inuit-studies]

29.1-2 (2005):

*Special issue on "Preserving Language and Knowledge," edited by Louis-Jacques Dorais & Igor Krupnik, and dedicated to Michael E. Krauss on his 70th Birthday.**

Louis-Jacques Dorais & Igor Krupnik, Introduction: "Preserving Languages and Knowledge of the North" (5-30)

Michael E. Krauss, "Manifesto (December 13, 2003)" (31-4)

Biographical Notes and Bibliography of Michael E. Krauss (35-46)

Yvon Csonka, "Les sens inuit de l'histoire et leurs divergences au Groenland de l'Ouest et au Nunavut" (47-66) [Les changements récents des historicités inuit ne représentent pas un progrès, d'un intérêt limité pour les questions historiques, à une conscience historique éclairée. Il faut plutôt considérer ces changements comme concomitants aux récentes transitions rapides de leurs sociétés, de leurs visions du monde, et de leurs identités.]

Igor Krupnik, "'When Our Words are Put to Paper': Heritage Documentation and Reversing Knowledge Shift in the Bering Strait Region" (67-90) [While scholarly projects in heritage and knowledge documentation have an impact in local communities, it is often subtle and circumstantial, and the projects are difficult to sustain. Knowledge and heritage sourcebooks, school materials, etc. should be regarded as long-term cultural assets that may play a crucial role in the transformed northern societies of tomorrow.]

Shari Gearheard, "Using Interactive Multimedia to Document and Communicate Inuit Knowledge" (91-114) [Multimedia technology is being applied in a number of ways, preserving and passing on local knowledge and languages and showing potential for doing so in ways that engage young people and are more closely aligned with indigenous forms of teaching and learning. G discusses a case study of a multimedia project in Nunavut.]

* This issue may be purchased separately for \$8 Can (\$8 US / Euros). Send check or money order to: Etudes/Inuit/Studies, Pavillon De-Koninck, Université Laval, Québec, Qc (Canada) G1K 7P4 (etudes.inuit.studies@fss.ulaval.ca).

