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CONTENTS

SSILA Business . . . . . 1  
 Correspondence . . . . . 3  
 Obituaries . . . . . 4  
 News and Announcements . . . . . 5  
 The Placename Department: *Abbreviated names* . . . . . 8  
 Etymological Notes: *Piasaw* . . . . . 9  
 Media Watch . . . . . 9  
 News from Regional Groups . . . . . 10  
 Recent Publications . . . . . 11  
 In Current Periodicals . . . . . 14  
 Recent Dissertations and Theses . . . . . 15  
 New Members/New Addresses . . . . . 16  
 Regional Networks . . . . . 17

SSILA BUSINESS

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting

The 2003-04 Business Meeting of the Society was held on January 10, 2004, in the Sheraton Boston Hotel, Boston, Massachusetts. The meeting was called to order at 12:15 p.m. by Pam Munro, President. She announced circulation for signatures of a card for Secretary-Treasurer Victor Golla, who could not be present.

1. The 2003 election results were announced. A total of 141 ballots were received by the announced deadline of December 31, 2003. The candidates elected were:

*Vice President (2004) and President-Elect for 2005:*

**Anthony C. Woodbury**

*Member of the Executive Committee (2004-06):* **Pamela Bunte**

*Secretary-Treasurer (2004):* **Victor Golla**

*Member of the Nominating Committee (2004-06):*

**Willem de Reuse**

2. The Immediate Past President, Leanne Hinton presented the Haas Book Award to Pilar Valenzuela for her dissertation, "Transitivity in Shipibo-Konibo Grammar." Pilar gave a short acceptance speech.

3. President Pam Munro and the Committee Chair, Akira Yamamoto, presented the Ken Hale Prize to the Daviaxaiqui (Toba) Project and Cristina Messineo (the initiator and organizer of the Project) of Buenos Aires, Argentina. Harriet Klein accepted the award for Christina Messineo and the Project Team, who could not be present. Harriet read a statement from Christina, and the group was treated to recorded comments in Toba and Spanish from the Project.

4. President Pam Munro read Victor Golla's Secretary-Treasurer's report, and presented the 2003 Financial Statement. In his report, Victor pointed out that the audio-visual equipment expenses for our meetings have created substantial budget problems. The President invited members to submit ideas on how to cope with the problem to Victor or another member of the Executive Committee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT: 2003

Balance at close of fiscal year 2002	3,547.14
<b>INCOME</b>	
Dues and sales:	
Current membership dues	8,288.00
Dues in arrears or retroactive to previous year(s)	1,154.00
Dues collected in advance	2,704.00
Institutional subscriptions to <i>SSILA Newsletter</i>	584.00
Sales of <i>Membership Directory</i>	553.00
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Total dues and sales	13,283.00
Contributions:	
Unrestricted contributions	1,722.50
Contributions to the Wick R. Miller Travel Fund	216.50
Contributions to the Ken Hale Prize Fund	721.00
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Total contributions	2,660.00
Annual Meeting registration fees	670.00
Appreciation of Canadian funds held in cash	17.22
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Total income	16,630.22
<b>EXPENSES</b>	
Printing (including typesetting):	
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> , 4 issues/year	6,201.95
<i>SSILA Membership Directory</i>	396.50
Miscellaneous printing	315.60
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Total Printing	6,914.05
Postage:	
Postage for <i>SSILA Newsletter &amp; Directory</i>	4,572.45
Other postage	332.33
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Total postage	4,904.78
Other expenses:	
LSA (share of equipment costs for Annual Meeting)	2,113.00
Corporation expenses (filing fees)	20.00
Envelopes, stationery, and other office supplies	704.29
Computer services (web hosting; webmaster's fees)	416.28
Ken Hale Prize	500.00

Other expenses for Hale Prize, Haas Award committees	86.82
Bank account fees (Bank of America)	40.50
Credit card processing expenses	657.65
Rental of P.O. box 555, Arcata, CA 95518	38.00
Clerical help with <i>Newsletter</i> mailings	200.00
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Total other expenses	4,776.54
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Total expenses	16,595.37
Surplus/(deficit)	34.85
BALANCE at close of fiscal year	3,581.99

5. President Pam Munro read a statement from Doug Parks, editor of SSILA's Mary R. Haas Award series. Doug apologized for being unable to be present, and provided updates on the publication progress of both the Haas Award manuscripts as well as on other pending University of Nebraska Press publications by SSILA members.

6. President Pam Munro extended her formal thanks to Victor for everything he does, to the session chairs, to Ardis Eschenberg (the Society's webmaster), and to Scott DeLancey (for his work on the *SSILA Bulletin*).

7. President Pam Munro announced that the Executive Committee has appointed Leanne Hinton to be our liaison to the Society for Linguistic Anthropology (SLA) within the AAA. In addition to being SSILA's Immediate Past President, Leanne is currently the President of SLA.

8. In this liaison capacity, Leanne reported that the SLA/SSILA joint session on Endangered Languages at the recent AAA meeting was extremely successful. She further noted that SLA wants SSILA to have a bigger role at AAA meetings. Although for reasons having to do with the AAA structure, the relationship between SSILA and the AAA cannot be returned to its former status and our alternating AAA/LSA meeting schedule cannot be resumed, SLA wants SSILA to submit session proposals which will then form part of the SLA proposals for its session allotments. Leanne will coordinate.

9. Keren Rice, the editor of *IJAL* presented a brief report on the status of the journal. Members were urged to read her more extensive comments in recent issues of the *SSILA Newsletter*. There have been 41 submissions in 2003, a healthy sign. The University of Chicago Press will soon make back issues of *IJAL* available on line. Keren then extended her thanks to her associate editors, to Alma Dean Kolb and Harriet Klein, to University of Chicago Press liaison Kate Duff, and to all the reviewers and authors who have contributed to the journal. She ended with a call for proposals for special projects.

10. Ardis Eschenberg gave a brief report on the SSILA website. She questioned the desirability of maintaining the membership list as a browsable file as well as a look-up list. Comments from the floor, however, indicated that many members found that the browse function was useful. She also reported that very few members had responded to a request that they report their language interests for inclusion with their names on the membership list. It was suggested that a line for reporting this information should be included on the membership renewal form.

#### 11. New Business:

A. Sally Thomason extended a plea for monetary contributions toward establishing a Ken Hale Chair at the Linguistic Institute, to support someone who would teach field methods. Approximately \$200,000 is needed for the endowment for such a chair; about \$60,000 has already been pledged.

B. President Pam Munro announced that the Executive Committee has become concerned that we have more abstracts submitted for our annual meeting than we can comfortably accommodate, and is considering the possibility of discontinuing the policy of accepting nearly all appropriate submissions. A special Program Planning Committee will be appointed

(to include Pam and Victor ex officio) and charged with the task of creating a more manageable program for the January 2005 meeting in San Francisco. We will evaluate the results at the San Francisco business meeting.

This proposal stimulated a number of suggestions:

—We should see this as an empowering and educating development, helping our members prepare good abstracts, rather than a move toward giving a program committee a “gatekeeping” or “restrictive” function.

—Perhaps we should take this opportunity to allow longer time slots for papers. (Another member objected that any departure from the LSA's 20-minute slots would create havoc. Attendees must be able to move easily between LSA and SSILA sessions.) (Yet another member suggested that we could follow the LSA model and allow some 40-minute papers, thus avoiding the coordination problem.)

—Parallel sessions are not an evil, but a necessary compromise enabling greater participation in the meeting.

—We could add more Sunday morning sessions.

—One member asked if our “open acceptance” policy had resulted in increased membership? (The President responded in the affirmative. Perhaps as many as two dozen people appear to have joined SSILA this year so they could submit papers.)

—In principle, there are two possible ways to control the size of a meeting: either set a numerical limit, or accept only papers meeting certain quality standards.

—Perhaps in addition to regular acceptances we could designate a group of “alternate” papers — a “waiting list” of papers that could be slipped into slots vacated by withdrawals.

—Care should be taken not to reject abstracts on the basis of a non-native command of English or a style that is culturally different.

—We must develop guidelines for an acceptable abstract, and post examples of “good” and “bad” abstracts at our website, as the LSA does.

—Some cancellations should be expected due to January weather.

C. We should arrange for the SSILA program to be published in the *LSA Bulletin* alongside the LSA program, as other affiliated groups do.

The meeting adjourned at 1:30 p.m.

—Respectfully submitted, David Rood

#### Hale Prize awarded to Toba Project

The 2003 Ken Hale Prize was presented at the SSILA Business Meeting in Boston to Cristina Messineo and the other members of the **Daviaxaiqui Project** for Toba language preservation in Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Speakers of Toba, an indigenous language of the Gran Chaco, have recently resettled in Buenos Aires, Rosario, and other urban locations, where many are rapidly shifting to Spanish and losing their command of Toba. The Daviaxaiqui Project is attempting to counter this language shift among Toba speakers in Derqui, a part of the Buenos Aires municipality. Although the desperate economic situation in Argentina has meant a near-total lack of funding for language revitalization work, a collaborative team of community members, academic professionals, and graduate students has managed to document the language, produce descriptive and pedagogical materials, and to provide teacher training for speakers. The project has also served as a training ground for future linguists and language educators.

Accepting the prize on behalf of Dr. Messineo and her colleagues was Harriet Klein, the leading Toba specialist in North America.

The Ken Hale Prize was instituted in 2001, to be given to a person or group who, as Hale himself did, combines excellent linguistic research with strong service to a speech community. It carries a stipend of \$500. The 2003 Hale Prize selection committee was chaired by Akira Yamamoto and also included Sara Trechter and Colette Grinevald.

### Haas Book Award goes to Pilar Valenzuela

The 2003 Mary R. Haas Book Award was presented at the SSILA Business Meeting in Boston to Pilar Valenzuela for her University of Oregon dissertation, *Transitivity in Shipibo-Konibo Grammar* [see "Recent Dissertations," this issue.]

Valenzuela's dissertation is the first account of the phonology, morphology, syntax, and discourse structure of Shipibo-Konibo, a Panoan language of the Peruvian Amazon, and contains an extensive treatment of the morphosyntax of Shipibo-Konibo transitivity. The selection committee was impressed by Valenzuela's ability to highlight the features of special typological interest and look at them in original ways. The manuscript is clearly and strongly written, with many examples illustrating each point.

The award was presented to Valenzuela by Leanne Hinton, Past President of SSILA and chair of the selection committee. Also on the committee were Aaron Broadwell, Jane Hill, Paul Kroeber, and Douglas Parks.

The Mary R. Haas Book Award is presented to a junior scholar for an unpublished manuscript that makes a significant substantive contribution to our knowledge of native American languages. Although the award carries no financial stipend, the winning manuscript is eligible for publication under the Society's auspices in the University of Nebraska Press series, *Studies in the Indigenous Languages of the Americas*.

### Mouton discount offer renewed

After a short hiatus, Mouton de Gruyter has renewed its longstanding offer to SSILA members of substantial discounts on selected publications. A brochure with the details of the discount offer is enclosed with this issue of the *Newsletter*. The titles and prices for the most part remain those announced in the last published brochure (2002), with the addition of several new volumes in the Mouton Grammar Library series.

The Mouton de Gruyter discount offer is made to individual members of SSILA only, and not to libraries or other institutions. Orders must be placed through SSILA, not sent directly to Mouton, and the special Mouton-SSILA order form (included in the brochure) must be used.

### Contributions to SSILA in 2003

During the calendar year 2003 the Society received contributions totaling \$2,660. Of this amount, \$721 was donated specifically to the Ken Hale Prize Fund and \$216.50 to the Wick R. Miller Travel Fund. Our warm thanks to each and every donor.

#### \$100 or more:

David Aberle, Emmon Bach, Christopher Culy, Ives Goddard, Colette Grinevald, William H. Jacobsen Jr., M. Dale Kinkade, Kenneth Whistler, Gordon Whittaker, Anthony C. Woodbury, Akira Yamamoto, and Arnold Zwicky.

#### \$50-\$99:

Wolf Dietrich, Nora England, Kay Fowler, Kenneth C. Hill, Karl Kroeber, Monica Macaulay, Denny Moore, Jane M. Rosenthal, Larry & Terry Thompson (for Carl & Flo Voegelin), and an anonymous donor.

#### \$20-\$49:

Elena Benedicto, Lyle Campbell, Scott DeLancey, Stanislaus F. Gerchak, Matthew Gordon, Laura Graham, Alana Johns, Terrence S. Kaufman, Harriet E. M. Klein, Arnold Krupat, Osahito Miyaoka, Pamela Munro, William J. Poser, Sally Rice, Michael Silverstein, Arthur P. Sorensen, Tamara Utens, María Eugenia Villalon, Hanni Woodbury, Rosa H. Yáñez, Phillip D. Young, and Robert W. Young.

