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The Secretary-Treasurer, Victor Golla, was then called upon to announce the results of the 2004 elections [see above], after which he distributed the following financial statement for 2004:

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SSILA BUSINESS

2004 SSILA Elections

A total of 97 ballots was received at the SSILA office by the announced deadline. Elected were: Vice President (2005) and President for 2006—**Lyle Campbell**. Member-at-Large of the Executive Committee (2005-07)—**Zarina Estrada Fernández**. Secretary-Treasurer (2005)—**Victor Golla**. Member of the Nominations Committee (2005-07)—**Carolyn J. MacKay**.

Minutes of the Annual Business Meeting

The annual business meeting of SSILA was held on Saturday evening, January 8, 2005, in Room 201 of the Marriott Downtown Oakland hotel. Approximately 65 members were present in a very crowded room.

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by the President, David Rood.

The first order of business was a memorial to our late colleague, M. Dale Kinkade, a former President of the Society, who passed away in December. Donna Gerdtz and Paul Kroeber delivered short eulogies, after which the floor was opened to members who wished to share memories of Dale; Ken Hill, Harriet Klein, and Ives Goddard spoke. Following this, the President asked for two minutes of silence.

ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT: 2004

BALANCE at close of fiscal year 2003	3,581.99
INCOME	
Dues and sales:	
Current membership dues	7,414.56
Dues in arrears or retroactive to previous year(s)	1,104.00
Dues collected in advance	2,896.00
Institutional subscriptions to <i>SSILA Newsletter</i>	150.00
Sales of <i>Membership Directory</i>	532.00
Total dues and sales	12,096.56
Contributions:	
Unrestricted contributions	1,430.00
Contributions to the Wick R. Miller Travel Fund	250.00
Contributions to the Ken Hale Prize Fund	463.50
Arthur P. Sorensen Bequest	2,500.00
Total contributions	4,643.50
Appreciation of Canadian funds held in cash	14.39
Total income	16,754.55
EXPENSES	
Printing (including typesetting):	
<i>SSILA Newsletter</i> , 4 issues/year	6,201.95
<i>SSILA Membership Directory</i>	334.83
Miscellaneous (dues notices, brochures, etc.)	416.86
Total Printing	6,953.64
Postage:	
Postage for <i>Newsletter & Membership Directory</i>	4,770.50
Other postage	271.64
Total postage	5,042.14
Other expenses:	
LSA (share of equipment costs for Annual Meeting)	880.00
Envelopes, stationery, and other office supplies	729.44
Website maintenance (software, fees)	146.00
Ken Hale Prize	500.00
Plaque and other expenses for Hale Prize, Haas Award	169.99
Returned check charges, refunds, and other adjustments	133.42
Credit card processing expenses	652.94
Rental of P.O. boxes, Arcata, CA 95518	38.00
Clerical help with <i>Newsletter</i> mailings	550.00
Books, subscriptions, reprint rights	69.00
Total other expenses	3,868.79
Total expenses	15,864.57
Total income	16,754.55
Total expenses	15,864.57
Surplus/(deficit)	889.98
BALANCE at close of fiscal year	4,471.97

The Secretary-Treasurer delivered a short report on the Society's activities during the preceding year, noting that:

- There has been a small decline in membership, which now hovers between 860 and 870 members.
- The e-mail *SSILA Bulletin* has been less frequent during the past year (appearing approximately once a month rather than fortnightly as in the past). On the other hand, there were no serious problems with its transmission this year.
- The website will be undergoing a makeover during this coming year, and the membership list and other databases will be restructured. Arrangements are being made to recruit one or more assistants to help the web manager with this work.
- Regular income during 2004 was about at the 2003 level. The decline in dues income that seems to be reflected in the year-end financial statement is largely due to a delay in depositing checks in late December. Contributions, however, were much higher, due to a generous bequest of \$2500 from the estate of Arthur P. Sorensen, who died last January. (The Secretary-Treasurer read a brief statement of appreciation.)
- Regular expenses have also remained steady, except for an increase in miscellaneous wages for student help in mailing the *Newsletter*, a task that the Secretary-Treasurer finds increasingly burdensome as his health declines. The cost of renting audio-visual equipment at the 2004 meeting declined steeply from the 2003 figure, although it may rise again this year and next, depending on what we decide to do about subsidizing PowerPoint presentations. [See new business, below.]

The President asked the meeting to approve the Secretary-Treasurer's report, which it did. He then called on Paul Kroeber, senior member of the Haas Award Committee, to present the 2004 award to Kristine Stenzel, University of Colorado, for her dissertation, *A Reference Grammar of Wanano*. Kristine accepted her award in person, made some brief remarks, and was vigorously applauded.

The President called on Roberto Zavala and Jack Martin, members of the 2004 Hale Prize Committee, to present the 2004 prize to Anthony Mattina, University of Montana. Mattina was unable to attend the meeting and the prize was accepted on his behalf by his colleague Mizuki Miyashita, who relayed Mattina's message that he was "honored and humbled" by the prize.

The President then departed from the announced agenda to present a special plaque to the Secretary-Treasurer in recognition of his quarter-century of service to the Society. The Secretary-Treasurer, rendered speechless, was given a standing ovation.

Former President Leanne Hinton, SSILA's liaison with the Society for Linguistic Anthropology, then spoke about the difficulties that had attended the cancellation of the November 2004 AAA meeting in San Francisco. She described the rescheduled meeting in Atlanta, a month later, as a "ghost meeting." Many SLA papers were withdrawn, and many sessions were not held. Several "rebel sessions" went ahead in San Francisco and Berkeley despite the official cancellation. A special session on new writing systems for American Indian languages, which had been jointly organized with SSILA, will be reorganized for the 2005 AAA meeting (in Washington, DC).

The President then gave a brief report on behalf of the 2004 Program Committee, on which he served *ex officio*. He asked for the sense of the meeting as to whether the committee should continue in operation, and received a positive reply. It was suggested from the floor that the committee consider setting a slightly earlier deadline in 2005, and that poster sessions be organized.

The editor of *IJAL*, Keren Rice, was unable to attend the meeting, but a short report she had prepared was read by Sharon Hargus, representing the Editorial Board. The question was raised whether *IJAL* should publish papers in Spanish, and a lively discussion ensued. The opinion of the meeting was mixed. While a majority of the speakers expressed a

positive attitude towards publishing abstracts in Spanish (and perhaps other languages), only a minority saw it desirable to regularly publish articles in languages other than English.

The President called for announcements or other new business.

The Secretary-Treasurer asked for the sense of the meeting regarding rental of audio-visual equipment at the annual meeting. In order to minimize costs, we have been keeping the rental of computer projectors (for PowerPoint presentations) to a minimum. Increasingly, however, presenters are asking for such equipment. The Secretary-Treasurer estimated the cost of supplying all sessions with PowerPoint facilities would have been approximately \$5200 this year. The opinion was voiced that this was far too much for SSILA to undertake without a very unwelcome rise in dues or meeting fees, and that we should hold audio-visual equipment rental costs at approximately the present level, which is around \$1000-\$1300.

Lyle Campbell announced the establishment of a Center for American Indian Languages at the University of Utah, and invited participation in the conference the Center will be hosting in April.

There being no further business, the President turned the (virtual) gavel over to the incoming President, Anthony Woodbury, who adjourned the meeting at 9 pm.