- Paul Charest, “Les assistants de recherche amérindiens en tant que médiateurs culturels: expériences en milieu innu et atikamekw du Québec” (115-29) [C donne quelques exemples de partage des connaissances (méthodologiques et ethnographiques) suite à des collaborations entre des chercheurs universitaires non-autochtones et des assistants de recherche amérindiens, jouant le rôle d’intermédiaire ou de courtier culturel entre les premiers et les communautés montagnaises (ou innues) et atikamekw dont ils sont membres.]
- Nikolay Vakhtin, “Two Approaches to Reversing Language Shift and the Soviet Publication Program for Indigenous Minorities” (131-47) [No abstract available.]
- Steven A. Jacobson, “History of the Naukan Yupik Eskimo Dictionary with Implications for a Future Siberian Yupik Dictionary” (149-61) [ANLC has recently published a Naukan dictionary in two parallel volumes: Naukan in a latin-letter orthography to English, and Naukan in the modified Cyrillic alphabet used for Chukotkan Eskimo languages to Russian. This can serve as a model for a new dictionary of (Central) Siberian Yupik, a language spoken on St. Lawrence Island Alaska and in the New Chaplino-Sirenik area of Chukotka.]
- Michael E. Krauss, “Eskimo Languages in Asia, 1791 on, and the Wrangel Island-Point Hope Connection” (163-85) [Merck’s statement about there being four Eskimo languages along the coast of Chukotka in 1791 counts “Uwelenski,” which turns out to be merely a dialect of Central Siberian Yupik. K concludes, from at least seven independent sources, that the fourth language was in fact a variety of North Alaskan Inupiaq.]
- Catharyn Andersen & Alana Johns, “Labrador Inuktitut: Speaking into the Future” (187-205) [Like many communities across northern Canada, Labrador is facing the complete loss of Inuktitut, demonstrated by the fact that almost no children speak it as a first language any longer. A & J outline the linguistic properties which make Labrador Inuktitut distinct, and report on initiatives taken by community organizations, schools and individuals to reverse language shift.]
- Vincent Collette, “Rétention linguistique et changement social à Mistissini” (207-19) [Cette note de recherche vise à exposer des contextes interactifs (langues d’usage à la maison et en forêt) qui motivent la rétention de la langue crie à Mistissini, communauté crie de l’est de la baie James, et ce, en dépit des importants changements socio-économiques des dernières décennies.]
- Claudio Aporta, “From Map to Horizon, from Trail to Journey: Documenting Inuit Geographical Knowledge” (221-31) [New cartographic and information technologies were used to record and represent Inuit geographic and environmental knowledge in Igloodik, Nunavut. It includes the merging of different geographic databases that acquire full meaning when seen as layers of the same map. An example of such method can be seen in the Igloodik Multimedia Project, a CD-Rom that is being currently piloted in the Igloodik high school.]
- Lawrence Kaplan, “Inupiaq Writing and International Inuit Relations” (233-37) [Language shift in Alaska threatens to replace Inupiaq with English unless the conditions that create the shift are reversed. The vitality of West Greenlandic and Inuktitut in the Eastern Arctic can exert a positive influence on the west if Inuit groups share published materials and increase international communication in their own language, although differing writing systems can complicate international written exchange.]
- Mick Mallon, “An Ephemeral Anomaly. The Metamorphoses of the Eskimo Language School: 1968-1999” (239-49) [The Eskimo Language School was set up by the Canadian government to provide training in Inuktitut to federal and NWT employees. Private students were also admitted if there was space, and it provided a casual form of apprenticeship in applied linguistics to the young Inuit who spent time there as instructors. An anomalous bureaucratic creation, it escaped the usual stultifying institutional control for most of its existence.]
- Christopher Petuwaq Koonooka, “Yupik Language Instruction in Gambell (Saint Lawrence Island, Alaska)” (251-66) [K describes the problems that arose when key supporters and teachers left the successful Yupik language program in Gambell schools. He also describes a recent project to translate into English and transcribe into Yupik old Siberian Yupik folk-stories originally recorded and published in a Russian cyrillic-based Yupik orthography.]
- Richard L. Dauenhauer, “Seven Hundred Million to One: Personal Action in Reversing Language Shift” (267-84) [Examines the delights and dilemmas of work on endangered languages, the practical results (such as texts and documents) and the spiritual rewards (mostly satisfaction), drawing examples from his and his wife’s work with Tlingit, and from the work of colleagues, especially Michael Krauss.]
- Hors thème / Off theme:*
- Anna Berge & Lawrence Kaplan, “Contact-induced Lexical Development in Yupik and Inuit Languages” (285-305) [Lexical change in Yupik and Inuit languages was relatively slow until the period of widespread cultural change brought about by contact with Europeans over the past few centuries. Different sources for new lexical items have resulted in an important level of differentiation among the languages.]
- Carrie J. Dyck & Jean L. Briggs, “Historical Antecedents of /h/, /s/, /j/ and /r/ in Utkuhiksalik (Inuktitut)” (307-40) [Utkuhiksalik is a sub-dialect of Natsilik within the Western Canadian Inuit dialect continuum. Unlike many Western dialects, Utkuhiksalik contrasts /h/ and /s/, /j/ and /r/. D & B show how such contrasts arose.]
- Dawn Biddison, “Collaborative Museum Research with Yup’ik Elders” (341-44) [Bibliographic essay.]
- International Journal of American Linguistics** [U of Chicago Press, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637 (www.journals.uchicago.edu/IJAL)]
- 72.2** (April 2006):
- Antoine Guillaume, “Revisiting ‘Split Ergativity’ in Cavineña” (159-192) [In Cavineña, an ergative language spoken in Amazonian Bolivia, a pronoun coding a transitive subject can either have a full “ergative” form or a reduced form that makes it look like an “absolutive” pronoun (used to code an intransitive subject or a transitive object). Camp (1985) described this as an instance of “split ergativity” conditioned by the difference between main and subordinate clause, the mood/polarity of the clause, the constituent order, and a person hierarchy. G shows that the peculiarities of the Cavineña pronominal system can be accounted for in a more elegant explanatory and typologically plausible way by recognizing a distinction between independent pronouns and bound pronouns and the application of a simple morphophonological rule.]
- Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar Sáenz, “Quechua for Catherine the Great: José Joaquín Ávalos Chauca’s Quechua Vocabulary (1788)” (193-235) [During the 18th century, as colonial authorities were showing decreasing interest in Amerindian languages, European interest in the history and diversity of indigenous languages was growing, exemplified by Catherine the Great’s survey of the world’s languages. The Quechua vocabulary presented here, preserved in the Archivo General de Indias, Seville, was compiled in 1788 in response to Catherine’s initiative and is one of the few 18th-century documents in Southern Peruvian Quechua which can be dated. This paper presents a transcription of and a short analytic comment on this important document.]
- Eung-Do Cook, “The Patterns of Consonantal Acquisition and Change in Chipewyan (Dëne Sųliné)” (236-63) [The Chipewyan (Dëne Sųliné) consonant inventory is rich in obstruents, including three laryngeal series and four homorganic sets of affricates and fricatives. Data from a longitudinal study and other acquisition data are analyzed with the assumption that a small inventory of simple sounds undergoes a process of successive bifurcation maintaining optimal

opposition. The analogous changes observed in morphophonemic alternations, patterns of historical change, and degeneration are explained in terms of patterns of phonological acquisition.]