#### Under \$20:

Jonathan D. Amith, Gregory D. S. Anderson, Daniel Barragán-Trejo, Julie Brittain, Guy Buchholtzer, Yolanda Chavez-Cappellini, Ernest Clifton,

Nilson Gabas Jr., Irving Glick, Karl-Heinz Gruessner, Wilfried Hartl, Barbara Hollenbach, Darrell Kipp, Yonne Leite, Mizuki Miyashita, Johanna Nichols, Alexandre Sévigny, Ray & Dee Stegeman, William Sturtevant, Rich Thoman, Willard Walker, and MaryAnn Willie.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### UC Berkeley Survey catalogue back online

December 18, 2003

I am pleased to announce that the catalogue of the Survey of California and Other Languages, which was offline for months due to a computer hack-in, is now online again. The catalogue can be accessed at <linguistics.berkeley.edu/Survey/archives.html>. It can be searched by language, family, stock, collector or consultant. If you have any questions or would like to make an appointment to visit the Survey, please contact me or the Survey assistant, Rainbow Willard (rainboww@socrates.berkeley.edu).

—Leanne Hinton  
Chair, Department of Linguistics  
University of California, Berkeley  
(hinton@socrates.berkeley.edu)

### Lexicography discussion group

December 23, 2003

You are invited to join a Lexicography e-mail discussion group that I am organizing. Anyone active in lexicography fieldwork (including dictionary making) or teaching (or with a serious interest in lexicography) is welcome to join and contribute to the discussions. The list will entertain discussion on any lexicographical topics of interest to the list members, including announcements of research or publications, discussion of lexicography computer software, discovery procedures, lexical relations, universal semantic domains, aboriginal group intellectual property rights, dictionary-making, etc. The list website is at <groups.yahoo.com/group/lexicographylist/>.

List messages are also mirrored on the LL site (listserv.linguistlist.org/archives/lexicography.html) and are searchable through the Multi List Search Engine (listserv.linguistlist.org:8080/mls/html/index.html). So those of you who may not wish to get a Yahoo Profile can still access the message archives (and other features) on the Linguist List website. The LL mirrored messages are grouped by topic thread.

—Wayne Leman  
Cheyenne linguist  
(wayne\_leman@sil.org)

### Creek Language Archive

December 22, 2003

Readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* may be interested in visiting the Creek Language Archive website. This site is designed to make many of the published sources on Creek available to a wider audience as pdf files and html pages. It also provides basic information on Creek, including a short talking dictionary and sections from a textbook in progress. The web address for the site is <www.wm.edu/linguistics/creek>.

—Jack Martin  
College of William & Mary  
(jbmart@wm.edu)

## OBITUARIES

## PUBLICATIONS OF MARY RITCHIE KEY IN AMERICAN INDIAN LINGUISTICS

### Mary Ritchie Key (1924 -2003)

Mary Ritchie Key, retired professor of Linguistics at the University of California, Irvine, and a member of SSILA since 1982, died in Tustin, California, September 5, 2003 from the complications of cancer. She was 79.

Born in Julian, in rural San Diego County, Mary graduated from Westmont College, a small but academically rigorous Christian school. While working as an aircraft riveter during the Second World War, she met and married Harold Key, a Texan, then serving in the Army. The couple decided to devote their lives to missionary work, and following the war they joined the Wycliffe Bible Translators. They spent two decades in the field, working among speakers of Nahuatl in Puebla, Mexico, and of Tacanan languages in lowland Bolivia.

Returning to the United States in 1962, the Keys parted ways. Harold remained with Wycliffe/SIL as an administrator, and taught for many years at CSU-Long Beach. Mary—stimulated by the heady atmosphere of social change that characterized the 60s—began to pursue an independent career as an academic linguist and feminist. She completed her doctorate at the University of Texas in 1963, with a dissertation on comparative Tacanan phonology (published in 1968), and returned to California to teach at Chapman College, in Orange County. In 1966 Mary moved to the newly established University of California at Irvine, where she remained until her retirement in 1991. She helped shape Irvine's linguistics program and served several terms as its chair.

Although an acknowledged expert on Tacanan and other Bolivian languages, Mary's interests were wide-ranging and often pioneering. She was particularly fascinated by the possibility of establishing historical relationships, either genetic or contact-based, between the languages of the Americas and the languages of the Old World. Realizing that hypotheses of relationship must be based on accurate and easily comparable data, she conceived an ambitious plan to compile standard lexicons of a wide sample of languages. This eventually matured into the Intercontinental Dictionary Series, a long term cooperative project—now continuing under the editorship of Bernard Comrie—that will be Mary's enduring legacy.

Mary and Harold Key divorced in 1964. Mary's second husband, Audley Patton, whom she married in 1976, was an engineer who strongly encouraged her academic work and intellectual independence. Mary's daughter, Mary Helen Ellis, speaking to the *Los Angeles Times* in September, said that “no question was taboo in our house and I never heard my mother use the word ‘problem’”. She saw things as interesting, or curious.”

Mary's heroine was Catherine the Great, the late-18th century Empress of Russia who commissioned the first great comparative dictionary of the world's languages, Pallas' *Linguarum Totius Orbis Vocabularia Comparativa*. In her intellectual biography of Catherine (1980), Mary described her as a woman with “a passion for words.” That phrase equally well describes Mary Ritchie Key.

—VG

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1968. *Comparative Tacanan Phonology: With Cavineña Phonology and Notes on Pano-Tacanan Relationship*. *Janua linguarum, Series practica* 50. The Hague: Mouton. [Revised Ph.D. dissertation, University of Texas, Austin, 1963.]
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1984. *Polynesian and American Linguistic Connections*. With the collaboration of Karel Richards. Edward Sapir monograph series in language, culture, and cognition 12. Lake Bluff, IL: Jupiter Press. [Supplement to *Forum Linguisticum* 8(3), April 1984.]
- 1987 (editor). *Comparative Linguistics of South American Indian Languages*. Special Issue, *Language Sciences* 9(1):1-117.
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1993. Interpretation of semivowels. Pp. 429-34 in *American Indian Linguistics and Ethnography in Honor of Laurence C. Thompson*, ed. Anthony Mattina & Timothy Montler. University of Montana Occasional Papers in Linguistics 10. Missoula: Linguistics Laboratory, University of Montana.
1998. American Indian languages before Columbus. Pp. 183-92 in *Across Before Columbus? — Evidence for Transoceanic Contact with the Americas prior to 1492*, ed. Donald Y. Gilmore & Linda S. McElroy. Laconia, NH: New England Antiquities Research Association.

with Harold Key

1951. *Puebla Sierra Aztec Texts and Dictionary*. SIL Microfilm.
- 1953a. *Vocabulario Mejicano de la Sierra de Zacapoaxtla, Puebla*. Mexico: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano y la Secretaría de Educación Pública.
- 1953b. The phonemes of Sierra Nahuatl. *IJAL* 19. 53-6.
1960. Stem construction and affixation of Sierra Nahuatl verbs. *IJAL* 26:131-45.
1967. *Bolivian Indian Tribes*. SIL Publications in Linguistics 15.

with Henry M. Hoenigswald

- 1989 (co-editor). *General and American Indian Linguistics: In Remembrance of Stanley Newman*. Berlin & New York: Mouton de Gruyter.

with R. Michael Tugwell & Marti Wessels

1992. Araona correspondences in Tacanan. *IJAL* 58:96-117.

## Florence Jones (1907-2003)

Florence Jones, spiritual leader of the Winemem Wintu of Northern California, and one of the last native speakers of the Wintu language, passed away on November 22, 2003, six days before her 96th birthday. Born as Florence Violet Curl, her Wintu name was *Puyulimet*. She is survived by her daughter, Grace Marjory Charles.

Mrs. Jones was known and recognized as a uniquely gifted healer, or “top doctor”, by Native people throughout the western United States. Even Western doctors went to her for advice. Throughout her life she led tribal ceremonies following a 1000-year tradition of land-based religion at the sacred sites on and around Mount Shasta. Strictly adhering to traditional ways, she was a relentless political advocate for the protection of sacred Indian lands from what the dominant culture calls “development.” She led the Wintu’s efforts to protect the culture from the intrusions of New Age practitioners, private property interests, and the Forest Service. In 1998, the U.S. Forest Service dropped plans to build a ski area on Mount Shasta’s due in part to Mrs. Jones’ efforts. She was the subject of a documentary film, *In the Light of Reverence*, which aired nationally on PBS in 2001. Leadership has now passed to Caleen Sisk-Franco, Mrs. Jones’ great-niece and designated successor.

Mrs. Jones’ mother was 60 years old when she gave birth to her along the banks of the McCloud River (*winemem* ‘middle river’) south of Mount Shasta (*bulim p<sup>h</sup>uyuq*). The unusual circumstances of her birth attracted the interest of the tribe’s “shamans”, six of whom came to have a look at the baby. They immediately decided she was special, destined to become a *tahit* (trance doctor). The little girl was trained by her mother and grandmother in the healing arts and tribal culture, and tribal leaders recognized her therapeutic skills as a young child. She also became fluent in the tribe’s endangered language.

When she was five years old, the Bureau of Indian Affairs removed Florence from her home and forced her to attend the assimilation school for Indians in Greenville. Five years later, after fire destroyed the school, she returned home and resumed her spiritual training, part of which was an 80-mile solo journey on foot along the McCloud River. Then the government again took her from her family, sending her at first back to the school in Greenville, then to work as a servant for a family in San Francisco while she attended Lowell High School. At age 17, she returned to the McCloud River area and married Andrew Jones.

Mrs. Jones was the last fluent speaker of Winemem Wintu, which seems to be the most archaic of the Wintu varieties. When Emerson Miles died in 1997 (see *SSILA Newsletter* XVI:4, January 1998) she lost her interpreter in healing sessions and the last person with whom she could easily converse in Wintu.

Throughout her life Mrs. Jones was actively committed to preserve and restore her native language. In the early 90s, she teamed up with Caleen Sisk-Franco to participate briefly in the master-apprentice program of the Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival. In 1994, when I first visited the Wintu, I had the chance to work briefly with Emerson Miles before working with Florence. Since then I have been able to help the Wintu in

the revival of the language. I proposed calling the language project *Beedi Yaluken*, which is a formally correct way of saying ‘don’t give up’. I’ll never forget how she immediately corrected this to *Beedi Yalumina*, an expression never recorded before, and a stronger way of saying the same thing.

The *Beedi Yalumina* project is now well under way. Children living in the tribe’s *Kerekmet* (‘Spider Woman’) village of about 23 people converse daily in their native tongue using short phrases. A learner-oriented English to Wintu dictionary (now consisting of approximately 410 pages) is in preparation. Together, we were able to correct a lot of wrong forms in the previous dictionaries, find variants of previously recorded words, and even find dozens of new words and expressions, among them even items of basic vocabulary, not listed in any of the previous works. Following traditional patterns of word formation, we were further able to make up words for new concepts like ‘airplane’, ‘freezer’, etc., all of which will find their way into the new dictionary.

My thoughts go out to my friends who are mourning the loss of a great person. It has been an honor and a privilege for me to have met Florence Jones, and I have learned much from her in every respect. Florence had an enormous integrative power and leaves a deep gap, as well as a huge legacy. “She was such a little person, but she carried this huge persona, this presence,” tribe head-man Mark Franco said. “I’m 6-foot-2 and I felt like a little kid in front of her. She was the boss. She’ll always be the boss.”

The BIA dropped the Winemem from their list of officially recognized tribes without explanation in the 1980s. From then until the day she died, one of Florence’s major goals was to regain government recognition for her tribe. This effort was unsuccessful in her lifetime, but will continue in her absence. It is to be hoped that the language revitalization project will help in achieving this goal.

—Stefan Liedtke

## NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Endangered Language Fund announces grants

The Endangered Language Fund’s seventh annual request for proposals resulted in the submission of 68 projects on languages throughout the world. Of the ten proposals selected, five focused on indigenous American languages:

—**Cora McKenna & Brenda McKenna** (Nambe Pueblo, NM), *Tewa Dictionary and Curriculum, Nambe Dialect*. [Nambe Pueblo is north of Santa Fe. Current Nambe classes serve learners from age 4 to 60, so the curriculum has to be specially designed. The ELF grant will help collect material for the classroom and a better dictionary.]

—**Lisa Conathan & Belle Anne Matheson** (UC Berkeley), *Arapaho Description and Revitalization*. [The Northern Arapaho community feels a need for an audio dictionary. Pitch accents are not necessary for fluent speakers to write, but they are difficult for learners to remember. Conathan and Matheson will work on a dictionary along with a better description of the rules of the sound system.]

—**Arthur Schmidt, Rita Flamand & Grace Zoldy** (Metis), *The Camperville Michif Master-Apprentice Program*. [Michif is a mixed language from Cree and French. Schmidt, a native Michif, but not a speaker, will apprentice himself to Flamand and Zoldy. The ELF grant will allow Schmidt to spend time in Camperville in Manitoba, Canada.]

—**Rosemary Beam de Azcona** (UC Berkeley), *Southern Zapotec Language Materials*. [It appears that there are only two remaining speakers of San Agustín Mixtepec Zapotec, a southern Zapotec language of Mexico. Coatlán-Loxicha Zapotec is declining, though it has about 170 speakers. Beam de Azcona will record as much language material as possible.]