Hale Prize goes to Tony Mattina

The 2004 Ken Hale Prize was presented at the SSILA Business Meeting in Oakland to **Anthony Mattina**, Professor of Linguistics at the University of Montana, for his many years of work on the documentation and revitalization of Interior Salish languages, in particular Colville-Okanagan. His efforts have been greatly appreciated by language communities both in the US and in Canada, have had impact on the training of linguists (both local and academic), and have contributed to linguistic knowledge. At Mattina's request, the \$500 cash stipend of the Hale Prize has been donated in equal amounts to the En'owkin Centre, in Penticton, BC, and to the language education program of the Confederated Tribes of the Colville Reservation, in Nespelam, Washington.

The Ken Hale Prize was instituted in 2001 to give recognition to a person or group who, like Ken Hale, combines excellent linguistic research with strong service to a community of speakers. The 2004 Hale Prize selection committee was chaired by Roberto Zavala and also included Akira Yamamoto and Jack Martin.

Haas Award goes to Kristine Stenzel

The Mary R. Haas Award is presented annually 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. The 2004 award went to **Kristine Stenzel**, a graduate student at the University of Colorado, for her dissertation, *A Reference Grammar of Wanano*, which describes an Eastern Tukanoan language spoken by approximately 1600 people along the Vaupés River in Brazil and Colombia. The selection committee (chaired by Pamela Munro and including Paul Kroeber, Aaron Broadwell, Leanne Hinton, and Douglas Parks) reviewed four submissions this year, all of which were excellent. They were, however, especially impressed by the way in which Stenzel skillfully utilized comparative evidence and points of theory to analyze the facts of a very unusual language. Her grammar will be of particular interest to typologists and other general linguists, as well as to specialists in Amazonian languages.

The Haas Award does not carry a stipend, but the selected manuscript is eligible for publication in the University of Nebraska Press series, *Studies in the Native Languages of the Americas*, which is designed specifically for Haas Award winners.

CORRESPONDENCE

A continuing symposium on translation?

September 5, 2004

Thank you for your comments on *Voices from Four Quarters* in the July 2004 issue of the *Newsletter*. As you say, "translation is indeed problematic, and in more ways than many linguists realize." I think the whole complex and important question of Native American translation has been largely neglected, so I would like to propose for the pages of SSILA some sort of continuing symposium on the subject. If there is enough interest and response perhaps a volume of essays could be published in my University of Nebraska Press series. If anyone is interested in editing such a volume they should contact me.

My own position regarding translation is pretty clear. Despite all the difficulties, I believe it is possible. To believe otherwise would be to deny the interdependence of the world's cultures. We just need to establish parameters, methods, and expectations ("just"!).

—Brian Swann

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Italian journal features American Indian languages

October 10, 2004

This message is to inform you that a special Bilingual Education issue of *Thule* (the best known Italian journal of Native American culture) appeared this past spring (no.12/13, Apr.-Oct. 2002, published May 2004). The next issue (no. 14/15, which is scheduled to appear before the end of 2004) will be dedicated to Native American linguistics.

Thule is one of the activities of the Centro Studi Americanistici "Circolo Amerindiano" (CSA.CA), a research center located in Perugia, Italy. For further information, including ordering details, please contact <info@amerindiano.org> or visit the website (www.amerindiano.org).

—Marina Magnanini

co-editor of *Thule* 12/13 and 14/15
(info@amerindiano.org)

Acquisition study

January 5, 2005

I am conducting a longitudinal study (2004-07) of the acquisition of Cree as a first language. I would be glad to hear from anyone interested in this study or doing similar research on L1 acquisition of a North American polysynthetic language.

—Julie Brittain

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(brittain@mun.ca)

About SIL in Mexico

January 11, 2005

I am a historian of Mexico and am in the process of revising the manuscript of my first book, which looks at the history of the Summer Institute of Linguistics in Mexico (1930-1985). One of the anonymous readers recommended that I add a short section assessing the linguistic prowess

(or lack thereof) of the SIL. As a non-linguist I do not feel particularly qualified to evaluate the SIL in this way. I would be extremely grateful to hear how non-SIL linguists view the SIL's linguistic work, especially their work in Mexico from about 1940-1980. Also, could anyone recommend journal articles that offer an analysis of SIL linguistics? Any opinions and ideas would be very helpful.

—Todd Hartch

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OBITUARIES

M. Dale Kinkade (1933-2004)

Dale Kinkade, the dean of Northwest Coast linguistics and one of the founders of SSILA, passed away quietly on Sunday evening, December 19, 2004, at the age of 71. The cause of death was a brain tumor, from which he had been suffering for several years.

Born July 18, 1933, in Hartline, Washington, Dale attended the University of Washington, where he earned his B.A. (1955) and M.A. (1957) in German and German Philology. He also studied with the anthropological linguist Melville Jacobs, and a growing interest in the Indian languages of the Northwest led him to pursue a Ph.D. at Indiana University, where he studied with Carl and Flo Voegelin, Fred Householder, and Harry Velten. His dissertation, *Phonology and Morphology of Upper Chehalis*, was completed in 1963 and published as a four-part paper in *IJAL* (1963-64).

From 1964 to 1973 Dale taught linguistics and anthropology at the University of Kansas, serving as chairman of Anthropology from 1968 to 1971. In 1973 he was appointed Professor of Linguistics at the University of British Columbia, where he taught until his retirement in 1998, serving as acting head of the Department of Linguistics in 1986 and 1990-91, and as head from 1992 to 1997. In 1981 Dale was a member of the committee that established SSILA, and was elected the Society's second president (1983).

Anyone who knows anything about Salish linguistics has read something by Dale. Those with a general interest in the languages of the Pacific Northwest are likely to have encountered one or more of the several introductory surveys he authored or co-authored (Thompson & Kinkade 1990, Kinkade 1992a, Czaykowska-Higgins & Kinkade 1998, Kinkade, Elmendorf, Rigsby & Aoki 1998). For those who have studied one or more Salish languages in greater depth, Dale's work is simply unavoidable. His contributions span a wide range, including not only the traditional core sub-disciplines of American Indian linguistics, but also discourse and narrative structure, historical linguistics, lexicography, place names, ethnolinguistics, ethnozoology, and the history of research. His famous paper (1983a) on the lack of a verb-noun distinction in Salish led to a virtual industry of work on category distinctions (or the lack of them) in Salish and other Northwest languages. Dale's papers, field notes, and recordings are being archived in the Manuscripts, Special Collections, University Archives Division of the University of Washington Libraries.

Dale's special territory within Salish was the Tsamosan branch, which he himself named after the words for "two" and "four" shared by the four languages which comprise it (Upper and Lower Chehalis, Cowlitz, and Quinalt). It may thus come as a slight surprise that a Tsamosan language was actually not his first choice as a dissertation topic; it was through the urging of Carl Voegelin that he began fieldwork on Upper Chehalis, following up on Boas's extensive collection of texts. In fact, Moses Columbia Salish of the Southern Interior was always Dale's favorite language ("I like those pharyngeals") and the consultant he enjoyed working with the most was Moses speaker Jerome Miller, whom he tracked down working in an orchard in the Methow Valley, and who famously told him: "This shouldn't take too long: there are only a couple of hundred words to go through." When asked once what he would have done differently if he had his career to do over again, Dale unhesitatingly replied that he would have liked to have started work on Moses Columbia much earlier.