Howard Berman, "Studies in Blackfoot Prehistory" (264-84) [B describes various changes which took place in the prehistory of Blackfoot as it developed from Proto-Algonquian. The topics include the formation of non-initial verb stems, verb stems with initial change, the outcome of Proto-Algonquian long vowels, other sound changes, and the body-part prefix *mo-*. B's proposals are supported by over 100 new etymologies.]

Natural Language & Linguistic Theory [Springer Netherlands (www.springerlink.com)]

24.1 (February 2006):

Suzanne Urbanczyk, "Reduplicative form and the Root-Affix Asymmetry" (179-240) [Lushootseed (Central Salish) has three reduplicative morphemes, CVC-'distributive', CV-'diminutive' and -VC 'out-of-control'. A straightforward analysis of this system can be provided in McCarthy and Prince's Generalized Template Theory (GTT), in which the shape of reduplicative morphemes is derived by general constraints on the phonological properties of morphological categories. The differences between the three Lushootseed reduplicants follow from the assumptions that the CVC-reduplicative morpheme is a root, while CV- and -VC are affixes. In addition to confirming the central tenets of GTT, this study uncovers a markedness implication for reduplication: if a language has unmarked root reduplicants it will also have unmarked affix reduplicants.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS & THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 66 (11)-67(1), May-July 2006, and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 44 (3), June 2006, and from other sources as noted. Readers should bear in mind that the delay between the filing of a dissertation or thesis and its appearance in DAI/MAI can be six months or longer.

Abrams, Percy W. Ph.D., SUNY at Buffalo, 2006. *Onondaga Pronominal Prefixes*. 169 pp. Adviser: Karin Michelson. [The Iroquois pronominal prefix system was described by Floyd Lounsbury in *Oneida Verb Morphology* (1953) in a single comprehensive table that captured many of the unique properties of the system, and Woodbury has applied this organization to the Onondaga pronominal prefix system in her 2003 dictionary. A, after attempting to use this table in teaching Onondaga, concluded that, while highly accurate, it is too complicated for a beginning student of an Iroquoian language. Forced to reorganize the information, he found that if the table were split into two parts—a "reading" of the meanings and a "listing" of all the variants that occur—it became more understandable. What had once seemed vast and random now appeared finite and orderly. Many patterns and regularities emerged that were not apparent from a single table. In this dissertation, observations and discoveries that emerged from this reorganization are discussed. A summary of each pronominal prefix and its characteristics is provided in an Appendix. DAI-A 66/12, p. 4368, June 2006.] [AAT 3203979]

Cumberland, Linda A. Ph.D., Indiana Univ., 2005. *A Grammar of Assiniboine: A Siouan Language of the Northern Plains*. 486 pp. Adviser: Douglas R. Parks. [Assiniboine (or Nakoda), presently spoken by fewer than 100 people in Montana and Saskatchewan, is a member of the Sioux-Assiniboine-Stoney dialect continuum. The canonical sentence structure is SOV, also characterized by postpositions, head marking, and internally

headed relative clauses. Morphological processes are primarily agglutinating. The phoneme inventory consists of twenty-seven consonants, including plain, aspirated, and ejective stops, and eight vowels, five oral and three nasal. Assiniboine has no nominal case system, no definite or indefinite articles, and no verbal tense marking. The verbal system is split-intransitive (active/stative); the object pronominal affixes of active-transitive verbs coincide with the subject pronominal affixes of the stative verbs. Participant information is encoded on the verb so that nominal antecedents may be omitted from the clause, but the question of whether Assiniboine is a "pronominal argument" language remains open. Deverbal nominalization is highly productive, as are verb compounding and noun incorporation. Verbal prefixation and suffixation both occur, but verbal prefixation is more systematic. Suffixation occurs in all major word classes. Assiniboine has an elaborate system of post-verbal particles that express aspect and modality. There is a complex system of motion verbs that encodes notions of deictic center, base, direction, and belonging. A chapter on kinship includes a description of respect speech and a comprehensive list of kin terms. Appendices include three texts, orthographic equivalencies, and a cross-dialect comparison of instrumental prefixes. DAI-A 66/11, p. 4002, May 2006.] [AAT 3195576]