—**Rick Thoman & Gary Holton** (U Alaska Fairbanks), *The Tanacross Athabaskan Sound System*. [This project will produce a CD-ROM illustrating the sound system of Tanacross. Speakers will pronounce selected words and phrases that show the rich array of ejectives, affricates and fricatives as well as contrastive tone.]

Also funded were:

**Nadezhda Shalamova** (Tomsk Polytechnic U), **Andrei Filitchenko** (Rice U) & **Olga Potanina** (Tomsk State Pedagogical U), *Documentation of Vasyugan Khanty*.

**Dmitri Funk** (Russian Academy of Sciences), *The Last Epic Singer in Shors (Western Siberia)*.

**Cheruiyot Kiplangat** (Centre for Endangered Languages, Kenya), *Working to Save Ogiek and Sengwer of Kenya*. [Languages of the Rift Valley.]

**Claire Bowern** (Harvard U), *Bardi Language Documentation: The Laves Material*. [An Australian language of the Nyulnyulan family. Bowern will re-check texts collected by Gerhardt Laves in 1929 with the remaining fluent speakers.]

**Francis Egbokhare** (U Ibadan, Nigeria), *Documenting Akuku Oral Traditions*. [A language of the Edoid family, spoken in Edo state of Nigeria.]

Applications are now being accepted for 2004 grants. For details, visit the ELF website ([www.ling.yale.edu/~elf/](http://www.ling.yale.edu/~elf/)).

### Online database of historic Native American vocabularies

Evolution Publishing is pleased to announce that an enhanced *Interactive American Language Reprint* web site is now up and running. Built from the catalog of the American Language Reprint (ALR) series, the Interactive ALR site puts a 10,000 word linguistic database and powerful search capabilities into the hands of scholars, allowing for instant comparison of dozens of historical vocabularies. Representing 400 years of linguistic data, and over two dozen languages scattered throughout more than 50 different documents, the database brings together a collection of information that has never before been so readily accessible in either book or electronic form. Functions include:

—Enhanced word search allowing the user to search for words, phrases and letter patterns in native entries as well as their English translations.

—An Interactive Linguistic Atlas, plotting native words on the user's choice of seven printable maps.

—Ability to restrict searches by date and linguistic family.

—Custom Lexicon generation for combining and comparing vocabularies in either dictionary or table format.

—Unlimited access to full-text versions of the entire ALR series (currently 30 volumes) in printable PDF format.

—Selected scans of the original sources of linguistic data

—First access to newly added data which will be uploaded to the database before it appears in book form.

—Supplemental data and word-lists that do not appear in the book series.

The full functionality of the database will be available via subscription. Special reduced rates are available to recognized tribal institutions and members of SSILA. For more information, visit [www.evolpub.com/interactiveALR/home.html](http://www.evolpub.com/interactiveALR/home.html).

### 3-Year Postdoc at Research Centre for Linguistic Typology

Applications are invited for a three-year Postdoctoral Research Fellowship at the Research Centre for Linguistic Typology, La Trobe University, Melbourne, Australia, to commence on July 1, 2004 (or soon thereafter).

Applicants should have been awarded their doctorates within the last five years. The University may consider cases in which the period is in excess of five years due to special circumstances. Applications will be considered from candidates whose thesis is currently under examination. Applicants must hold a doctoral degree or have equivalent qualifications at the date of appointment. La Trobe graduates should normally have a minimum of two years postdoctoral research experience at another institution. A Fellowship will not normally be awarded to an applicant who holds a permanent appointment within the University.

The Fellowship will be a three-year appointment and is intended to advance the research activities of the University by bringing to or retaining in Australia a promising scholar. The salary range is A\$48,400 to A\$51,954 per annum. La Trobe University is an Equal Opportunity Employer and provides a smoke-free work environment.

Inquiries should be directed initially to the Associate Director of RCLT, Professor Alexandra Aikhenvald (e-mail: [a.aikhenvald@latrobe.edu.au](mailto:a.aikhenvald@latrobe.edu.au)), phone: +61 3 9479 6402). Further information and the application form may be obtained from the RCLT website ([www.latrobe.edu.au/rclt](http://www.latrobe.edu.au/rclt)).

The original application and five copies must be received by the Secretary of the RCLT Research Committee, no later than 27th February 2004. Incomplete or late applications will not be considered.

### Summer Programs

#### • *Intensive Nahuatl Course (Yale University, June-July, 2004)*

Yale University's Intensive Summer Nahuatl Institute, in collaboration with the University of Chicago, will offer an intensive immersion course in Nahuatl during the summer of 2004.

Although based on modern Nahuatl from San Agustín Oapan, the course will familiarize students with colonial and classical Nahuatl by using a wide range of texts and workbooks. The course is focused not only on developing conversational skills but on imparting an understanding and overview of the general grammatical structure of Nahuatl. Students will be able to apply their knowledge to their own thematic interests in any Nahuatl dialect that they might work with (ancient or modern). In addition, an effort is made to address the specific needs of students in different disciplines (e.g., anthropology, history, linguistics) and at different levels of expertise.

Graduate students, undergraduates, and independent scholars are invited to apply. Although a beginning course, students with previous experi-

ence in Nahuatl are also welcome. Students will be able to work intensively with native speakers and those who have previously acquired skills in Nahuatl will be given the flexibility for a greater concentration of their efforts on translation, individual projects, and direct work with native speakers. Classes are 3 hours per day, Monday through Friday, with the instructor and native speakers. Additional intensive work or tutorials with native speakers may be arranged upon request. Students will be provided with recording and playback facilities for language laboratory work and to conduct their own research and independent study.

The course meets all the requirements for FLAS fellowships. Limited possibility of FLAS assistance to graduate students outside of Yale (contact Yale Council on Latin American and Iberian Studies in the spring).

The course will run for 8 weeks during the months of June and July. Tuition is \$3,300. Room and board will be \$400-500/month. (To ensure housing students must send Yale Latin American Studies a non-refundable \$150 deposit at time of application. The deposit will be applied towards room and board costs.) An administrative fee of \$150 (payable to Yale CLAIS) will be charged. Travel costs and arrangements are the responsibility of the student.

The application deadline is April 1. Students who plan on attending but are unable to meet this deadline should contact Yale CLAIS. Space is limited so applicants are encouraged to apply early. Before submitting an application, potential students must contact the coordinator, Beatriz Riefkohl ([beatriz.riefkohl@yale.edu](mailto:beatriz.riefkohl@yale.edu)) by e-mail to arrange a phone discussion. She or the instructor, Jonathan Amith ([jonathan.amith@yale.edu](mailto:jonathan.amith@yale.edu)), may also be contacted for any further information.

- **CILLDI 2004 (University of Alberta, July 5-23)**

The University of Alberta is pleased to present the fifth annual Canadian Indigenous Languages and Literacy Development Institute (CILLDI), July 5-23, 2004. This program provides a unique opportunity to earn university credit while learning about selected Canadian Indigenous languages and cultures. Participants include undergraduate and graduate students interested in learning an Indigenous language or gaining expertise in the areas of linguistics, language and literacy, curriculum development, second language teaching and research.

In addressing issues of Indigenous language loss in Canada CILLDI has been expanding to include a wide range of courses based on needs expressed in Indigenous communities. In addition, we are planning several non-credit courses that lead to certification. Information about these courses will be available at a later date.

There is an application fee of \$60.00 (if not a U of A student). Tuition fees are: (undergraduate) \$576.60 per 3 credits, \$979.80 per 6 credits; (graduate) \$559.24 per 3 credits, \$1,118.48 per 6 credits. Costs in addition to tuition include housing and food (rooms \$20 - \$30 each day and meals approximately \$20, subject to change).

For further information contact Daghida at (780-492-4188; [daghida@ualberta.ca](mailto:daghida@ualberta.ca)) or Heather Blair (780-492-0921; [heather.blair@ualberta.ca](mailto:heather.blair@ualberta.ca)).

## Upcoming general meetings

- **WSCLA 9 (Victoria, BC, February 6-8)**

The 9th *Workshop on Structure and Constituency in the Languages of the Americas* (WSCLA 9) will be held at the University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, February 6-8, 2004. The central objective of the WSCLA workshops is to bring together linguists who are engaged in research on the formal study of the Aboriginal languages of the Americas so that they may exchange ideas across theories, language families, generations of scholars, and importantly, across the academic and non-academic com-

munities who are involved in language maintenance and revitalization. The theme of the 2004 workshop is "Inside and Outside the Lexicon," and many of the papers will focus on complexity of word formation, a structural property that distinguishes many languages of the Americas from the "standard" Indo-European type.

Invited speakers include **Carrie Dyck** (Memorial U of Newfoundland), "The phonological domain of word and intonational phrase in Cayuga"; **Lisa Matthewson**, (UBC), "Invariant syntax and the semantic properties of functional elements"; and **Jerrold Sadock** (U of Chicago), "Lexicalization and lexical productivity in polysynthetic languages." The invited student speaker is **Leora Bar-El** (UBC), "Lexical verb classes and aspect in Skwxwu7mesh (Salishan)."

The final day will be dedicated to work on "Dictionaries and communities." Invited panelists include: **Carrie Dyck** (compiler of a Cayuga dictionary), **Peter Jacobs** (compiler of a Squamish dictionary), **Patrick Moore** (compiler of a Kaska Dictionary), and **Peter Brand** (originator of the "FirstVoices" project on community language archiving).

The full program is available at [web.uvic.ca/ling/wscla/](http://web.uvic.ca/ling/wscla/). For further information contact Leslie Saxon, Dept of Linguistics, Univ. of Victoria, PO Box 3045, STN CSC, Victoria, BC, Canada V8W 3P4 ([wscla9@uvic.ca](mailto:wscla9@uvic.ca)).

- **2nd Conference on Missionary/Colonial Linguistics (São Paulo, March 10-13)**

The *Second International Conference on (Missionary) Colonial Linguistics, 1492-1850* (II Seminario Internacional de Lingüística Colonial-Misionaria 1492-1850) will be held at the University of São Paulo, Brazil, from March 10th to 13th, 2004. The Conference is being organized by **Cristina Altman** (U of São Paulo) and **Otto Zwartjes** (U of Oslo). There will be special sessions on: Luso-Brazilian historiography of linguistics; Missionary works in Asia; and Orthography/Phonology (worldwide). For details, see: [www.ub.uio.no/uhs/sok/fag/RomSpr/mislingbrasil/index.html](http://www.ub.uio.no/uhs/sok/fag/RomSpr/mislingbrasil/index.html).

- **WAIL 7 (Santa Barbara, April 30 - May 2)**

The Linguistics department at UC Santa Barbara announces its 7th annual *Workshop on American Indigenous Languages* (WAIL), April 30 through May 2, 2004. WAIL provides a forum for the discussion of theoretical and descriptive linguistic studies of indigenous languages of the Americas. For further information contact the conference coordinator by e-mail ([wail@linguistics.ucsb.edu](mailto:wail@linguistics.ucsb.edu)) or phone (805-893-3776), or check out the WAIL website ([orgs.sa.ucsb.edu/nailsg/](http://orgs.sa.ucsb.edu/nailsg/)). The program will be posted in late February.

- **11th Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Conference (Berkeley, June 11-13)**

"Language is Life," the 11th annual *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Conference*, will be held on the campus of UC Berkeley, June 11-13. Interested individuals and groups are invited to give presentations, either in the form of a 15-minute talk, a 1 1/2 hour workshop, or else to join one of our suggested panels, which will be 1 1/2 hours in length. Suggested panels include: Master-apprentice programs; immersion schools; archives and intellectual property rights; developing and using new writing systems; and revitalizing languages without speakers. Time and space will also be set aside for the showing of films on language loss and revitalization.

Presentation applications are due by May 15. Presentation application forms and registration forms are available online ([jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/SIL.htm](http://jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/SIL.htm) or [www.aicls.org](http://www.aicls.org)). For other information contact: SILC Steering Committee, Dept. of Linguistics, UC Berkeley 94720-2650 ([hinton@socrates.berkeley.edu](mailto:hinton@socrates.berkeley.edu); 510/643-7621).

• *Interfaces in Language Documentation (Frankfurt, Sept. 4-5)*

The DOBES (Documentation of Endangered Languages) Project of the Volkswagen Foundation will sponsor a conference on interdisciplinary research in language documentation, *A World of Many Voices: Interfaces in Language Documentation*, at the University of Frankfurt/Main, September 4-5, 2004, in conjunction with a summer school on the documentation of endangered languages. The conference will bring together experts in the field of language documentation and also representatives of endangered speech communities, and focuses on two themes: (1) The impact of language documentation techniques and technologies on linguistic methodologies and theories. (2) The impact of active cooperation between speech communities and outside researchers on methods and goals and on power relationships between participants.

The organizing team consists of Arienne Dwyer, Jost Gippert, Raquel Guirardello, David Harrison, Ulrike Mosel, Peter Wittenburg (DOBES members), and Marcel Erdal, Bernd Nothofer, and Rainer Vossen (local committee). For further information visit the meeting website ([titus.fkidl.uni-frankfurt.de/curric/dobes/conf1cir.htm](http://titus.fkidl.uni-frankfurt.de/curric/dobes/conf1cir.htm)) or e-mail Jost Gippert ([gippert@em.uni-frankfurt.de](mailto:gippert@em.uni-frankfurt.de)).