Dale's influence as a teacher is hard to overestimate. He is remembered with awe for his baffling ability to provide instant, accurate transcriptions of apparently impenetrable Salish consonant clusters in his UBC field methods course. Many scholars were launched into studying Salish and other Northwest Coast languages from his classes. In all, he supervised nine M.A. theses and four Ph.D. dissertations, and was a crucial member of several other doctoral committees.

Aside from his own work and that of his students, probably Dale's most lasting impact on American Indian linguistics was through the support he gave to the International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages, which he helped to found in 1966 and had the unique distinction of attending for 38 consecutive years. The collected working papers of the Salish Conference constitute a unique archive of work on Northwest languages, and Dale's own contribution to these volumes was little short of phenomenal. The more than 30 papers that he presented over the years include some of his most insightful and penetrating work.

On his 65th birthday Dale was honored by his Americanist colleagues with a special issue of *IJAL* (63.3, July 1997), edited by Barry Carlson, and in 2004 he was presented with a festschrift, *Studies in Salish Linguistics in Honor of M. Dale Kinkade* (UMOPL 17), edited by Donna Gerdtz and Lisa Matthewson.

Dale's erudition and intellectual curiosity extended well beyond linguistics. He was a lover of classical music and passionately devoted to opera. A strong supporter of the Seattle Opera Company, he once confided in a colleague that the only reason he would ever miss a Salish Conference would be if it directly clashed with a Seattle production of Wagner's Ring Cycle. But Dale was not a one-note operatic bore. He had a typically quirky collection of other interests, including (in no particular order): murder mysteries set in the Northwest; volcanoes (he said on more than one occasion that had he not become a linguist he would have been a vulcanologist); birds and bird names (about which he was highly knowledgeable); cheesecake (which he made to a professional level of perfection); and the Seattle Mariners (of whom he was an avid fan). He sometimes combined two of his great loves by watching a baseball game while listening to an opera.

While it is easy to summarize his formidable accomplishments and professional influence, it is much harder to describe Dale's characteristic mixture of awkwardness and charm, stubbornness and generosity, gravitas and self-deprecating wit. Suffice it to say that among his colleagues and friends he inspired universal respect and affection, and he will be sorely missed.

Dale was a long-time member of the board of trustees of the Jacobs Research Fund, which gives grants for fieldwork on American Indian languages and cultures. Dale's commitment to supporting younger scholars in their efforts in documenting endangered languages will continue due to the generous bequest he left to the Jacobs Fund. Those wishing to honor Dale's memory and his work may make a contribution in his name to the Jacobs Research Fund, Whatcom Museum Foundation, 121 Prospect Street, Bellingham, WA 98225.

— Henry Davis, Donna Gerdtz & William Seaburg

PUBLICATIONS OF M. DALE KINKADE ON NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN LANGUAGES

Abbreviations:

- AL *Anthropological Linguistics*.
 ICSNL *International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages* (preprint working papers).
 IJAL *International Journal of American Linguistics*.
 UMOPL University of Montana Occasional Publications in Linguistics.

- 1963-64. Phonology and Morphology of Upper Chehalis: I-IV. *IJAL* 29:181-95, 345-56; 30:32-61, 251-60.
 1966. Vowel Alternation in Upper Chehalis. *IJAL* 32:343-9.
 1967a. On the Identification of Methows (Salish). *IJAL* 33:193-7.
 1967b. Uvular-pharyngeal Resonants in Interior Salish. *IJAL* 33:228-34.
 1967c. Prefix-Suffix Constructions in Upper Chehalis. *AL* 9(2):1-4.
 1969. Review of Aert H. Kuipers, *The Squamish Language* (1967). *Lingua* 22:293-300.
 1973. The Alveopalatal Shift in Cowlitz Salish. *IJAL* 39:224-31.
 1974. Position Indicators in Columbian Salish. *ICSNL* 9:1-11.
 1975a. The Lexical Domain of Anatomy in Columbian Salish. Pp. 423-43 in Kinkade, Hale & Werner, eds.
 1975b. Pluralization in Upper Chehalis. *ICSNL* 10:1-55.
 1976a. The Copula and Negatives in Inland Olympic Salish. *IJAL* 42:17-23.
 1976b. Columbian Parallels to Thompson //xii// and Spokane //ši//. *ICSNL* 11:120-47.
 1978. "Coyote and Rock" (Columbian Salish). Pp. 15-20 in *Coyote Stories*, ed. William Bright. IJAL-Native American Texts Series, Monograph 1. Chicago: Univ. of Chicago Press.
 1979. Preliminary Notes on Lower Chehalis Morphology. *ICSNL* 14:108-17.
 1980. Columbian Salish -xí, -ʔ, -túʔ. *IJAL* 46:33-6.
 1981a. *Dictionary of the Moses-Columbia Language (nxaʔamxcín)*. Nespalem, Washington: Colville Confederated Tribes.
 1981b. Singular vs. Plural Roots in Salish. *AL* 23:262-9.
 1981c. Interior Salish Particles. *AL* 23:327-43.
 1981d. The Source of the Upper Chehalis Reflexive. *IJAL* 47:336-9.
 1982a. Transitive Inflection in (Moses) Columbian Salish. *Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics* 7:49-62.
 1982b. Columbian (Salish) C₂-Reduplication. *AL* 24:66-72.