Elias Ulloa, Jose A. Ph.D., Rutgers-New Brunswick, 2006. *Theoretical Aspects of Panoan Metrical Phonology: Disyllabic Footing and Contextual Syllable Weight*. Adviser: Alan Prince. [A study of the relation between foot size and contextual syllable-weight, focusing on the influence that foot disyllabicity has on triggering quantity adjustments of syllable weight. Empirically, the relation between foot disyllabicity and quantity adjustments of syllable weight is studied through the detailed examination of two Panoan languages spoken in the Peruvian Amazon: Shipibo and Capanahua. The data presented are the result of several field trips carried out by the author. Although both languages are trochaic by default and distinguish heavy versus light syllables, (H)-feet are avoided in favor of disyllabic feet. In order to obtain disyllabic feet and avoid heavy syllables as heads of uneven (H.L)-trochees or in unstressed positions, Shipibo and Capanahua contextually adjust vowel length and the weight of closed syllables. The disyllabic footing of Shipibo and Capanahua is not only supported by the distribution of heads within the Prosodic Word (PrWd) but also by a number of segmental rhythmic phenomena; for example, rhythmic allomorphy, long vowels and heavy closed syllables restricted to even syllables, inhibition of glottal coalescence in odd syllables. DAI-A 67/01, p. 275, July 2006.] [AAT 3203409]

Epps, Patience. Ph.D., Univ. of Virginia, 2005. *A Grammar of Hup*. 1135 pp. Adviser: Eve Danziger. [A comprehensive description of Hup, a language of the Nadahup (Maku) family, spoken by about 1500 people living in the Vaupés region on the border of Brazil and Colombia. The phonological inventory includes nine vowels and twenty-one consonants, as well as prosodic features of nasalization and tone. The bulk of the grammar is devoted to the morphosyntax of Hup, including nouns and nominal morphology, verbs, verb compounding, and Hup's mechanisms for expressing tense, aspect, modality, evidentiality, and affect marking. The morphology (especially verbal) is relatively agglutinative, predominantly suffixing, and involves considerable compounding of multiple stems. Hup has nominative-accusative alignment, employs morphological case marking, and favors dependent marking; its constituent order is verb-final, best characterized as AOV. Its grammar shows sensitivity to an animacy hierarchy; and it has developed a complex evidentiality system and an incipient system of noun classification, largely motivated by areal diffusion. A further intriguing aspect of Hup grammar is the significant and even exuberant polyfunctionality of many morphemes, which in most cases reflects traceable historical processes of grammaticalization. Several aspects of Hup grammar are typologically unusual, and the heavy effects of areal diffusion are interesting from both a cross-linguistic and a regional point of view. DAI-A 66/12, p. 4369, June 2006.] [AAT 3202677]

Lee, M. Kittiya. Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 2006. *Conversing in Colony: The Brasília and the Vulgar in Portuguese America, 1500-1759*. 262 pp. Adviser: A.J.R. Russell-Wood. [In early phases of contact and trade, communication between native American Indians and Europeans took place in the Tupi-Guarani languages which had been spoken along the Atlantic coast at the beginning of colonization in 1500. By the 1550s, Brasília, a lingua-franca based on the Tupi-Guarani coastal languages, achieved a standard written form through language translation projects spearheaded by Jesuit missionaries. In the early 17th century, Brasília expanded into Amazônia as an important interlanguage. Jesuit missionaries trained in Brasília, Tupi-Guarani speaking Indian allies, and crown policy were significant factors in maintaining the daily use of the language. Brasília was named the official language of the Amazônia colony in 1686, but by 1722 its use was prohibited by the crown and replaced by Portuguese. At the same time, however, a new language, called by sources "the Vulgar," had emerged, replacing Brasília's historical dominance as colonial interlanguage and challenging efforts by the crown to introduce Portuguese. The identification and study of the Vulgar, previously unknown in scholarship, points to new directions of cross-disciplinary investigation. DAI-A 66/12, p. 4498, June 2006.] [AAT 3197185]