• *VIII Encuentro en el Noroeste (Hermosillo, Mexico, Nov. 17-19)*

The *VIII Encuentro Internacional de Lingüística en el Noroeste* will take place at the Universidad de Sonora, in Hermosillo, Sonora, México, November 17, 18 and 19, 2004. Papers in all the areas of linguistics (phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, discourse studies, language acquisition, etc.) will be considered. Invited speakers will be: Judith Aissen (UC Santa Cruz); Nick Evans (U of Melbourne); Thomas Smith Stark (El Colegio de México); Liliana Tolchinsky (U de Barcelona); and Michelle Tomasello (MPG for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig).

The deadline for abstracts to be received is April 30, 2004. Abstracts should be 450 words long. Abstracts may be submitted electronically, either in the body of an e-mail message (if they include no special characters) or as an e-mail attachment in Word, PDF, or RTF format, to [encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx](mailto:encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx). If the abstract includes any special fonts, please specify them or send a hard copy of your abstract to the FAX number 00-52-(662)-212-55-29, or by snail mail to: VIII Encuentro Internacional de Lingüística en el Noroeste, Dept. de Letras y Lingüística, Juan Ma. de Salvatierra # 33, Fracc. Los Arcos, Hermosillo, Sonora 83250 México.

On a separate page from the abstract please provide the following information: (1) name; (2) address; (3) affiliation; (4) telephone and FAX number; (5) e-mail address; and (6) status (faculty/grad student/undergrad student).

## THE PLACENAME DEPARTMENT

### *Abbreviated names*

William Bright

Many North American toponyms are derived from ethnonyms — the names of Indian tribes — and many of these in turn represent deformations and misunderstandings of native terms. In many cases, such as the words *Sioux* and *Sauk*, these terms were taken by English from earlier French forms. Furthermore, as such monosyllables suggest, both French and English speakers were inclined toward

drastic abbreviation of native names. This column presents some of the best-known examples; data are from the “Synonymy” sections of the articles on the respective tribes in the Smithsonian’s *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 13, “Plains” (2001) and vol. 15, “Northeast” (1978).

**Sioux** is an abbreviation of a term early written by the French as *Nadouessioux*, from early Ottawa (Algonquian) singular /na:towe:ssi/, plural /na:towe:ssiwak/ ‘Sioux’. The term is apparently related to words in other Algonquian languages that mean ‘Northern Iroquoian’, derived from a verb that meant, more broadly, ‘to speak a foreign language’. Some writers have suggested that the Ottawa term meant ‘snake, enemy’, but this appears to be an error.

**Sauk** or its equivalent **Sac** refers to an Algonquian tribe closely related to the Fox (also called Meskwaki). The name is from French *saki*, an abbreviation of Ojibwa /osa:ki:/ ‘person of the outlet’. The outlet referred to is probably that of the **Saginaw** River in Wisconsin. The Sauks’ name for themselves is the cognate /asa:ki:waki/.

**Erie**, the name of an Iroquoian group, was earlier written in French as *Eriehronon* and *Rhierrhonons*; these derive from a form spelled in French as *Rigueronnons* ‘people of the village Rigué’. This tribe was also called *la nation de Chat* ‘the Cat nation’ by the French, and some authors have written that Erie means ‘people of the cat’; but in fact the reference is not to the mountain lion or the bobcat, but to the raccoon, still called *chat sauvage* ‘wild cat’ in Canadian French.

An especially complex set of ethnonyms/toponyms is that involving the terms Kansas, Kaw, Arkansas, and Ozark. To begin with, **Kansas** is a French/English plural, referring to a tribe in the Dhegiha branch of the Siouan linguistic family; this group was referred to in neighboring Siouan languages by such words as Osage /kkáze/ and Quapaw /kkáse/. The term **Kaw** refers to the same tribe; it is from the French abbreviation *Cans*, *Cas*, or *Kas*; the placename **Okaw** (Kansas, Harper Co.) is from French *aux Kas* ‘to the Kaw’. But the French also used the abbreviation *Kas* to refer to the Kaskaskia, a branch of the Miami/Illinois (Algonquian) people, and the placename **Okaw** in Illinois (Shelby Co.) may be from *aux Kas* ‘to the Kaskaskia’.

The plot thickens as we turn to the word **Arkansas** [árkænsə]. This was originally a French plural *Arcansas* (hence the “silent” final *s*), referring to the Quapaw (Siouan) people. But this is a term derived from an Algonquian form /akansa/, where the prefix /a-/, found in the names of ethnic groups, is added to /kkáse/, the Quapaw name for the Kansas tribe. Furthermore, the placename **Ozark** is from French *aux Arcs*, not ‘to the bows’, but an abbreviation for *aux Arcansas* ‘to the Quapaw tribe’.

It is said that the name of the **Arkansas River** is pronounced [arkænzəs] in the state of Kansas, to make it more similar to the name of that state. Well, the Kansans have a point. The words **Kansas** and **Arkansas** indeed have a common origin, but the latter was filtered through an Algonquian language before both words entered French, and later English.

[Comments? Questions? Contact [william.bright@colorado.edu](mailto:william.bright@colorado.edu)]



## ETYMOLOGICAL NOTES

### *Piasaw*

Carl Masthay

The “Piasaw Bird Petroglyph” could once be seen on the limestone cliff along the Mississippi River just above Alton, Illinois. The first European to describe it was Père Jacques Marquette in 1673. That section of the cliff has now been quarried away, but a large signboard with a color reproduction of the original pictograph stands near its original location. [If anyone would like a copy of this picture, e-mail me at <cmasthay@juno.com> and I will gladly send it as an attachment or on paper. — C.M.]

**Piasa, Piasaw** (/PIE-uh-saw/) is an English rendering of historic French <Paillissa> (pronounced “pa-yee-sa”), as noted in 1803 by Nicolas de Finiels from his 1797 visit to Alton, Illinois (*An Account of Upper Louisiana*, ed. Carl Ekberg, 1989), or <païssa>, attested in the anonymous Illinois dictionary at St. Jérôme in Québec, unglossed but in a list of several terms for different types of supernatural beings and animals, and also in “Chemin de S. Joseph aux illinois par Le tiatiki” (AsJCF, ms. Potier, *Gazettes*, Texte 1: p. 171, circa 1763).

It is now clear that <Paillissa/païssa> is to be interpreted as Miami-Illinois /pa’yiihsa/ ‘elf, dwarf’ (related to Ottawa /pahiins/, Potawatomi /paʔis/, Fox /apayaasa/~ /apayaa’ aiiha/), referring to mythic creatures who live near stream banks. Although over recent decades there was an awareness of parts of this etymology, it was David Costa who clinched it, and the incorrect interpretation ‘palisade’ given by Ekberg (1989:76) must be abandoned.

Confusingly, the etymological riverbank elf is not what is actually depicted in the Piasa petroglyph, which instead portrays the feared Kaskaskia Illinois *aramipichia*, *arimipichia* ‘Underwater Panther’ or its equivalent *michipinchiwa* ‘great lynx/bobcat’, a terrifying mythological water monster. One must assume that the local Indians mixed the concepts of “elf” and the mysterious “bobcat,” both of which were connected to the river and both held in fear-some awe.

## 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 **Rosemary Beam de Azcona**, **André Cramblit**, and **Shirley Silver**.]

### Apache in the movies

On December 16 CNN’s online news site (CNNfyi.com) ran an Associated Press story about the extensive Mescalero-Chiricahua Apache dialogue in the Ron Howard film *The Missing* (“Movie spurs interest in ‘Missing’ dialect”). The film, a tough tale of

19th century frontier life that stars Tommy Lee Jones, Jay Tavere and Cate Blanchett, was released during Thanksgiving week and has been drawing modest audiences. But on the Mescalero Reservation, according to the AP reporter, it’s the hit of the year, if not the decade. The Mescalero-Chiricahua spoken by the Native American actors (few of them actually Apaches) is authentic, thanks to linguist **Elbys Hugar** and Mescalero tribal councilman **Berle Kanseah**, who served as technical advisers. Apache speakers said it was the first film that any of them could remember in which their language was spoken well enough on screen to be understood.

Many Apaches have gone back two and three times to see the film, councilman Kanseah said. The producers gave a screening for 500 Mescalero students in Alamogordo in November, and the tribe has been busing students to theaters in nearby Ruidoso. Screenings were also held in Santa Fe for the students from several Apache tribes who attend the Indian School there.

Mescalero-Chiricahua is a Southern Athabaskan language spoken with little dialect variation both on the Mescalero Reservation in southern New Mexico, where most of the 1,500 speakers identify themselves as Mescalero, and on the Fort Sill Reservation in Oklahoma, where the speakers—a much smaller number—identify themselves as Chiricahua.

### Macri profiled

Your Editor’s colleague at UC Davis, **Martha Macri**, was the subject of a two-part profile in *Indian Country Today* by reporter Phillip Burnham (Dec. 10 & 17, 2003). Macri, an enrolled Cherokee who grew up in Oklahoma, is best known as an expert on Mayan hieroglyphic writing. However, as she tells Burnham, her fascination with writing systems goes back to her childhood when a full-blood uncle showed her his prized copy of Sequoyah’s syllabary. Teaching in Davis’s Native American Studies department, she continues to find links between her Indian heritage and her scholarly dedication to solving the “elegant puzzle” of Maya glyphs. Much of the article is focused on Macri’s major scholarly involvement, the NEH/NSF-supported Maya Hieroglyphic Database Project, on which she has been working for over two decades. Macri also discusses her most recent project, creating a digital database for the J. P. Harrington Papers.

### “Social entrepreneurship” award for Montana Salish language activist

In a story that appeared in late November, the Missoula, Montana, *Missoulian* reported that **Jason Brown**, the 29-year-old founder of a Salish immersion school, *Nk’usm* ‘One Fire’, has been named one of the world’s “Top 10 Emerging Social Entrepreneurs for 2003.” The award—which comes with a \$60,000 stipend—was made by Echoing Green, a nonprofit group started by the venture-capital investment firm General Atlantic Partners. Brown, who has a master’s degree in public administration from the University of Montana, plans to use the money to continue his work to restore Montana Salish (the heritage language of the Flathead Nation) as a living, cultural force. At present, only 70 to 80 people are fluent out of some 6,000 enrolled members of the tribe.

Over the past 16 years, Echoing Green has invested \$21 million in seed money in more than 370 individuals whom the organization defines as “talented yet unproven social entrepreneurs dedicated to addressing the root causes of social challenges” and “visionaries who will develop new solutions to society’s most difficult problems.”

Competition for the fellowship is tough. Brown said he went through a rigorous written competition against more than 100 other hopefuls, and surprised himself by making the finals last spring. The interview that followed “was basically like defending your thesis for a graduate degree,” Brown said of the experience. Since receiving the award, he has attended Echoing Green workshops in Greenwich, Connecticut, and San Francisco addressing social entrepreneurship skills, including, he said, the vital “60-second elevator pitch” in which you explain your program’s mission and need to potential donors.

### Brief sightings

Articles on Darrell Kipp’s Piegan Institute and its **Blackfoot** immersion school appear both in the Fall issue of the *Big Sky Journal* and in the November issue of the *Smithsonian Magazine*. The latter can be accessed online ([www.smithsonianmag.com](http://www.smithsonianmag.com)) . . . BBC reporter Clinton Porteous reported from Santiago in early November that a recent government-sponsored assessment of Chile’s indigenous cultures and languages found that two groups have completely died out and that several are on the verge of extinction. A panel of 25 experts overseen by former president Patricio Aylwin, discovered no one at all of **Aonikenk** or **Selk’am** heritage, while the **Kawesqar** have just twenty people left. Of the seventy surviving **Yagans** only two are reported to speak Yagan fluently. . . Apple has been showcasing Peter Brand and John Elliott’s “FirstVoices” project in British Columbia on its education website ([www.apple.com/ca/education/profiles](http://www.apple.com/ca/education/profiles)). Building on Brand’s earlier experience in Australia and Elliott’s teaching of **Saanich**, the pair have developed (using Macs, of course) a web-based toolkit that enables tribal groups to create relatively sophisticated archiving and language reference resources, incorporating sound and video.

## NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

### Athabaskan

• A mini-conference on *The Role of Intercommunication in Athabaskan Revitalization* will be held at the Research Institute for Languages & Cultures of Asia & Africa (ILCAA), Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, February 16-18, 2004. The organizers are **Jeff Leer** and **Tokusu Kurebito**, and the guest speaker is **Eric Hamp** (U of Chicago), whose talk will be on “Distant and Immediate Relations, Linguistic and Non-linguistic Statements.”