- 1983a. Salish Evidence Against the Universality of 'Noun' and 'Verb'. *Lingua* 60:25-39.
- 1983b. The Non-Perfective Suffix(es) of Columbian (Salish). *Améindia* 8:7-15.
- 1983c. "Daughters of Fire": Narrative Verse Analysis of an Upper Chehalis Folktale. Pp. 267-78 in *North American Indians: Humanistic Perspectives*, ed. James S. Thayer. University of Oklahoma, Department of Anthropology, Papers in Anthropology 24(2). Norman.
1984. "Bear and Bee": Narrative Verse Analysis of an Upper Chehalis Folktale. Pp. 246-61 in *1983 Mid-America Linguistics Conference Papers*, ed. David S. Rood. Boulder: Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Colorado.
- 1985a. More on Nasal Loss on the Northwest Coast. *IJAL* 51:478-80.
- 1985b. Upper Chehalis Slow Reduplication. *ICSNL* 20:189-96.
- 1987a. Passives and the Mapping of Thematic Roles in Upper Chehalis Sentences. *ICSNL* 22:109-24.
- 1987b. Bluejay and His Sister. Pp. 255-96 in *Recovering the Word: Essays in Native American Literature*, eds. Brian Swann & Arnold Krupat. Berkeley: Univ. of California Press.
1988. Proto-Salishan Colors. Pp. 443-66 in *In Honor of Mary Haas: From the Haas Festival Conference on Native American Languages*, ed. William Shipley. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- 1989a. Some Agent Hierarchies in Upper Chehalis. Pp. 213-18 in *General and American Indian Ethnolinguistics*, eds. Mary Ritchie Key & Henry Hoernigswald. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- 1989b. When Patients are Topics: Topic Maintenance in North American Indian Languages. *ICSNL* 24:1-41.
- 1989c. Inchoatives in Columbian Salish. *ICSNL* 24:114-20.
- 1990a. The Native Languages of Central Washington. *The Confluence: the Quarterly Publication of the North Central Washington Museum* 7:282-4.
- 1990b. Prehistory of Salishan Languages. *ICSNL* 25:197-208.
- 1990c. Sorting Out Third Persons in Salishan Discourse. *IJAL* 56:341-60.
- 1990d. History of Research in Linguistics. Pp. 98-106 in *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 7: Northwest Coast*, ed. Wayne Suttles. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- 1991a. *Upper Chehalis Dictionary*. UMOPL 7.
- 1991b. The Decline of Native Languages in Canada. Pp. 157-76 in *Endangered Languages*, ed. R. H. Robins & E. M. Uhlenbeck. Oxford & New York: Berg.
- 1992a. Salishan Languages. Pp. 3:359-63 in *International Encyclopedia of Linguistics*, ed. William Bright. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- 1992b. Translating Pentlatch. Pp. 163-75 in *On the Translation of Native American Literatures*, ed. Brian Swann. Washington: Smithsonian Inst. Press.
- 1992c. Pseudo-auxiliaries in Upper Chehalis. *ICSNL* 27:22-43.
1993. The Non-lexical Basis for a Tsamosan Branch of Salish. *ICSNL* 28:175-204.
1994. Kinship Terminology in Upper Chehalis in a Historical Framework. *AL* 34:84-103.
1995. A Plethora of Plurals: Inflection for Number in Upper Chehalis. *AL* 37:347-65.
1996. Reconstructing Aspect in Salishan Languages. *ICSNL* 31:185-95.
1997. Cowlitz (Salish) Place Names. *ICSNL* 32:249-64.
- 1998a. Is Irrealis a Grammatical Category in Upper Chehalis? *AL* 40:234-44.
- 1998b. How Much Does a Schwa Weigh? Pp. 197-216 in Czaykowska-Higgins & Kinkade.
- 1998c. Origins of Salish Lexical Suffixes. *ICSNL* 33:266-95.
1999. Positional Prefixes and Variant Prefix Order in Moses-Columbian Salish. *ICSNL* 34:96-111
- In press. *Cowlitz Dictionary and Grammatical Sketch*. UMOPL 18.
- With Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins:
1998. (Editors) *Salish Languages and Linguistics: Theoretical and Descriptive Perspectives*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- With William Elmendorf, Bruce Rigsby, and Haruo Aoki:
1998. Plateau Languages. Pp. 49-72 in *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 12: Plateau*, ed. Deward E. Walker, Jr. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- With Kenneth Hale & Oswald Werner:
1975. (Editors) *Linguistics and Anthropology: In Honor of C. F. Voegelin*. Lisse: Peter de Ridder Press.
- With Anthony Mattina:
1996. Discourse. Pp. 244-74 in *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 17: Languages*, ed. Ives Goddard. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.
- With J. V. Powell:
1976. Language and the Prehistory of North America. *World Archaeology* 8:83-100.
- With William R. Seaburg:
1991. John P. Harrington and Salish. *AL* 33:392-405. [Published 1994.]
- With Clarence Sloat:
1972. Proto-Eastern Interior Salish Vowels. *IJAL* 38:26-48.
- With Wayne Suttles:
1987. New Caledonia and Columbia. Map. Plate 66 in *Historical Atlas of Canada*, Vol. 1, ed. R. C. Harris & G. J. Matthews. Toronto: Univ. of Toronto Press.
- With Laurence C. Thompson:
1974. Proto-Salish *r. *IJAL* 40:22-8.
1990. Languages. Pp. 30-57 in *Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 7: Northwest Coast*, ed. Wayne Suttles. Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution.

Frederica de Laguna (1906-2004)

One of America's most senior anthropologists, Frederica ("Freddy") de Laguna, died at her home in Haverford, Pennsylvania, on October 6, 2004, three days after her 98th birthday. An authority on Alaskan ethnography and prehistory, de Laguna received her doctorate in 1933 from Columbia University, where she was one of Franz Boas' last students. In 1941 she helped establish the department of anthropology at Bryn Mawr College and remained on the faculty there until her retirement in 1975. She remained intellectually active to the end, and had finished editing a revision of her magnum opus on Tlingit culture only a month before her death.

Although most at home in archaeology, de Laguna was one of the last Boasian generalists: the gathering of vocabularies, texts, and other language data formed a small but significant part of her Alaskan work. In the course of a preliminary visit to Prince William Sound in 1930, she came across several speakers of Eyak, and quickly realized that this isolated language, while resembling both Athabaskan and Tlingit, was independent of both. During a follow-up expedition to the region in 1933, de Laguna and her Danish colleague Kaj Birket-Smith made a point of obtaining a diagnostic sample of Eyak (a wordlist of about 500 forms and a few partial paradigms). Published in 1938 in *The Eyak Indians of the Copper River Delta, Alaska*, this material stimulated considerable interest

among linguists, leading to visits by J. P. Harrington (1940), Fang-Kuei Li (1952), and Robert Austerlitz (1961), and finally to Michael Krauss's comprehensive documentation of the language, begun in 1963. De Laguna's role in the discovery and preservation of Eyak was highlighted in a 1996 video, *More Than Words: The Life and Language of Eyak Chief Marie Smith*.

In the course of her Alaskan research, de Laguna also collected a substantial amount of data on the Chugach Eskimo and Tlingit languages. The latter was incorporated into a wide-ranging, holistic study of the Yakutat Tlingit, *Under Mount Saint Elias* (1972), probably her best-known book.

—VG (from several posted obituaries)

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

New research and training center opens at U of Utah

The University of Utah has announced the establishment of a *Center for American Indian Languages*, under the direction of **Lyle Campbell**, to sponsor urgent and ambitious research on the endangered languages of Native America, as well as to train students and work with community members.

Affiliated with the Department of Linguistics and housed in a historic red sandstone building in Fort Douglas, at the edge of the Utah campus, the three-floor Center has its own reference library and reading room, an archives and collections room, as well as a conference room and classrooms. In addition to Campbell the affiliated faculty also includes **Mauricio Mixco, David Iannuci, Marianna DiPaolo, MaryAnn Christison, Rachel Hayes-Harb, and Steve Sternfeld**.

CAIL and the Smithsonian Institution have established a partnership to pursue common goals, including internships, publications, and conferences. An annual *Conference on Endangered Languages and Cultures of Native America* (CELCNA) will be inaugurated on April 8-9 [see further information below, and online at www.cail.utah.edu].

Other current Center activities include an NSF-funded project to preserve and enhance the accessibility of Gosiute/Shoshoni materials (Mauricio Mixco & Marianna DiPaolo), and ELDP-funded descriptive work on Chorote, Nivaclé and Kadiweu, three of the least-known and most endangered languages of the Chaco (Lyle Campbell, with colleagues Verónica Grondona at E Michigan U and Filomena Sandalo at UNICAMP, Brazil).

The Center welcomes affiliation with other language documentation and revitalization projects. Visiting scholars, students, and representatives of American Indian groups are welcome. Graduate student applications are invited for either the Ph.D. program in linguistics or for the Certificate program in the revitalization of endangered languages and cultures.

For further information, contact Lyle Campbell (lyle.campbell@linguistics.utah.edu) or Mauricio Mixco (m.mixco@m.cc.utah.edu), or visit the Center's website (www.cail.utah.edu).

Fieldwork opportunities in Mesoamerica

The *Project for the Documentation of the Languages of Meso-America* (PDLMA) is on the lookout for linguists to do (or finish) dictionaries of several Meso-American languages of the Mixe-

Zoquean, Zapotecan, Matlazincan, Totonacan, and Mayan families, and the Nahua group. All of these languages are threatened or obsolescent to some degree; a few are moribund.