Wojdak, Rachel. Ph.D., UBC, 2005. *The Linearization of Affixes: Evidence from Nuu-chah-nulth*. 241 pp. [W argues for a model of the way syntax maps to phonology in which syntax is spelled-out to phonology in minimal cycles equivalent to a single application of syntactic Merge (cf. Epstein et al. 1999). She terms this proposal the *local spell-out* hypothesis. The empirical grounds on which this hypothesis is assessed is Nuu-chah-nulth (Nootka), a Southern Wakashan language spoken in British Columbia. Nuu-chah-nulth has a class of morphologically bound "affixal predicates" which participate in a linearization strategy of suffixation. W claims that affixes in Nuu-chah-nulth are linearized at spell-out with respect to "hosts" as a consequence of the PF requirement that utterances be sequentially ordered. Spell-out induces in Nuu-chah-nulth a relationship which W labels *PF Incorporation*. The affixal predicate "incorporates" its host in order to achieve a pronounceable form, that of a linearized affix. . . . A consequence of the analysis is that syntax is "phonologized" over the course of the derivation, in minimal stages induced by application of Merge. Linearization is thus established in increments. This analysis has implications for the grammatical locus of head movement operations: head movement is not strictly phonological (*contra* Chomsky 1995, 2001). DAI-A 66/12, p. 4374, June 2006.] [AAT NR10588]

[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 microfiche copies are \$44 each, unbound paper copies \$41, softcover paper copies \$50, and hardcover paper copies \$63. PDF web downloads are available for \$30. Prices are in US dollars and include shipping; applicable GST, state and local taxes will be added. Orders are most easily placed through the ProQuest-UMI Dissertation Services website (www.lib.umi.com/dissertations). Orders and inquiries from the US or Canada can also be made by phone at 1-800-521-0600. From elsewhere call +734-761-4700. (Information as of April 2006.)]

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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 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.u.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).

Center for American Indian Languages (CAIL). Research and training center at the U of Utah. Sponsors annual **Conference on the Endangered Languages & Cultures of Native America (CELCNA)** in April. Contact: Lyle Campbell, Director, CAIL, 618A DeTrobriand St, Salt Lake City, UT 84112-0492 (lyle.campbell@linguistics.utah.edu; www.cail.utah.edu).

Native American Language Center, UC Davis. Research and special projects on N American Indian languages, with an emphasis on California. Contact: Martha Macri, D of Native American Studies, UC Davis, CA 95616 (nas.ucdavis.edu/NALC/home.html).

Indigenous Language Institute (ILI). Coordinating organization for efforts to revitalize Native American languages. Sponsors workshops, publications. Contact: ILI, 560 Montezuma Ave #202, Santa Fe, NM 87501 (ili@indigenous-language.org; www.indigenous-language.org).

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages. Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. For information visit the Teaching Indigenous Languages website (jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TIL.html).

University of Nebraska Press Series in Native American Literatures and Translation. Collections of translations and studies of Native literatures. Inquiries and proposals welcomed. Contact: Brian Swann, Humanities, Cooper Union, Cooper Sq NYC 10003-7120 (swann@cooper.edu).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. The 2006 conference took place in Yellowknife, NWT, in June [see "News from Regional Groups"]. The 2007 conference will be held in Window Rock, AZ, during the first weekend of the Navajo Language Academy, July 13-15. See conference website (www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc).

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).

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

Inuit Studies Conference. Biennial. The 15th conference ("Orality in the 21st Century: Inuit Discourse and Practices") will be held in Paris, Oct. 26-28, 2006. Organizer: Michèle Therrien (michele.therrien@inalco.fr); Secretariat: (gwenaele.guigon@inalco.fr).

Études/Inuit/Studies. Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Es-kimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. \$40 Can (in Canada) or \$40 US/€ 40 (elsewhere) for individuals; \$25 Can/US or € 25 for students; \$90 Can/US or € 90 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).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 2006 meeting (the 38th) will be held on Oct. 27-29 in Vancouver, BC. Conference website (www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian). [See "News from Regional Groups"].

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. Current volume: vol. 36 (U of Wisconsin, 2004), \$48. Some back volumes are also available. To order, visit website (www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian/Volumes/inprint.html) or contact Arden Ogg, Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada (acogg@cc.umanitoba.ca).

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. The 2006 conference will be held at St. Mary's U in Halifax on Nov. 3-4 (elissa.asp@smu.ca). Annual conference proceedings and journal *Linguistica Atlantica* (www.unb.ca/apla-alpa). [See "News from Regional Groups"].

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 2006 meeting (the 41st) will be held Aug. 9-11 at the U of Victoria in Victoria, BC (web.uvic.ca/ling/information/ICSNL41.htm). Preprint volume available from UBC (www.linguistics.ubc.ca/UBCWPL). [See "News from Regional Groups"].