Other presentations will include: **Loren Bommelyn** (Tolowa, Del Norte High School), “Revitalization of Tolowa language and culture”; **Tasaku Tsunoda** (U of Tokyo), “Language revitalization in Australia”; **Linda Harvey** (S Tutchone, Yukon Native Language Centre), “Language Revitalization in the Yukon Territory”; **Toshihide Nakayama** (ILCAA),

“Language Revitalization in Nootka”; **Bruce Starlight** (Sarcee, Tsuut’ina Band), “Language revitalization on the Tsuut’ina Reserve”; **Gary Donovan** (U of Calgary), “Strategies for learner-initiated interactions in language acquisition”; **Martha Austin** (Navajo, Diné College), “Child language acquisition in Navajo” and “Navajo Code Talkers: a Linguistic View”; **Tokusu Kurebito** (ILCAA), “Language revitalization in Chukchi”; **Eliza Jones** (Koyukon, Alaska Native Language Center), “Aspectual dimensions of the seriative verb in Koyukon Athabaskan”; **Nobukatsu Minoura** (Tokyo), “Wh-questions in some Athabaskan languages”; **Fibbie Tatti** (S Slavey, Language Commissioner of the NWT), “Language maintenance and revitalization in the Northwest Territories”; and **Jeff Leer** (Alaska Native Language Center & ILCAA), “Using gesture and sign to teach Athabaskan languages.”

### Algonquian

• The Historical & Cultural Preservation Committee of the Mashantucket Pequot Tribe is sponsoring a second conference on *Revitalizing Algonquian Languages: Sharing Effective Renewal Practices*, to be held at the Tribe’s museum and research center in Mashantucket, Connecticut, on February 19-20. Keynote speakers will be **Wayne Newell** (Passamaquoddy Language) and **Jessie Little Doe Fermino** (Wôpanâak Language Project).

Presentations will include: **Christine Lemley** (U Wisconsin-Madison), “Elders, Teachers and Students: Intergenerational Transfer of the Menominee Language”; **Wesley Leonard** (UC Berkeley & Miami Tribe of OK), “Language Renewal in the Home: A Case Study”; **Lori Quigley & Mary Todd** (Seneca Lg Project), “Onön:dowa’ga Gawë:no’ Curriculum: Instruction and Assessment”; **Tonya Shenandoah** (Syracuse U), “Language and the Collective Spirit of our Elders”; **Wendy Geniusz & Anne Marie Geniusz** (U of Minnesota), “Ojibwe Language CD Project, University of Minnesota”; **Bruce Pearson** (U of S Carolina), “An Interactive Language Learning CD for Delaware”; **James Crews** (Swifteagle Enterprises), “T.R.A.I.L.S.—Teaching, Restoration & Archiving of Indigenous Languages Software”; **Robert Leavitt** (U of New Brunswick) & **David Francis** (Margaret Apt Wahponahki Museum), “Dictionary Development for Passamaquoddy-Maliseet”; **Stephen Greymorning** (U of Montana), “Giving Voice to Our Children” [Arapaho]; **Blair Rudes**, “Weaving New Words: Revitalizing the Vocabulary of Pequot”; **Inee Yang Slaughter, Gerald Hill & Tessie Naranjo** (Indigenous Language Institute), “Dynamics of Interdisciplinary Think-Tank Events: ILI ‘Relate’ Model”; **Jon Reyhner** (N Arizona U), “Revitalizing Languages, Communities and Lives”; **David Costa**, “Reconstructing the Sounds of Pequot: Problems and Choices”; **Richard E. Little Bear**, “The Joys of Working with the Cheyenne Language”; **Margaret Cook-Peters**, “Using Modern Technology & Traditional Teachings to Develop Fun Language Resources” [Mohawk]; **Paul Tamburro**, “A Multi-Disciplinary Teaching Model for Community-Based Language Teachers” [Shawnee]; **Muwekma Ohlone Language Program**, “Nonwente mak mak-noono: Chochenyo Revitalization in Action”; and **Maura Dhu Studi & Wes Studi** (ILI), “Motivating Youth: ILI ‘Youth Language Fair’.”

For further information, contact: Charlene Jones, Tribal Council Secretary, Mashantucket Pequot Tribal Nation, 2 Matts Path, Mashantucket, CT 06338.

• Monica Macaulay (Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison) is now managing an e-mail discussion list, ALGONQDICT, for people working on (or interested in) dictionaries of Algonquian languages. To sign up, go to the Linguist site ([www.linguistlist.org](http://www.linguistlist.org)) and click on “mailing lists.” Scroll down and on the left, in the grey box, you’ll see “join a list”; click on that. Find *Algonqdict*, click on “join”, fill in the requested information and click “subscribe.” Once you’ve subscribed, you can post to the list by sending a message to [<algonqdict@listserv.linguistlist.org>](mailto:<algonqdict@listserv.linguistlist.org>). If you have any questions, e-mail Monica Macaulay ([mmacaula@wisc.edu](mailto:mmacaula@wisc.edu)).

## Uto-Aztecan

- Tom Givón, co-organizer (with Jim Copeland) of the 2004 *Friends of Uto-Aztecan Conference*, to be held in Ignacio, Colorado, in mid-July, writes:

This is a reminder that we would like to hear from those who seriously plan to attend the July 14-16 meeting of FOUA and present papers. In addition, please note that my e-mail address has been shortened to (mercifully): <tgivon@uoregon.edu>.

I'd like to again remind you that Ignacio is a one-motel town, the motel being part of the Sky-Ute Casino & Lodge complex (tel: 970-563-3000 or 800-876-7017; ask for motel desk). I again urge those of you who plan to stay at the Sky-Ute Lodge to make reservations early (by March). It is a 40-room place and the Sundance weekend is kinda over-booked. If you plan to fly in, this is your most realistic option, unless you rent a car at the Durango-La Plata airport. The Sky-Ute Lodge has a van to transport guests to and from the airport.

If you drive, then there are many motels in Durango (20-25 miles away). But please bear in mind that July is in the midst of the (often busy) tourist season, so you're better off making reservations ahead of time.

Again, let me hear from those who plan to attend and participate.

## Oaxacan languages

- One of the special events taking place this year as part of the 50th anniversary of the UC Berkeley Department of Linguistics will be a *Conference on Oto-Manguaeen and Oaxacan languages* (El Congreso de Lenguas Otomangués y Oaxaqueñas), on March 19-21. COOL will bring together linguists and other scholars whose work pertains to any language or language group belonging to the Oto-Manguaeen stock or non-Oto-Manguaeen languages spoken in Oaxaca, Mexico. Invited speakers include **Alejandro de Ávila**, **George Aaron Broadwell**, **Eugene Hunn**, **Terrence Kaufman**, **Pamela Munro**, **Enrique Palancar**, and **Thomas Smith-Stark**. The organizer is **Rosemary Beam de Azcona**.

The meeting will take place on the weekend of March 19-21 in the Murray B. Emeneau conference room (370 Dwinelle Hall) on the UC Berkeley campus. For registration and lodging information visit the COOL website ([www.linguistics.berkeley.edu/~rosemary/cool.htm](http://www.linguistics.berkeley.edu/~rosemary/cool.htm)). For questions and other information contact the organizer at <nikte\_ha@uclink.berkeley.edu>. The program is as follows:

*Friday afternoon, March 19:* **Michael Galant** (UCLA), "Nature of the Standard of Comparison in San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec Comparatives"; **John Foreman** (UCLA & CSU-LA), "Experiencer Subjects in Macuilianguis Zapotec"; **George Aaron Broadwell** (SUNY Albany), "Zapotec pronouns—full, reduced, clitic, or null"; **Rosa María Rojas Torres** (INAH), "El Aspecto Completivo y las Clases Verbales en el Zapoteco de Santa Ana del Valle"; **Cheryl A. Black** (SIL & U North Dakota), "An Autosegmental Analysis of Tlapanec Noun Inflection"; **Enrique L. Palancar** (UAQ), "Minimizing morphology, maximizing function: nasal morphemes in Otomi"; **Brook Danielle Lillehaugen** (UCLA), "Is Valley Zapotec *lohoh* a Dative Marker?"; **Søren Wichmann** (MPI for Evolutionary Anthropology & U Copenhagen), "Tlapanec cases"; and **Maurizio Gnerre** (U Rome), "Some cases in Huave."

*Saturday morning, March 20:* **Pamela Munro** (UCLA), "Teaching Grammar(s): Balancing Acts for Linguists (The Case of Cali Chiu?)"; **Rosemary Beam de Azcona** (UC Berkeley), "The top ten reasons why you should study an endangered Otomanguaeen language (with examples from Southern Zapotec)"; **Olivia V. Martínez** (UCLA), "Two Orthographies One San Juan Guelavía Zapotec Dictionary"; **Daniel Barragán Trejo** (U de Guadalajara), "Una lengua, dos ecologías: el mi'phaa en La Montaña y La Perla"; **Martha Muntzel** (INAH), "Ocuiltec Toponyms,

a community revitalization project"; and **Alejandro de Ávila** (Jardín Etnobotánico de Oaxaca), "The classification of life in the Otomanguaeen family and the non-OM languages of Oaxaca."

*Saturday afternoon, March 20:* **Victor M. Franco Pelletier & Modesta Cruz Hernández** (CIESAS-México), "Oralidad y ritual matrimonial entre los amuzgos de Oaxaca"; **Edgar Martín del Campo** (SUNY Albany), "An Ethnopoetic Approach to a Copala Triqui Folklore Narrative"; **Eugene Hunn** (U Washington), "Mixtepec Zapotec Biological Vocabulary"; **Cindy Williams** (SIL), "An analysis of Amuztec nominal tone"; **Mary Paster & Rosemary Beam de Azcona** (UC Berkeley), "Aspects of tone in the Yucunany dialect of Mixtepec Mixtec"; **Heriberto Avelino** (UCLA), "Gender and Individual Differences in Voice Quality. Evidence from Yalálag Zapotec"; **Scott Berthiaume** (SIL-Mexico), "An OT Account of Prestopped Nasals in Xi'iyù"; and **Thomas Smith-Stark** (El Colegio de México), "Ethnobiological vocabulary in San Baltazar Chichicapán Zapotec."

*Sunday morning, March 21:* **Terrence Kaufman** (U Pittsburgh), "Reconstructing Oto-Manguaeen Morphosyntax"; **Michael Swanton** (U Leiden), "Philology and the Historical Dialectology of Chochon"; **Natalie Operstein** (UCLA), "Spanish loan-words and the historical phonology of Zaniza Zapotec"; and **Aaron Huey Sonnenschein** (USC), "The evolution of the phonemic inventory from Proto-Zapotec to present-day Zoogocho Zapotec."

## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**The Linguistics of Maya Writing**. Edited by Søren Wichmann. University of Utah Press, 2003. 450 pp. \$60. [A collection of papers by scholars working on the linguistic structure of the Mayan hieroglyphic script.

When the structure of the Mayan writing system finally came to be understood in the 1980s, the phonetic and semantic function of a large number of individual signs was soon specified. Moving beyond simple interpretation to a deeper understanding of the way in which the system represented one or more specific Mayan languages, however, has proved more difficult. Only since the late 1990s has significant progress been made, much of it reflected in this state-of-the-art volume.

Contents include: Søren Wichmann, "The Linguistic Epigraphy of Mayan Writing: Recent Advances and Questions for Future Research"; Zachary X. Hruba & Mark B. Child, "Chontal Linguistic Influence in Ancient Maya Writing: Intransitive Positional Verbal Affixation"; Robert F. Wald, "The Languages of the *Dresden Codex*: Legacy of the Classic Maya"; Nikolai Grube, "The Orthographic Distinction between Velar and Glottal Spirants in Maya Hieroglyphic Writing"; Stephen Houston, David Stuart & John Robertson, "Disharmony in Maya Hieroglyphic Writing: Linguistic Change and Continuity in Classic Society"; Alfonso Lacadena & Søren Wichmann, "On the Representation of the Glottal Stop in Maya Writing"; Alfonso Lacadena, "Passive Voice in Classic Mayan Texts: CV[h]C-*ah* and -*n-ah* Constructions"; Marc Zender, "On the Morphology of Intimate Possession in Mayan Languages and Classic Mayan Glyphic Nouns"; Robert F. Wald, "Telling Time in Classic-Ch'olan and Acalan-Cholan Narrative"; John Robertson, Stephen Houston & David Stuart, "Tense and Aspect in Mayan Hieroglyphic Script"; Barbara MacLeod, "A World in a Grain of Sand: 'Secondary Verbs' in the Classic Maya Script"; Søren Wichmann, "The Grammar of the Half-Period Glyph"; David F. Mora-Marin, "The Preferred Argument Structure of Classic Lowland Mayan Texts"; and Mareike Sattler, "Ch'olti': An Analysis of the *Arte de la lengua Cholti* by Fray Francisco Morán."

— Order from Univ. of Utah Press ([www.upress.utah.edu](http://www.upress.utah.edu).)

**Language and Life: Essays in Memory of Kenneth L. Pike.** Edited by Mary Ruth Wise, Thomas N. Headland & Ruth M. Brend. SIL International and the University of Texas at Arlington Publications in Linguistics 139, 2003. 646 pp. \$40. [SIL linguist Kenneth Pike's influence spread far and wide during the last half of the twentieth century. Long before the concept of "endangered languages" came into vogue in the 1990s, Pike was instilling in his students the importance of recording, preserving, and working to keep alive the thousands of unwritten languages spoken throughout the world. He worked with speakers of hundreds of indigenous languages as well as with SIL field linguists studying those languages. Essays in this volume include papers by authors from at least ten countries and six disciplines. — Order from: SIL International ([www.ethnologue.com](http://www.ethnologue.com)).]