PDLMA welcomes inquiries from linguists at all professional levels, including graduate students who might want to have their work feed into Ph.D. dissertations. (They encourage only experienced Ph.D.-holding linguists to take up work on a moribund language, however.) These should all be people who — besides being smart and knowledgeable — work hard, are cooperative, and know Spanish. Phonetic training in tone languages is also highly desirable.

Fieldwork for a complete dictionary usually requires three 9-week summer seasons. These would be fully funded, although with no additional stipend. While participants in the project will be expected to have prior experience in phonetics and in phonological and grammatical analysis, the fieldwork regimen amounts to an intensive training program in how to do productive field linguistics.

Approximately 12 linguists are currently working with PDLMA, and another 10 or more will be recruited over the next few years. Languages that PDLMA is committed to working on in the near future, but that have not yet been assigned to a particular linguist, include: Chontla Otontepec/Eastern Huastec (Mayan); a variety of NW Totonac (e.g. Xicotepéc); a variety of SW Totonac (e.g. Zapotitlan); Choapan and Zoogocho Northern Zapotec; Cuixtla Southern Zapotec; and Tlahuica (Matlatzincan). In addition, there may be opportunities to work on Zongolinca Nahua, Huehuetla Tepehua, and Zaniza Papabuco Zapotec. Three languages whose documentation has been finished — Lachixio Zapotec, Zenzontepec Chatino, and Matlazincan — would profit from efforts to increase the size of the collection or to collect new kinds of information.

If you are interested in working for PDLMA, please contact the project supervisors: Terrence Kaufman (tzajinkajaw@aol.com or 412-242-7366), John Justeson (jsjusteson@aol.com), and Roberto Zavala (rzavmall@hotmail.com). Applicants will be provided with further information describing the project.

26th AILDI

The 26th annual American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI) will be held at the University of Arizona June 6-July 1, hosted by the Department of Language, Reading & Culture. The 2005 theme will be "Power and Powerless: Language Ideology and Practice in Indigenous Communities."

AILDI offers six graduate or undergraduate credit hours for four weeks of intensive study. 2005 course topics include: Linguistics for Native American Communities, Second Language Acquisition, Language & Culture, Investigating Native American Languages, Indigenous Language & Technology, Bilingual Curriculum, Immersion Methods, Language Planning & Policy, Oral Tradition, Creative Writing, and Readings by Native American Authors.

Among the special features will be guest lectures, a brown-bag series, fieldtrips, and microteaching. Tuition is \$1309 (undergrad), \$1387 (grad), subject to change. Additional fees will range between \$100 and \$150, and books and supplies will cost between \$200 and \$250. Financial assistance is available but limited.

For further information (including housing in campus residence halls and off-campus apartments) visit the AILDI website (www.ed.arizona.edu/AILDI/) or contact AILDI, Univ. of Arizona, College of Education 517, P.O. Box 210069, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (520/621-1068; aildi@u.arizona.edu).

News from the Indigenous Language Institute

The December 2004 issue of *Native Language Network*, the newsletter of the Indigenous Language Institute in Santa Fe, New Mexico, carried news of the Institute's activities during the past six months.

- ILI collaborated with the University of Washington in Seattle in sponsoring a *Technology and Language Working Conference*, held on the UW campus from August 20-23, 2004. The conference, which was organized by **Sue-Ellen Jacobs**, was designed to provide digital technology training for tribal language practitioners, and there were 86 participants from the US and Canada. As part of the conference, his year's *ILI Honoring Event* was held on August 22 at the Daybreak Star Cultural Center overlooking Puget Sound. Those honored this year were **Mrs. Vi Hilbert** (Upper Skagit) and **Mrs. Virginia Beavert** (Yakama) for their lifetimes of dedicated service to language revitalization.

- Retiring ILI president, **Jerry Hill**, is working with ANA and the National Museum of the American Indian on a *National Language Repository Initiative*. A working group composed of about 20 Native language teachers, archivists, attorneys, and Tribal leaders will meet in Washington in January 2005 to devise a strategy for creating such a repository.

- In November, **Christopher Harvey** joined the technical advisory committee for ILI's Language Materials Development Center. He holds an MA in Linguistics from the University of Manitoba, and both Cree and Welsh language immersion certificates. Combining linguistic knowledge and experience with computer technology, Chris has worked with the Cree Nation of northern Saskatchewan, Pechanga Luiseño First Nation, and W'sáncet' First Nation to submit a proposal to the Unicode Consortium for the addition of several new characters used for these languages.

For further information about ILI and its activities, contact Inée Yang Slaughter at ILI, 560 Montezuma Ave., 202, Santa Fe, NM 87501 (ili@indigenous-language.org).

ELF now accepting 2005 proposals

The Endangered Language Fund is now accepting proposals for its 2005 round of grants. for language maintenance and linguistic field work.

The work most likely to be funded is that which serves both the native community and the field of linguistics. Work which has immediate applicability to one group and more distant application to the other will also be considered. Publishing subventions are a low priority, although they will be considered. Proposals can originate in any country. The language involved must be in danger of disappearing within a generation or two. Endangerment is a continuum, and the location on the continuum is one factor in ELF's funding decisions. Eligible expenses include consultant fees, tapes, films, travel, etc. Overhead is *not* allowed. Grants are normally for a one year period, though extensions may be applied for. ELF expects grants in this round to be less than \$4,000 in size, and to average about \$2,000.

There is no application form. The information requested below should be printed (on one side only) and **four copies** sent to: The Endangered Language Fund, 300 George Street, New Haven, CT 06511. (Note that this is a new address and is valid both for regular mail and for express mail.) Applications must be mailed in. No e-mail or fax applications will be accepted. Please note that regular mail, especially from abroad, can take up to four weeks.

Cover page: The first page should contain: TITLE OF THE PROJECT, NAME OF LANGUAGE and COUNTRY IN WHICH IT IS SPOKEN; NAME OF THE PRIMARY RESEARCHER, ADDRESS (include phone and e-mail

if possible), PLACE AND DATE OF BIRTH, PRESENT POSITION, EDUCATION, NATIVE LANGUAGE(S), and PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND/OR PUBLICATIONS THAT ARE RELEVANT. Include the same information for collaborating researchers if any. (This information may continue on the next page.)

Description of the project. Beginning on a separate page, provide a description of the project. This should normally take two pages, single spaced, but the maximum is five pages. Be detailed about the type of material that is to be collected and/or produced, and the value it will have to the native community (including relatives and descendants who do not speak the language) and to linguistic science. Give a brief description of the state of endangerment of the language in question.

Budget. On a separate page, prepare an itemized budget that lists expected costs for the project. Estimates are acceptable, but they must be realistic. Please translate the amounts into US dollars. List other sources of support you are currently receiving or expect to receive and other applications that relate to the current one.

Letters of support. Two letters of support are recommended, but not required. Note that these letters, if sent separately, must arrive on or before the deadline (April 20) in order to be considered. If more than two letters are sent, only the first two received will be read.

A researcher can be primary researcher on only one proposal.

Applications must be received by **April 20, 2005**. Decisions will be delivered by the end of May. Receipt of application will be made by email if an e-mail address is given. Otherwise, the applicant must include a self-addressed post-card in order to receive the acknowledgment.