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

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

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. The 2006 meeting will be held on Oct. 13-15 at Dominican University in San Rafael. Contact: Arthur Kane Scott, Humanities, Dominican U, 50 Acacia Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901 (AScott@dominican.edu). Conference website with archives (bss.sfsu.edu/calstudies/CIC/default.htm).

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 (nas.ucdavis.edu/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).

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

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Center for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the West (CSILW). Sponsored by the D of Linguistics, U of Colorado, Boulder. Library, archive, and research center for work on Siouan, Caddoan, and Plains Algonquian (esp. Arapaho). Contact: Joyce Cheney (joyce.cheney@colorado.edu). Website (www.colorado.edu/csilw).

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Meets annually in the summer. The 2006 meeting was held in Billings, Montana, June 16-18. Contact: Randolph Graczyk (rgraczyk@aol.com).

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).

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). Web page (www.snomnh.ou.edu/collections-research/nal.htm).

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: November 15-17, 2006. Contact: Zarina Estrada, Salvatierra #33, Los Arcos, Hermosillo, Sonora, MEXICO (encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx). Website (www.encuentrodeLinguistica.uson.mx).

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. The 2006 meeting will be held at the U of Utah, Salt Lake City, August 23-27 (note new dates). Contact: Mauricio Mixco (m.mixco@utah.edu). [See "News from Regional Groups"]

Estudios de Cultura Náhuatl. Journal. Nahuatl archaeology, anthropology, literature, history, and poems and essays in Nahuatl by contemporary writers. Editor: Miguel León-Portilla. Contact: Instituto de Investigaciones Históricas, UNAM, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO (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).

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. 2006 dates: March 14-19. Contact: Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (gus.gonzales@mail.utexas.edu). Website (www.utmaya.org).

Tulane Maya Symposium & Workshop. Tulane U, New Orleans, LA, focusing on the Maya Lowlands. Next meeting: February 2-4, 2007. Website (stonecenter.tulane.edu/MayaSymposium). [See "News from Native Groups"]

K'inál Winik Cultural Center. Unit of Cleveland State University devoted to education about the Maya and to international exchange with Maya communities. Sponsors an annual Maya Hieroglyph Weekend in the fall. Contact: Laura Martin, Director, KWC, 2121 Euclid Ave, RT1644, Cleveland, OH 44115 (kinalwinik@csuohio.edu). Website (www.csuohio.edu/kinalwinik).

Yax Te' Books. Publishes books and materials in English, Spanish, and Mayan languages that focus on the work of contemporary Maya writers and on materials that enhance understanding of those works; also materials about Maya languages and linguistics. Contact: Yax Te', 2121 Euclid Ave, RT1644, Cleveland, OH 44115 (yaxte@csuohio.edu, www.csuohio.edu/yaxte).

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@unb.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: FDP, Apartado Aéreo 85801, Bogotá, Colombia (pubco_cob@sil.org)

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

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** (most recent meeting, October 27-29, 2005). Director: Nora England (nengland@mail.utexas.edu). Website (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 52nd ICA was held in Seville, Spain, July 17-21, 2006. General Secretariat: Prof. Dr. Antonio Acosta Rodríguez & Prof. Dra. María Luisa Laviana Cuctos (52ica@us.es). Website (www.52ica.com).

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).

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).

Institut für Altamerikanistik und Ethnologie. Research and teaching program at the U of Bonn (Römerstrasse 164, D-53117 Bonn, Germany) focusing on Quechua and Aymara (Dr. Sabine Dedenbach-Salazar, sdedenba@uni-bonn.de) and Mayan languages and Classical Nahuatl (Prof. Dr. Nikolai Grube, ngrube@uni-bonn.de). Website (www.iae-bonn.de).

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 catalog, 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 (ILIA). 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: ELF, 300 George St., New Haven, CT 06511 (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. 2006 Chair: K. David Harrison, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081 (dharris2@swarthmore.edu). Webpage (lsac.org/info/lsa-comm-endanger.cfm).

Terralingua. Advocates linguistic diversity in the context of biodiversity. President: Luisa Maffi, 217 Baker Rd., Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 2N6, Canada (maffi@terralingua.org). Website (www.terralingua.org).

Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project, 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.hrelp.org).

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). Website (www.clpr.bun.kyoto-u.ac.jp).

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

Founded 1981

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SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 2006 are \$16 (US) or \$20 (Canadian). Dues may be paid in advance for 2007 and 2008 at the 2006 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).