**Quechua-Spanish Bilingualism: Interference and Convergence in Functional Categories.** Liliána Sánchez. John Benjamins Publishing, 2003. 189 pp. \$99. [An interesting interweaving of closely-described dialectal data and a theoretical analysis of the mechanism of language change in contact situations.

S. examines the speech of older Quechua-Spanish bilingual children representing two Quechua varieties. Bilingual Quechua is characterized by the presence of overt determiners, canonical SVO word order, and the absence of accusative marking. Bilingual Spanish shows neutralization of case and gender distinctions in DO pronouns and also the emergence of null pronouns with definite antecedents. S. concludes that feature specification of functional categories leads to language change in a language contact situation, while convergence can be seen as the activation of features related to the informational structure of the sentence.

— Order from: John Benjamins ([www.benjamins.com](http://www.benjamins.com)).]

**Musqueam Reference Grammar.** Wayne Suttles. First Nations Language Series, University of British Columbia Press, 2004. 528 pp. \$125. [S.'s long-awaited definitive grammar of Musqueam, the Downriver (or *hən'q'əmin'əm*) dialect of Halkomelem Salish, based on over half a century's dedication to work with Coast Salish peoples.

Musqueam territory extended through much of the Fraser River Delta and what is now the city of Vancouver in southwestern British Columbia, and the Musqueam dialect is geographically intermediate between the much better documented Upriver Halkomelem and Island (*hul'q'umin'um*) dialects. The book is based on work begun in the 1950s with especially knowledgeable individuals from whom S., an anthropologist, elicited traditional stories, personal narratives, and ethnographic accounts.

While the grammar covers the usual topics of phonology, morphology, and syntax, there are also chapters on kinship and on space and time, as well as five texts. Chapters include: Phonology; Synopsis of Morphology; Simple Sentences; Complex Sentences; Compound Sentences; Negation; Root Morphology: The Verb; Root Morphology: The Noun; Root Morphology: Adjectives and Adjective-like Words; Voice Affixes; Aspectual and Modal Affixes; Derivational Affixes; Lexical Suffixes; The Person System; The Demonstrative System; Predicate Particles and Tags; Interrogative Words; Adverbs and Adverbial and Modal Words; Numerals; Exclamations and Interjections; Kinship Terms; Space and Time. Appendices include an index of grammatical elements, names of people and places, and the history of work on Halkomelem.

— For ordering information see <[www.ubcpress.ubc.ca](http://www.ubcpress.ubc.ca)>.]

**Spoken Cree, Level II.** C. Douglas Ellis. University of Alberta Press, 2003. 300 pp. \$45. [The second installment of a new 3-volume edition of what is probably the best-known textbook for Cree, based on the N and L dialects spoken west of James Bay. (The first installment, *Spoken Cree, Level I*, was published in 2000.) The book is divided into units that include basic conversation, a discussion of Cree grammar, drills, conversation practice, a vocabulary list, and a review section. There are plans to revise the cassette tapes that accompanied the earlier edition and transfer them to CD, but this is not yet available. — Order in Canada from the Univ. of Alberta Press ([www.uap.ualberta.ca](http://www.uap.ualberta.ca)), in the US from Michigan State Univ. Press ([msupress.msu.edu](http://msupress.msu.edu)).]

**The Navajo Sound System.** Joyce McDonough. Kluwer Academic Publishers, 2003. 228 pp. \$47. [The first monograph-length phonetic investigation of an Athabaskan language. Based on an instrumental analysis of recordings collected from native speakers, M.'s study complements the standard description of the Navajo sound system exemplified by the Young & Morgan dictionaries and dating back to Sapir's and Hoijer's work in the 1920s and 30s. — Order from: Kluwer Academic Publishers, Dordrecht ([www.wkap.nl](http://www.wkap.nl)).]

**Searching for Lost City: On the Trail of America's Native Languages.** Elizabeth Seay. The Lyons Press, 2003. 272 pp. \$22.95. [A lively and engaging survey of the status of Indian languages in modern Oklahoma—and North America in general—written for a general audience.

S., a reporter for the *Wall Street Journal*, spent several years researching this book. She interviewed dozens of speakers, teachers, activists, and scholars. She met leaders in the Indian community, from Toby Hughes, who weaves spells, to Charles Chibitty, the last Comanche code talker, and his granddaughter Lacey, for whom being a Comanche seems to be a weekend hobby. Although she has something to say about the quirks and intricacies of each language she encounters, the result of S.'s journey is less a study in linguistics than a lively history lesson in cultural migration, forced assimilation, and the meaning of language itself.

To be sure, an overly sentimental note is struck here and there. Dismayed by the rapid loss of such languages as Choctaw, Creek, Sioux, Cherokee, and Ponca, S. hopes against hope to come across a community in which a traditional language remains vigorously in use. She eventually discovers her "lost city" at Ross Mountain, a secluded settlement in the Ozarks where 90 percent of the people, including most children, speak a Cherokee dialect as their first language. She feels she is witnessing "the last days of a vanishing culture."

For the most part, however, S. keeps her elegiac urges in check and sketches a realistic portrait of language loss and revitalization in contemporary Indian Country. Several of our SSILA colleagues who work in Oklahoma were interviewed by S. and figure prominently in her narrative.

— Order from stores or from Lyons Press ([www.lyonspress.com](http://www.lyonspress.com)).]

Dans leur langue, presque tout est verbe ou peut le devenir.

— JEAN ANDRÉ CUOQ

*Études philologiques sur quelques langues sauvages de l'Amérique, 1866*

**Maintaining the Links: Language Identity and the Land.** Edited by Joe Blythe and R McKenna Brown. Foundation for Endangered Languages, 2004. 166 pp. £18/\$30 (FEL members: £15/\$25). [The proceedings of FEL’s seventh conference, held in Broome, Western Australia. Contents include:

*Preface.* Joe Blythe & McKenna Brown, “Maintaining the Links: Language, Identity and the Land.” 1. *Languages and Land Claims.* Nigel Crawhall, “Rediscovery of N’u and the “Khomani Land Claim Process, South Africa”; Janet Sharp, “Karajarri, Historical and Contemporary Connections with Country and Kin.” 2. *Toponymy.* Thomas Thornton. “Tlingit Place Names and the Language of Subsistence in Southeast Alaska”; David Nash. “Authenticity in Toponymy”; Frances Kofod, “My Relations, My Country—Language, Identity and Land in the East Kimberley of Western Australia.”

3. *Planning for the Future.* Patrick McConvell & Nicholas Thieberger. “Language data assessment at the national level: Learning from the State of the Environment process in Australia”; Mary Jane Norris, “From Generation to Generation: Survival and Maintenance of Canada’s Aboriginal Languages, Within Families, Communities and Cities.” 4. *Language, Identity and the Environment.* Joe Blythe & Glenn Wightman, “The Role of Animals and Plants in Maintaining the Links: East Kimberley, Western Australia”; N. Louanna Furbee, “The Landscape of Language: Tojolab’al Maya Ethnicity and Globalization”; Jekporir Chepyator-Thomson & Norman Thomson, “Ecotourism in Kerio Valley, Kenya: Creating a Need for Maintaining Keiyo Language, Identity, and the Land.” 5. *Language & Identity: Home and Away.* Katherine E. Hoffman, “Divided Youth: Language, Longing, and Labor in the Anti-Atlas Homeland, Morocco”; David Newry & Keeley Palmer, “Whose language is it anyway? Rights to restrict access to endangered languages: a north-east Kimberley example.”

6. *Language Revitalization: Revival.* Mary Chanda, “Reviving an Endangered Language: The case of the Mirning Language”; Michael Walsh, “Raising Babel: language revitalisation in New South Wales, Australia.”

7. *Language Revitalization: Maintenance.* Ilana Mushin, “The politics of language revitalisation: balancing Yanyuwa and Garrwa in the Borroloola language project”; Rebecca Green, “Gurr-goni, a Minority Language in a Multilingual Community: Surviving into the 21st Century.” 8. *Documenting Endangered Languages.* Claire Bowern, Laves’ Bardi Texts”; Linda Barwick & Allan Marett, “Endangered songs and endangered languages”; Dafydd Gibbon, “Language Documentation and Heritage: publication avenue for language documentation”; and Monica Ward, “Language Documentation and Revitalisation—is there really a conflict?”

— Order from: Nicholas Ostler, FEL, Batheaston Villa, 172 Bailbrook Lane, Bath BA1 7AA, England, UK (nostler@chibcha.demon.co.uk). Make checks in \$US payable to “Nicholas Ostler”, in £ sterling to “Foundation for Endangered Languages.” Credit cards accepted. Price includes surface postage and packing; for air-mail add £7.50 or \$12.50.]

## New from LINCOM

Recently announced LINCOM-Europa publications on American Indian languages and linguistics include:

**Modern Mohegan.** Julian Granberry. *Languages of the World/Materials* 430. 60 pp. EUR 32. [The last speaker of Mohegan-Pequot died in 1908, but enough documentation of her speech survives to allow a fair reconstruction of the language as it was spoken in the early 20th century. G. gives an account of the phonology, morphology and syntax, and provides lexical data and sample texts.]

**A Lexicon of Modern Mohegan.** Julian Granberry. *Languages of the World/Dictionaries* 28. 98 pp. EUR 39. [Mohegan-English and English-Mohegan vocabulary, with a detailed description of the recovery, phonemicization, and normalization of the data.]

**Betoi.** Raoul Zamponi. *Languages of the World/Materials* 428. 62 pp. EUR 62. [A systematic study of the surviving materials (mainly Hervás y Panduro’s 1735 grammar) on the extinct Beto language of northeastern Colombia, an isolate that Greenberg dubiously classifies as Paezan. Included are sections on orthography, phonology, phonotactics, morphosyntax, and texts (the Pater Noster and some other fragments), as well as a glossary of ca. 300 items.]

**Lengua Toba (Guaycurú): Aspectos gramaticales y discursivos.** Cristina Messineo. *LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics* 48. 240 pp. EUR 68. [A descriptive grammar of Toba, a language of the Chaco, spoken also in several urban communities in Argentina. “Su propósito fundamental es describir e interpretar determinados aspectos de la fonología, la morfosintaxis y el discurso toba a fin de contribuir a la urgente tarea de documentación de las lenguas indígenas de América del Sur.”]

**Polyvalence of Root Classes in Yucatecan Mayan Languages.** Ximena Lois & Valentina Vapnarsky. *LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics* 47. 246 pp. EUR 62. [L. & V. review the classification of roots in Yucatecan and conclude that there is a large “verbonominal” class that includes roots usually classed as verbs together with a large number of agent-salient roots previously classified as nominals.]

**A Practical Grammar of San Carlos Apache.** Willem de Reuse, Phillip Goode, et al. *LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics* 49. 670 pp. Price to be announced. [A pedagogical grammar, divided into 26 graded lessons, covering the main topics of Western Apache phonology, morphology, and syntax, designed as a textbook for college students with some training in basic linguistics. It may also be used as a self-teaching textbook.]

— To order, visit the LINCOM webshop at <[www.lincom-europa.com](http://www.lincom-europa.com)>.

## ELPR Publications

Among the recent publications of the Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim (ELPR) project, funded by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Science, Sports, Culture and Technology, are substantial volumes on Yup’ik, Nuuchahnulth (Nootka), Sliammon (Comox), and Hualapai:

**Survey of Yup’ik Grammar Revised.** Elsie Mather, Marie Meade & Osahito Miyaoka. ELPR Publication Series A2-023, 2002. 132 pp. [A basic introduction to Central Alaskan Yup’ik Eskimo grammar, intended both for native speakers and for students. Earlier drafts were prepared for use at Kuskokwin Community College and the University of Alaska, Anchorage.]

**Caroline Little’s Nuuchahnulth (Ahousaht) Texts with Grammatical Analysis.** Edited by Toshihide Nakayama. ELPR Publication Series A2-027, 2003. 347 pp., two CDs. [15 narrative texts, including both traditional stories and ethnographic accounts, dictated by a Nuuchahnulth elder from the Ahousaht Band. All texts are presented both *en face* and in interlinear format, the latter with a morpheme-by-morpheme analysis. Audio recordings of 12 of the narratives are included in the accompanying CDs.]

**George Louie’s Nuuchahnulth (Ahousaht) Texts with Grammatical Analysis.** Edited by Toshihide Nakayama. ELPR Publication Series A2-028, 2003. 652 pp., two CDs. [9 narrative texts, several of considerable

length, dictated by the late George Louie, a renowned Ahousaht canoe carver and tradition bearer. Many of the texts were originally recorded by Thom Hess. The same format is used as in the Caroline Little volume above. The accompanying CDs have audio recordings of seven of the texts.]