Before receiving any funds, university-based applicants must show that they have met the requirements of their university's human subjects' committee. Tribal- or other-based applicants must provide equivalent assurance that proper protocols are being used. If a grant is made and accepted, the recipient is required to provide the Endangered Language Fund with a short formal report of the project and to provide the Fund with copies of all audio and video recordings made with ELF funds, accompanying transcriptions, as well as publications resulting from materials obtained with the assistance of the grant.

For further information, contact The Endangered Language Fund, 300 George St., New Haven, CT 06511 (tel: 203-865-6163, fax: 203-865-8963, elf@haskins.yale.edu, www.ling.yale.edu/~elf).

Arapaho *Bambi* available

An Arapaho version of Disney's classic animated film *Bambi*, produced several years ago by Steven Greymorning for use in Arapaho language revitalization, is now available for purchase from the Wyoming Council for the Humanities (for further details see www.uwyo.edu/wch/bambi.htm). The cost is \$20 plus \$8 shipping. Send orders to: WCH, 1315 East Lewis St., Laramie, WY 82072.

Upcoming general meetings

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

The *3rd International Conference on Missionary Linguistics* will take place on March 12-15th, 2005 in Hong Kong and Macau, organized by Prof. **Cristina Altman** and Prof. **Otto Zwartjes**. The central purpose of this conference is to outline a comprehensive study, to be eventually published, of what is generally referred to as "missionary linguistics." The subject is to some extent limited in time (focusing primarily on the period 1492-

1850) but not in space. A conference fee of HK\$1,000 (US\$128) will be charged. For further information visit the Conference website (www.ub.uio.no/uhs/sok/fag/RomSpr/mislinghongkongmacao/english).

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

The 2005 annual meeting of the *Society for Applied Anthropology* (SfAA) will be held at Santa Fe, New Mexico, 5-10 April. One of the foci for the meeting is to reach out to communities and/or bring communities in. There will be organized sessions on "Indigenous Language Revitalization: Case Studies" and "Language Revitalization: Listening to Native Communities". In addition, a two-day language teacher training workshop is being planned for April 5-6 by the Indigenous Language Institute, Linguistic Institute for Native Americans, and Oklahoma Native Language Association. Registration information is available at the SfAA's website (www.sfaa.net) or contact **Akira Yamamoto**, Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Kansas (akira@ku.edu).

• **CELCNA I** (Salt Lake City, April 8-9)

The first annual *Conference on Endangered Languages and Cultures of Native America* will meet on the University of Utah campus in Salt Lake City on April 8-9, 2005. The keynote speaker will be **Leanne Hinton** (UC Berkeley). The conference is being organized by the University of Utah's new Center for American Indian Languages (see announcement above). Additional information will be posted on the web at www.hum.utah.edu/linguistics or e-mail Jen Mitchell (Phatmandu7@aol.com) or Julia Pratt (julialice@yahoo.com).

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

An interdisciplinary conference on *Aboriginal Oral Traditions: Theory, Practice, and Ethics* will be held at the Gorsebrook Research Institute, St. Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, April 21-23, 2005. The conference will explore new ways of understanding how Aboriginal communities produce and preserve knowledge through oral tradition. Topics will include: archival research on collections of oral narratives; intellectual property rights and the repatriation of stories; the importance of oral traditions in contemporary Aboriginal literatures; storytelling in Aboriginal communities today; the role of electronic media in the dissemination of oral narratives; partnership between community and university researchers; the role of stories in environmental studies; and the role of stories in economic development. The conference will be held in partnership with the Native Studies Dept., Univ. of Manitoba, and the Mi'kmaq-Maliseet Institute, Univ. of New Brunswick and with the participation of the Confederacy of Mainland Mi'kmaq. A special focus will be work being done by, with, and in Aboriginal communities of Atlantic Canada. The program will include invited Mi'kmaq speakers, a trip to the archives of Acadia University (Silas T. Rand collection), as well as a workshop on Silas Rand's *Legends of the Micmac*.

• **WAIL-7** (Santa Barbara, April 21-23)

The 7th annual *Workshop on American Indigenous Languages* (WAIL) will take place at UC Santa Barbara on the weekend of April 21-23. WAIL provides a forum for the discussion of theoretical and descriptive linguistic studies of indigenous languages of the Americas. The invited speaker this year will be **Lyle Campbell** (U of Utah). The deadline for submission of abstracts has passed. For further information visit the WAIL website (orgs.sa.ucsb.edu/nailsg/index.html) or e-mail wail@linguistics.ucsb.edu.

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

A conference on the *Typology of Stative-Active Languages* will be held at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, May 20-22, 2005. The aim of the conference is to explore similarities and differences among languages of the stative-active (or "split intransitive", "agent-patient", "agentive", etc.) marking type. Particularly welcome are papers that address issues of argument structure and phenomena related to voice or valency in such languages—areas where stative-active languages are likely to show common behavior distinct from languages without stative-active morphology. Papers can be language-specific, reporting on field research on individual stative-active languages, or might directly address typological issues from a broader perspective. English is the preferred language at the conference. Invited speakers will include **Johanna Nichols** (UC Berkeley), **Marianne Mithun** (UC Santa Barbara), and **Marian Klammer** (Leiden). The conference organizers are **Mark Donohue** (Singapore) and **Søren Wichmann** (MPI EVA). For further information visit the conference web page (email.eva.mpg.de/~wichmann/as_gen.html).

• **SIILS-12** (Victoria, BC, June 2-5)

The 12th annual *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Symposium*, with the theme "Weaving Language and Culture Together," will be held at the University of Victoria, Victoria, BC, June 2-5. It will be co-hosted by the First People's Cultural Foundation and the University of Victoria. For details see the conference website at www.fpcf.ca/SILS2005 or contact Ivy Charleson at 250/361-3456 (fax 250/361-3467).

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

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

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

The 10th *International Conference on the History of the Language Sciences* will take place at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Sept. 1-5, 2005. This conference takes place every three years, and this is the first time it has been held in the US since 1993. The history of descriptions of indigenous languages of the Americas has always been an important part of this conference, and this year there will be special sessions on "missionary linguistics", organized by **Otto Zwartjes** (otto.zwartjes@kri.uio.no). For further information contact: **Douglas Kibbee**, Dept. of French, Univ. of Illinois, 707 S. Mathews Ave., Urbana IL 61801 (dkibbee@uiuc.edu).

• **SSILA Annual Winter Meeting** (Albuquerque, January 5-8, 2006)

The 2005-06 annual winter meeting of SSILA will be held jointly with the Linguistic Society of America at the Hyatt Regency in Albuquerque, NM, Jan. 5-8, 2006. The Call for Papers will be sent out in April, and abstracts will be due on September 1. Members interested in organizing special topical sessions should contact the chair of the 2005 Program Committee, **Lyle Campbell** (lyle.campbell@linguistics.utah.edu).

THE PLACENAME DEPARTMENT

*Des Moines, Des Chutes, et des autres:
Placenames through French*

William Bright

Placenames of French origin are frequent in the United States, especially in the Great Lakes area, in the Louisiana Purchase, and in the Pacific Northwest. Examples are **Sault** [su:] **Ste. Marie** (Chippewa County, Michigan), from *sau(l)t* ‘a jump’, perhaps also ‘a (water)fall’; **Terrebonne Parish** (Louisiana); and **Grand Ronde** (Polk County, Oregon). Frequently such names have Native American associations, e.g. **Carcajou** (Jefferson County, Wisconsin), from the Canadian French for ‘wolverine’, from Montagnais /kwi:hkwaha:ke:w/. Similarly we have **Plaquemine** (Iberville Parish, Louisiana), from the Louisiana French for ‘persimmon’, probably from Miami/Illinois (Algonquian) <piakimina>; in fact English *persimmon*, from a Virginia Algonquian word, is a cognate. In the Northwest, **La Push** (Clallam County, Washington) is from Chinook Jargon *lapush* ‘(river) mouth’, from French *la bouche*. (Details on data cited here are in my *Native American Placenames of the United States*, now available from the University of Oklahoma Press. Special thanks to Ives Goddard and Dale Kinkade.)