**A Morphological Description of Sliammon, Mainland Comox Salish, with a Sketch of Syntax.** Honoré Watanabe. ELPR Publication Series A2-040, 2003. 601 pp. [A thorough and lucidly written descriptive grammar, deliberately presented in a "traditional structuralist" framework to allow the widest accessibility. The section on syntax owes much to Paul Kroeber's work. Two illustrative texts are appended, with full morphological analysis.]

**A Dictionary of the Hualapai Language.** Compiled by Lucille J. Watahomigie, Jorgine Bender, Malinda Powskey, Josie Steele, Philbert Watahomigie Sr. & Akira Y. Yamamoto. ELPR Publication Series A2-041, 2003. 237 pp. [Intended to accompany the *Hualapai Reference Grammar* published in 2001 (see *SSILA Newsletter* 20:3, October 2001). This volume contains only Part I, Hualbáy (Hualapai) to English, with approximately 3000 entries. Part II, English to Hualbáy (Hualapai), will be published separately.]

Copies are not available for purchase. Interested individuals should inquire about the availability of complimentary copies from the ELPR office. Contact: Prof. Osahito Miyaoka, Faculty of Informatics, Osaka Gakuin University, 36-1 Kishibe-minami 2-chome, Suita, Osaka 564-8511, Japan (elpr@utc.osaka-gu.ac.jp).

#### BRIEFER MENTION

**Before California: An Archaeologist Looks at Our Earliest Inhabitants.** Brian Fagan. Rowman & Littlefield/AltaMira Press, 2003. 400 pp. \$24.95. [F. attempts a much-needed survey of California prehistory for the general reader, incorporating the work that has been done since Morrato and Chartkoff published their overviews in 1984. Unfortunately his coverage is uneven, and the book sloppily edited. A disappointment. — Order from AltaMira Press (www.altamira.com).]

**Ishi's Brain.** Orin Starn. W.W. Norton, 2004. 320 pp. \$25.95. [An anthropologist who played a central role in the recovery of Ishi's brain from a Smithsonian lab, and in its repatriation and reburial in northern California, reflects on these events and on the changes of attitude in anthropology since Kroeber's day. — See booksite (www.orinstarn.com).]

#### ONLINE PUBLICATIONS

**Aymar Arux Akhamawa: Aymara Language is Like This.** Second edition. Miguel Huanca. Center for Latin American Studies, University of Chicago, 2003. Free online. [For over a decade, the University of Chicago has been the only institution to offer regular Aymara instruction, supported with funding from US Department of Education Title VI National Resource Center grants. The textbook used, *Aymar Arux Akhamawa*, is the only English-Aymara textbook available. This valuable resource is now being made available for self-guided language learning at the Center's website at no cost. The electronic version also includes digitally-recorded native-spoken dialogues, vocabulary supplements, original literature, and traditional song. The URL is: <clas.uchicago.edu/thematic/aymara>. (Miguel Huanca has taught in the University of Chicago's biannual Aymara Summer Intensive Institute since 1994. The Summer Institute will next be offered in 2005. For more information about Aymara instruction at the University of Chicago Center for Latin American Studies, contact clas@uchicago.edu or phone 773/702-8420.)]

**Nurturing Native Languages.** Edited by Jon Reyhner, Octaviana Trujillo, Roberto Carrasco & Louise Lockard. Northern Arizona University, 2003. 194 pp. Free online. [The sixth in a series of volumes of papers from the annual Stabilizing Indigenous Languages conference. The present volume includes papers from the 8th SIL conference held in Flagstaff, Arizona, in 2001, the 9th conference held in Bozeman, Montana, in 2002, and the 10th conference held in Wisconsin Dells, Wisconsin, in 2003. The papers focus on immersion language teaching methods, the use of technology in language revitalization, and other topics related to current efforts among Indigenous peoples to reclaim their linguistic and cultural heritages. — Full text freely available online at the Stabilizing Indigenous Language website (jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/NNL/), where information may also be found about ordering hard copies.]

#### IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

45.1 (Spring 2003):

Amy Dahlstrom, "Warrior Powers from an Underwater Spirit: Cultural and Linguistic Aspects of an Illustrated Meskwaki Text" (1-56) [A Meskwaki (Fox) text written around 1912 by Alfred Kiyana in the Meskwaki syllabary is presented, with interlinear glosses and translation. Of particular interest are Kiyana's illustrations, depicting an underwater spirit and a winged spirit.]

Søren Wichmann & Cecil H. Brown, "Contact among some Mayan Languages: Inferences from Loanwords" (57-93) [Three Mayan languages show lexical interference from other Mayan languages. Loans into Ixhil possibly reflect marriage between Ixhilian men and Q'anjob'alan women. Loans into Q'eqchii' mostly relate to influence from Ch'olti'. Borrowings into Chicomuceltec indicate cultural influence from immediately neighboring groups.]

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

69.3 (July 2003):

Christiane Cunha de Oliveira, "Lexical Categories and The Status of Descriptives in Apinajé" (243-74) [In Macro-Jê languages, there is disagreement on whether Descriptives should be analyzed as a subclass of Nouns or Verbs. In Apinajé (Jê family), the occurrence of Descriptives in syntactic constructions such as relativization and imperatives indicates that Descriptives constitute a subclass of Verbs.]

Carolyn J. MacKay & Frank R. Trechsel, "Reciprocal /laa-/ in Totonacan" (275-306) [In Totonacan languages, the prefix /laa-/ occurs on transitive and ditransitive verbs to mark a reciprocal relation between S and O or IO. In many languages, this prefix also occurs on regular, nonreciprocal verbs to mark S/O combinations involving only 1st or 2nd person participants. M & T argue that /laa-/ is historically a morpheme that signals that the individual members of a group perform more than one thematic role in a transitive or ditransitive relation.]

Marie-Odile Junker, "East Cree Relational Verbs" (307-29) [Bloomfield describes a "relational" construction in Cree that he claims is restricted to this Algonquian language. East Cree data show that relational verbs do not license overt NP arguments in the syntax, that they are obligatory in disjoint reference contexts involving possession, that they are used to indicate the presence of third-person discourse participants, and that they have a close relationship with the grammar of obviation.]

**Linguistic Discovery** [Dartmouth College Library, Digital Publishing Program (linguistic-discovery.dartmouth.edu)]\*

**1.1 (2002):**

Stephen A. Marlett, "Reanalysis of Passive and Negative Prefixes in Seri" [Two productive Seri prefixes, negative and passive, are in a limited number of cases reanalyzed as part of the verb stem. These new synthetic verb roots enter into new morphological constructions, and since the original analytical verb forms continue to exist, the result is the coexistence of homophonous and sometimes virtually synonymous words.]

Lenore A. Grenoble & Lindsay J. Whaley, "What Does Yaghan Have to Do with Digital Technology?" (Editorial) [Linguists need to be more aggressive in exploiting digital media so that information about language can be spread more rapidly and in a more efficient format. The case of Yaghan illustrates this point. Though early fieldwork was carried out on Yaghan, very little is known about the language because of the way the data were collected and reported.]

**1.2 (2002):**

George Aaron Broadwell & Lachlan Duncan, "A New Passive in Kaqchikel" [Alongside the well-attested "standard passive" Kaqchikel has another, previously undescribed, passive formation (the "ki-passive") that resembles a verb with an impersonal subject. B. & D. argue that while they involve the same change of grammatical relations, the two passives differ in the discourse functions they assign to the agent and patient.]

**2.1 (2003):**

Daniel L. Everett, "Iambic Feet in Paumari and the Theory of Foot Structure" [E. analyzes stress and moraic constituencies in Paumari (an Arawan language of the Brazilian Amazon) and argues that Paumari feet are quantity-insensitive iambs, built from right-to-left within the prosodic word. Both of these claims are theoretically important because they violate some proposed universals of foot structure.]

\* Articles are available online in both searchable HTML text and as downloadable PDF files.

## RECENT DISSERTATIONS & THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 64 (5-6), November-December 2003.

**Caesar-Fox**, Desrey C. Ph.D., Rice Univ., 2003. *Zauro'nodok agawayo yau: Variants of Akawaio Spoken at Waramadong*. 582 pp. Adviser: Spike Gildea. [A study of how language is used among the Akawaio peoples of Guyana, specifically in the village of Waramadong. Four speech genres (ritual healing chant, praising rhymes for children, story, and personal narratives) are analyzed at the levels of both content and grammar. The latter takes a multidisciplinary approach, invoking both social and linguistic theories, especially in the analysis of Akawaio spirituality as a crucial component to understanding the native Akawaio view of speech genres. One aim of the study is to replace the homogenized image of the Amerindian speech community with a richer, more complex and internally diverse picture. Appendix B presents a small, but representatively diverse, selection of transcribed, translated, and linguistically annotated texts, representing a small subset of the overall collection of texts recorded for this study.—DAI-A 64(05):1623.] [AAT 3090131]

**Choi**, Jinsook. Ph.D., SUNY at Albany, 2003. *Language Choice and Language Ideology in a Bilingual Maya Community: The Politics of Identity in Guatemala*. 193 pp. Adviser: James Collins. [An ethnographic and linguistic study of language choice and language ideology in Momostenango, a bilingual (K'iche' Maya and Spanish) community in Guatemala, focusing on the role of bilingual language practice in identity formation processes. While long-lasting discrimination against Mayan languages has resulted in a shift to Spanish, recent Mayan cultural activism aims to support Mayan identity and foster increased use of Mayan languages. Employing recent poststructural perspectives in anthropological and sociolinguistic studies of language ideologies, C provides empirical data for a critical reassessment of the concept of ethnic identity in response to the ongoing debates about Mayan identity. The methodological and theoretical concerns of the study contribute to building a model for similar issues in other bilingual contexts.—DAI-A 64(6):2148.] [AAT 3096389]

**Fleck**, David W. Ph.D., Rice Univ., 2003. *A Grammar of Matses*. 1257 pp. Adviser: Spike Gildea. [The first comprehensive description of the grammar of Matses (also known as Mayoruna), a Panoan language spoken by a group of ca. 2000 people in Amazonian Peru and Brazil who were first contacted in 1969 and continue to pursue traditional subsistence practices. The description follows a traditional format and is organized so that it can be used as a reference. Chapters cover Matses phonology, morphology, and syntax. The appendix contains three parsed texts. Interesting morphological properties include a complex system for coding evidentiality, an elaborate system of directional verbal suffixes, and adverb transitivity agreement. Constituent order is essentially free from syntactic restrictions, and clause-chaining is a prominent feature of Matses discourse. Interesting syntax includes ergative-absolutive case marking alongside nominative-accusative person agreement, and three-place verbs with identical objects.—DAI-A 64(5):1625.] [AAT 3090144]

**Hall**, Mary G. Ed.D., Univ. of Montana, 2003. *Indigenous Language Revitalization in Montana: Perspectives from Four Nations*. 194 pp. Adviser: David R. Erickson. [This qualitative case study examines the experiences of 19 Native American people who are involved with indigenous language revitalization in the state of Montana. Four of Montana's six reservations were visited. Teachers and professionals from six language groups participated in the study. The importance of language was found to permeate all aspects of personal, spiritual, community, and cultural life of the participants.—DAI-A 64(5):1501.] [AAT 3090735]

**Harbour**, Daniel. Ph.D., MIT, 2003. *Elements of Number Theory*. Advisers: Morris Halle & Alec Marantz. [H. argues for the necessity of a theory of number serviceable both to semantics and morphology. The empirical core of H.'s dissertation is the relationship between semantically based noun classification and agreement in Kiowa. His central claim is that Universal Grammar provides three number features, concerned with unithood, existence of homogeneous subsets, and properties of those subsets. The features are used to analyze a wide variety of data. Semantic topics include the difference between granular and non-granular mass nouns, collective, non-collective and distributive plurals, and cardinality. Syntactic topics include the structure of DP, noun marking, agreement and suppletion. Morphological topics include the inventory of morphological operations, the featural basis of complex syncretisms, the difference between agreement and suppletion, whether features are privative or binary, and the nature of the Kiowa-Tanoan inverse.—DAI-A 64(5):1625.] [Copies available only from MIT Libraries, Rm. 14-0551, Cambridge, MA 02139-4307. Ph. 617-253-5668; Fax 617-253-1690.]