In some cases, a placename that appears to be pure French is actually an adaptation from an American Indian language. Thus **Ozark** can correctly be derived from French *aux arcs*, and **Des Arc** (Iron County, Missouri) from *des arcs* — but not in the sense ‘at/of the arcs/arches/bows’. These are, rather, abbreviations for *aux arcansas* and *des arcansas* ‘to/from the Arkansas Indians’, the Siouan tribe now known as the Quapaw. Similarly, the **Deschutes River** (Thurston County, Washington) seems to be from French *Rivière des Chutes* ‘River of the Falls’; but it is probably a folk-etymology from Southern Lushootseed (Salishan) [dəxˈscɔʔxˈad] ‘black-bear place’.

Another example is **Des Plaines** (Cook County, Illinois), ostensibly French for ‘of the plains’. However, *plaine* is also a French Canadian word for ‘sugar maple’, from Latin *platanus* ‘plane tree’; so the placename is probably a loan-translation from Potawatomi <sheshikmaoshike> ‘tree that exudes liquid’. A parallel name is that of the **Eau Plaine River** (Marathon County, Wisconsin) — not ‘water plain’ (or ‘water full’, from *pleine*), but *aux plaines* ‘at the maple trees’.

Finally we have **Des Moines** (Polk County, Iowa), from French *Rivière des Moines*, interpretable either as ‘river of the monks’ or ‘of the mills’. But in fact *Moines* is here an abbreviation used by the French for *Moinguena*, a Miami/Illinois subgroup. This name for the tribe is derived from /mooyiinkweɲa/, a derogatory term applied to the Moingouenas by the neighboring Peorias. It means, as an early French writer said, ‘visage plein d’ordure’ — or, in ordinary English, ‘shit-face’.

[Send comments and queries to william.bright@colorado.edu.]

MEDIA WATCH

[Notices of newspaper and magazine articles, popular books, films, television programs, and other “media exposure” for American Indian languages and linguistics. Readers of the Newsletter are urged to alert the Editor to items that they think worthy of attention here, sending clippings where possible. Special thanks this time to **Jonathan Bobaljic, Mary Glenn, Ellen Golla, Paul Shore, Wes Taukchiray, and Paul von Wichert**.

“Kemosabe” on Trial

CBC News reported on December 22 that the Supreme Court of Canada has been asked to hear arguments on whether the word “kemosabe” is racist to native people.

The request came from the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission, which is dealing with a grievance dating back to 1999. Dorothy Kateri Moore, a Mi’kmaq woman working at a sports store in Sydney, N.S., had complained that her boss, Trevor Miller, referred to her and other workers as “kemosabe” — the term used by the 1950s TV character Tonto, the Lone Ranger’s sidekick, to describe the masked cowboy. Although Moore said Miller told her the word meant “friend,” she claimed it was a racial slur and that its repeated use led to a poisoned work environment.

Last February, a human rights board of inquiry ruled that Moore had not been discriminated against because she hadn’t shown she was offended by the word, nor did she ask her boss to stop using it. The Nova Scotia Court of Appeal upheld that ruling in October, saying Moore had not shown the term was “notoriously offensive.” The Human Rights Commission is appealing this decision.

“The idea that there are some words that are notoriously offensive and some that aren’t really creates a lot of confusion in the workplace,” said commission lawyer Michael Wood. “We think it’s time to clarify that and have some ground rules so people know what’s permissible and what isn’t.”

During the inquiry hearings, several members of the Mi’kmaq community testified that “kemosabe” was a racial slur, although others said they were not offended by it. The board of inquiry spent a day looking at old Lone Ranger shows, eventually concluding that the term was never used in a derogatory way and that Tonto and the Lone Ranger treated each other with respect.

The Supreme Court has yet to decide if it will hear the appeal.

Lake Char

On Saturday, November 20, *The New York Times* ran a front-page feature article on **Lake Chargoggagoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaugg**, (hereinafter “Char” to save space) in central Massachusetts, more commonly known as Webster Lake.

Reputedly a Nipmuck (Southern New England Algonquian) word, **Char** is often said to be the longest placename in the United States and has been the subject of a multitude of jokes, stories, and even songs. (*Oh, we took a walk one evening and we sat down on a log/By Lake Chargoggagoggmanchauggagoggchaubunagungamaugg*, go the lyrics to Ethyl Merman and Ray Bolger’s “The Lake Song.”) The *Times* reporter, Pam Belluck, interviewed some of the residents of the nearby town of Webster, all of whom had strong feelings about the name and its “correct” spelling. The vice president of a group of local homeowners caused some controversy

by spelling **Char** on the club's logo, T-shirts and jackets with 49 letters rather than the standard 45, and a sign erected by the Chamber of Commerce at the southern end of town has been severely criticized for substituting an O for one of the U's and an H for one of the N's.

This orthographic punctilliousness is probably beside the point, however, since the name appears to be a fabrication. (Longtime readers of the *Newsletter* may remember that this was pointed out in this column a few years back.) According to Bright's *Native American Placenames of the United States* (2004), the official name of the lake is **Chaubunagungamaug**, reflecting a Nipmuck word meaning 'divided-island lake', i.e. a lake divided by islands. **Char** was concocted in the 1920s by Lawrence J. Daly, a reporter for *The Webster Times*, who claimed that it was a Nipmuck phrase meaning 'you fish on your side, I fish on my side, nobody fish in the middle'. Although Daly afterwards confessed that he had made the whole thing up, Belluck found that most residents still believe the term to be an authentic Indian word, although they are not so sure about the accuracy of the usual translation. A scholarly town historian told Belluck that the "real" meaning of **Char** is 'English knifemen and Nipmuck Indians at the boundary or neutral fishing place'.

"Squaw" trouble

Reports appeared in several newspapers this past fall about the difficulties being encountered in Oregon as officials attempt to find alternatives to the word "Squaw" in placenames.

An Associated Press story in early November, and a *New York Times* story published on December 11, both highlighted the debate that has sprung up over the renaming of a small tributary of the Deschutes River called Squaw Creek. Three years of debate among tribal leaders on the nearby Warm Springs Reservation has produced a list of 42 alternatives, ranging from Wasco *ixwutxp* 'blackberry' to words "spelled using a lowercase 'l' with a slash through it, signifying a guttural 'la' sound that does not exist in English."

According to Eileen Stein, city manager of the nearby town of Sisters, "there's one or two on the list that appear to be sort of pronounceable, but many of them are not." Even terms that can be pronounced easily by whites, such as Itch Ish Kiin ('Sahaptin Indian'), have their problems. "People don't want to live near Itchy Skin Creek," Ms. Stein said.

Exacerbating the problem is that fact that Warm Springs tribal elders have been unable to remember what exactly the local Indians called Squaw Creek. There has also been debate among the three ethnic groups who share the reservation—Wasco (Upper Chinookan), Sahaptin, and Northern Paiute—about which tribe first controlled the creek, and thus which language has naming priority.