**MacDonell**, Ronald Beaton. Ph.D., Université Laval, 2003. *Le renard et le singe: Les emprunts et les alternances de code entre le makuxi, langue caribé, et le portugais du Brésil*. 573 pp. Advisers: Denise Deshaies & Claude Paradis. [L'étude est basée sur le discours de 20 locuteurs. Les 10772 occurrences des manifestations, du contact des langues mettant en

cause le makuxi et le portugais (261 alternances de code, 994 locutions et 1462 lexèmes) sont analysées selon leur fréquence, leur nature grammaticale et leur degré d'intégration phonologique et morphosyntaxique, ainsi que selon des variables sociales, situationnelles, et d'autoévaluation de la connaissance des langues. L'étude tient compte également de certaines variables linguistiques et de certains phénomènes discursifs. Enfin, les attitudes des informateurs à l'égard des langues et de l'alternance de code sont analysées à l'aide d'un test de réaction afin d'approfondir la réalité ethnolinguistique de cette communauté autochtone.—DAI-A 64(6):2065.] [AAT NQ80269]

**Messing**, Jacqueline H. E. Ph.D., Univ. of Arizona, 2003. *Ideological Multiplicity in Discourse: Language Shift and Bilingual Schooling in Tlaxcala, Mexico*. 306 pp. Adviser: Susan U. Phillips. [This study, based on participant observation and ethnographic fieldwork, looks at language use and linguistic ideology in several Mexicano [Nahuatl] speaking communities undergoing language shift in the Malintzi (Malinche) region of Tlaxcala, Central Mexico. Many Tlaxcalans expressed conflicting feelings about teaching Mexicano to their children, while some actively avoid transmitting the indigenous language. M. suggests that there is ideological multiplicity that surfaces in discourses of language, identity and progress. This multiplicity is organized through three discourses that have local, regional, and national expressions: the pro-development meta-discourse of *salir adelante*, or forging ahead and improving one's socioeconomic position; *menosprecio*, the denigration of indigenous identity; and third, the *pro-indígena* or pro-indigenous discourse that promotes a positive attitude towards indigeness.—DAI-A 64(5):1732.] [AAT 3089987]

**Moore**, Patrick J. Ph.D., Indiana Univ., 2003. *Point of View in Kaska Historical Narratives*. 914 pp. Adviser: Douglas R. Parks. [A study of the linguistic and cultural features of historical accounts in Kaska, an Athabaskan language spoken in the southern Yukon and northern British Columbia, Canada. Part 1 is an analysis of the specific linguistic and cultural characteristics of the narratives. Part 2 is a grammar of Kaska that focuses on the sound system, lexical categories, and morphological structure. In part 3, the narratives are presented in Kaska and Tlingit with English translations, together with information about the narrators. "Point of view" in Kaska is analyzed from two different perspectives, one focusing on the language of the narratives—in particular, deictic directional terms, personal referents, and temporal expressions—and the other focusing on cultural and ethnohistorical issues relating to worldview, ethnicity, gender, and historical consciousness. Kaska narratives are found to present an interpretation of events based on Kaska values and beliefs that contrasts with Euro-Canadian narratives of exploration and development.—DAI-A 64(6):2153.] [AAT 3094111]

**Staats**, Susan K. Ph.D., Indiana Univ., 2003. *Communicative Ideology in Kapon Religious Discourse*. 161 pp. Adviser: Richard Bauman. [Included in the Areruya religious ceremonies in indigenous Kapon communities of the Upper Mazaruni River basin in Guyana is a genre of texts, *maiyn*. The major characteristic of the genre is a sequence of around fifty sacred words that are collated into particular *maiyn* texts in structurally consistent ways, building an imagistic pathway from earth to heaven that traces the journey of a spiritual component of Kapon individuals after death. This narrative pathway is evidence that Areruya is grounded in shamanic spiritual techniques, as is the fact that *maiyn* words become the language of spirits in the afterlife. This dissertation advances the idea that folkloric figures can be based on communicative processes, and that these metacommunicative figures are powerful agents of rationalizing positions of power.—DAI-A 64(6):2154.] [AAT 3094149]

**Thornes**, Timothy J. Ph.D., Univ. of Oregon, 2003. *A Northern Paiute Grammar with Texts*. 559 pp. Adviser: Scott DeLancey. [A descriptive grammar covering all of the major aspects of Northern Paiute, a Numic

language spoken in numerous dialects extending across the northwestern third of the Great Basin. All of the field and supporting data for this work comes from dialects spoken to the north of a major dialect division, primarily from the dialect spoken by older members of the Burns Paiute Tribe in the Harney Valley region of eastern Oregon. Included are a description of Northern Paiute phonology, major and minor word and phrase classes, basic clause structure and verb classes, non-declarative speech acts, word formation processes, voice and transitivity, directional and aspectual system, nominalization and clause-combining strategies. Also included are several analyzed texts, both to contextualize much of the illustrative data and to provide natural language data for study of areas not covered in detail here.—DAI-A 64(6):2068.] [AAT 3095278]

**Valenzuela**, Pilar M. Ph.D., Univ. of Oregon, 2003. *Transitivity in Shipibo-Konibo Grammar*. 1029 pp. Adviser: Doris L. Payne. [A documentation of Shipibo-Konibo (SK), a Panoan language of the Peruvian Amazon. Part I offers the first account of the phonology, morphology, syntax, and discourse-pragmatic aspects of SK. Part II provides an in-depth, typologically-informed treatment of selected morpho-syntactic topics, all of which cluster around transitivity, a central notion in SK grammar. The properties associated with transitivity in SK, such as symmetry of objects, intransitive and transitive semantically generic verbs, a minimal transitivity requirement for taking the malefactive applicative, a transitivity agreement requirement in verb serialization, and especially "participant agreement" (the use of a distinct inflectional morphology on adjuncts in correlation with the syntactic function of the participant they are predicated of), constitute features of significant typological interest, contributing to an understanding of transitivity and the various and complex ways it is encoded in language.—DAI-A 64(6):2069] [AAT 3095279] [This dissertation was awarded the 2003 Mary R. Haas Book Award. See "SSILA Business" above.]

## NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

*Applications and notifications received between October 16, 2003 and January 15, 2004.*

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## REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

### GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

**American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI)**. Annual 4-week training institute (usually in June) at the U of Arizona, Tucson, for teachers of American Indian languages, with emphasis on the languages of the Southwest. Contact: AILDI, U of Arizona, College of Education 517, Box 210069, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (aidi@u.arizona.edu; www.ed.arizona.edu/AILDI).

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

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

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

**Stabilizing Indigenous Languages**. Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. The 2004 meeting will be held at UC Berkeley, June 11-13 [see announcement on p. 7]. Contact Leanne Hinton (hinton@socrates.berkeley.edu) or visit the Teaching Indigenous Languages website (jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TI.html).

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

### ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

**Athabaskan Languages Conference**. 2004 meeting: Yellowknife, NWT, in late June (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/](http://www.uaf.edu/anlc/)).

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

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

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

#### ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

**Algonquian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 2003 meeting (the 35th) was held on Oct. 23-26 at the U of Western Ontario, London, Ontario ([www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian](http://www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian)).

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

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

#### EASTERN CANADA

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

#### NORTHWEST

**International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages.** Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 2004 meeting (the 38th) will be held in N Vancouver, BC, Aug 11-13, hosted by the Squamish Nation. It will be immediately preceded by a separately organized **Wakashan Conference** at UBC, Aug 9-11. Abstracts for the latter are due April 1. Contact Henry Davis ([wakashan@arts.ubc.ca](mailto:wakashan@arts.ubc.ca)).

#### CALIFORNIA/OREGON

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

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

**Hokan-Penutian Workshop.** Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Most recent meeting was at UC Berkeley, on the 50th anniversary of the Survey of California Indian Languages, June 8-9, 2002. 1988 and 1989 *Proceedings* available from D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403; more recent volumes from D of Linguistics, UC Berkeley, CA 94720.

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

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

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

#### PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

**Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages.** Meets annually in the summer. 2004 meeting: June 11-13, Wayne State College, Wayne, NE. Contact Catherine Rudin ([carudin1@wsc.edu](mailto:carudin1@wsc.edu)). Conference website ([wings.buffalo.edu/linguistics/ssila/SACCweb/SACC.htm](http://wings.buffalo.edu/linguistics/ssila/SACCweb/SACC.htm)).

**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](mailto:wordpath@yahoo.com)). Website ([www.ahalenia.com/iws](http://www.ahalenia.com/iws)).

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

#### SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

**Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste.** Biennial linguistics conference at the U of Sonora, Hermosillo, with emphasis on the indigenous languages of Mexico and Latin America. Next meeting: Nov. 17-19, 2004. Contact: Zarina Estrada, Salvatierra #33, Los Arcos, Hermosillo, Sonora, MEXICO ([encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx](mailto:encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx)). [See announcement on p. 8]

**Friends of Uto-Aztecan.** Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. 2004 meeting: Ignacio, Colorado, July 15-16. Organizer: Tom Givón ([tgivon@uoregon.edu](mailto:tgivon@uoregon.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, Cuidad de la Investigación en Humanidades, 3er Circuito Cultural Universitario, Cuidad Universitaria, 04510 México, DF, MEXICO.

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

**SIL-Mexico.** Research and support facility, with extensive publication series independent of SIL-International. Contact: SIL-Mexico, Box 8987, Catalina, AZ 85738-0987 ([LingPub\\_Mexico@sil.org](mailto:LingPub_Mexico@sil.org)). Website ([www.sil.org/mexico/](http://www.sil.org/mexico/)).

## MAYAN

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

**Texas Maya Meetings.** Annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. 2004 dates: March 11-21. Organizer: Peter Keeler, Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (mayameet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu). Website (www.utexas.edu/research/chaaac/maya\_meet.html).

**Tulane Maya Symposium and Workshop.** Meets in late Oct/early Nov at Tulane U, New Orleans, LA. Focus is on recent excavations and decipherments from the Classic Period Northern Maya lowlands (stonecenter.tulane.edu/html/Maya03). Organizer: Gabrielle Vail (FIHR@tampabay.rr.com).

## 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.ufjf.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 Suely Cabral (asacc@amazon.com.br). Website (www.gtli.locaweb.com.br [password required]).

**Encontro de Pesquisadores de Línguas Jê e Macro-Jê.** Meets at irregular intervals. Most recent meeting: UNICAMP, São Paulo, Brazil, May 9-11, 2002. Contact: Prof. Dr. Wilmar da Rocha D'Angelis, D de Linguística, IEL, UNICAMP (dangelis@obelix.unicamp.br).

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

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

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

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

## GENERAL LATIN AMERICA/WESTERN HEMISPHERE

**Center for Indigenous Languages of Latin America (CILLA).** Research and teaching program at the U of Texas, Austin, emphasizing collaboration with indigenous communities. Sponsors the **Congreso de Idiomas Indígenas de Latinoamérica** (first meeting Oct. 23-25, 2003). 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 51st ICA took place in Santiago, Chile, July 14-18, 2003 (www.uchile.cl/vaa/americanista).

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

**Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut.** German non-university institution with an important library on Latin America. Publishes various monograph series and a journal, *Indiana*, devoted to the indigenous languages and cultures of the Americas, and sponsors some non-fieldwork research activities. Contact: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut PK, Potsdamer Strasse 37, D-10785 Berlin, GERMANY (www.iai.spk-berlin.de/).

**SIL International (formerly Summer Institute of Linguistics).** Publications on numerous indigenous languages of the Americas. For a catalogue, write: International Academic Bookstore, SIL International, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd., Dallas, TX 75236 (academic\_books@sil.org). Website (www.ethnologue.com/bookstore.asp). [See also SIL-Mexico.]

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

**Latin American Indian Literatures Association/Asociación de Literaturas Indígenas Latinoamericanas (LAILA/ALILA).** Annual Symposium. The 2003 Symposium was held in Buenos Aires, July 9-12. Contact: James Barnhart-Park (jbarnhart@muhlenberg.edu).

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

## NATIVE HAWAIIAN

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

## ENDANGERED LANGUAGES WORLDWIDE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### THE MARY R. HAAS AWARD

SSILA, usually every year, presents the **Mary R. Haas Award** to a junior scholar for an unpublished manuscript (often a dissertation) that makes a significant substantive contribution to our knowledge of the indigenous languages of the Western Hemisphere. To be considered for the Haas Award manuscripts should be of monograph length and reflect substantial empirical research. Typically, these are descriptive and issue-oriented grammars and historical or typological studies, but there are no subject-matter restrictions other than a primary focus on one or more indigenous American languages. No academic affiliation is required of the author but holders of tenured faculty positions will not normally be eligible. Manuscripts must be in English.

The award does not carry a stipend, but the selected manuscript is eligible for publication in the University of Nebraska Press series, *Studies in the Indigenous Languages of the Americas*, which is designed specifically for the Mary R. Haas Award. The series is published in association with the American Indian Studies Research Institute at Indiana University, and is edited by Douglas Parks.

For information about submitting a manuscript for the Haas Award during 2004, contact the chair of the selection committee, Pamela Munro, Dept. of Linguistics, UCLA, Box 951543, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1543 (munro@ucla.edu).

### THE KEN HALE PRIZE

SSILA's **Ken Hale Prize**, established in 2002, is presented annually to an individual, group, or organization in recognition of outstanding community language work and a deep commitment to the documentation, preservation and reclamation of indigenous languages in the Americas. The Prize (which carries a modest monetary stipend) honors those who strive to link the academic and community spheres in the spirit of the late Ken Hale. No academic affiliation is necessary.

To inquire about making a nomination for the 2004 Hale Prize, contact the chair of the selection committee, Roberto Zavala Maldonado (rzavmal1@hotmail.com) or write to the SSILA office (P.O. Box 555, Arcata California 95518; ssila@ssila.org).

### 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 2004 are \$16 (US) or \$24 (Canadian). Dues may be paid in advance for 2005 and 2006 at the 2004 rate. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to: SSILA, P.O. Box 555, Arcata, CA 95518. For further information, visit the SSILA website (www.ssila.org).