Back at Sisters City Hall, Ms. Stein said she just hoped that whatever the new name, it would not create a hardship for businesses in the area.

Pre-Columbian translators needed

The *Los Angeles Times* for October 11, 2004 ran an interesting story on the increasing demand in many parts of the United States for translators who know Mexican Indian languages ("Interpreters Give Voice to the Indigenous," by staff writer Fred Alvarez).

The need is particularly acute in the criminal justice system. A strawberry picker named Pablo Cruz, for example, languished for two months in a Santa Barbara County jail, accused of felony drunk driving but unable to have his day in court because no one could be found to interpret his "obscure, pre-Columbian tongue," which turned out to be a dialect of Zapotec. According to the story, several such situations arise every month

in Santa Barbara County alone, and the county's translation services coordinator is swamped. "When I started back in 1987," she told the reporter, "there was never a need for anything other than Spanish."

A small loose-knit corps of indigenous-language interpreters now travel throughout California, plugging the translation gaps. Mixtec translator Teresa Ramos, for example, regularly travels hundreds of miles a week from her home in Fresno to meet the demand for her services. In a recent two-week period she drove to Sacramento for a manslaughter case, to Santa Cruz for a domestic violence case, and to Madera for a case alleging attempted murder.

Although numbers are hard to come by, there are estimates that California now has at least 200,000 Mexican Indian immigrants. Many speak little or no Spanish and, lacking education, have little understanding of the American legal system. According to Gaspar Rivera-Salgado, a former UC professor who has recently co-authored a book on indigenous immigrants, "they don't have terms like 'trial' or 'posting bail'. That's why it's critical to have someone who can explain these concepts."

Some courts in areas with large numbers of Mexican migrant workers, such as Santa Barbara County, have been building small networks of interpreters for some of the more common languages, such as Mixtec, as well as for some rarer ones like Chatino and Amuzgo. But they are often confronted with individuals like strawberry picker Pablo Cruz. Jailed on August 22 on suspicion of drunk driving and a hit and run injury, Cruz's language was initially mistaken for Mixtec, until further investigation revealed that he spoke a variety of Zapotec from central Oaxaca. His hearing was postponed three times as California Legal Assistance, the Mexican consulate, and others tried to track down an interpreter. By the time a speaker of Cruz's dialect was finally found, early in October, he had already served most of the 90-day sentence he was finally given.

Ket-Athabaskan connection shows up on SAT test

The "Education Life" supplement to the *New York Times* of November 7, 2004, contained a few sample questions from the newest version of the SAT test that is used by US colleges and universities to assess applicants ("New and (Maybe) Improved," p.31). The old "verbal" section, it seems, has been renamed "critical reading" and "passage pairs" have been added. Questions assess a student's ability to make connections between two passages dealing with similar topics.

The sample "passage pair" given was:

(1) A recent study comparing the DNA of Native Americans and central Siberians has established that the two populations share common ancestors. Many anthropologists see this as proof of the Bering Strait migration theory, which holds that between 11,000 and 6,000 years ago, ancestors of Native Americans migrated southward from Asia to North America across a land bridge that had joined the two continents. Apache scholar Ramon Riley sees it differently. Noting that tribal legends locate Apache origins squarely in the American Southwest, he offers an alternative explanation of the newfound genetic link "The migration was just the other way around," he says. "They spread north from here." In support of this view, Riley argues that the Athabaskan languages spoken by northern tribes—in the Pacific Northwest, Canada, and Alaska—are "much more diluted" than that spoken by the Apache.

(2) Stanford University professor Merritt Ruhlen has discovered striking similarities between Ket, a nearly extinct language spoken in central Siberia, and various languages of the Athabaskan group, traditionally spoken by Native Americans living along the western edge of North America, including the Apache in the southwestern United States. Citing 36 separate instances of correspondences between Ket and Athabaskan words,

Ruhlen concludes that both linguistic traditions ultimately derive from a single language, presumably spoken by a prehistoric population from which both the Siberians and Native Americans are descended.

One of the sample questions was:

Ramon Riley (Passage 1) would most likely argue that the "prehistoric population" (Passage 2, last sentence) was originally located in:

- a. central Siberia
- b. the southwestern United States
- c. the Pacific Northwest
- d. Canada
- e. Alaska

A heads-up for instructors of introductory linguistics courses next year: Be prepared for a crop of students who think that experts have shown that at least one Siberian language had its origin in Sedona, Arizona.

Beautiful essay hidden away

AnthroNotes, a free newsletter published twice a year by the Anthropology Department of the Smithsonian Institution and designed to keep secondary school teachers abreast of current anthropological research, devoted 8 of the 20 pages in its Fall 2004 issue to a splendid essay by our colleague Ives Goddard, "Endangered Knowledge: What we can learn from Native American languages." In lucid non-technical terms, but with cogent and interesting examples, Goddard discusses American linguistic diversity, bi- and multilingualism, pidgins, loanwords, specialized vocabulary, and writing. He also manages to get across the basic principles of polysynthetic morphology and Algonquian obviation. Copies of this issue of *AnthroNotes* are probably still available from the Anthropology Outreach Office, PO Box 37012, NHB 363 MRC 112, Washington, DC 20013-7012 (anthroutrreach@nmnh.si.edu).

Lynn Johnson's Ojibway village

The Canadian cartoonist **Lynn Johnston**, whose well-known strip *For Better or For Worse* has recently featured scenes of everyday life in a Native village in Northern Ontario, explains the background to these episodes on a page posted at her website (fborfw.com/char_pgs/mtigwaki/). "I wanted to create an imaginary Ojibway community in Northern Ontario," she writes, "that would be true to life, giving readers a realistic view of what living in a First Nation community is like." The village that she depicts in her comic strip (with the help of an Ojibway friend and his family) is called *Mtigwaki* 'land of trees', and it is "still a place where Native language, traditions, and artwork are encouraged and preserved." Johnston scatters numerous Ojibway words through her *Mtigwaki* strips (all of which are posted at the site). For this intelligent, inclusive treatment of Native Canadian cultures, Johnston has recently been named the 2004 recipient of the Debwewin Citation for excellence in Aboriginal-issues journalism.

Ohlone revival story has legs

The revival of Chochenyo (East Bay Costanoan, or Ohlone) continues to attract media attention in the San Francisco Bay area and beyond. Following up on a long article in the UC Berkeley alumni

magazine that we noted in the October issue, the *San Jose Mercury News* ran a feature story on "Bringing back a lost language," by Lisa M. Krieger, on December 21 (online at www.miami.com/mld/mercurynews/news/local/states/california/the_valley/10466013.htm). Picked up by AP, the story was reprinted in papers around the country and as far afield as Taiwan. The article emphasized the crucial importance of the notes and recordings collected from the last speakers of Chochenyo early in the 20th century by the indefatigable **J. P. Harrington**, but it also noted the role played by linguists **Juliette Blevins** and **Jon Rodney** in giving members of the modern Muwekma-Ohlone community access to these materials.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Uto-Aztecan

• Estimados amigos! Después del **Taller de los Amigos de las Lenguas Yutoaztecas** el año pasado en tierra de los yutes en Colorado, este año, el Seminario de Lenguas Indígenas del Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas de la UNAM con el apoyo de la Coordinación Nacional de Antropología del INAH está organizando el Taller de nuevo en tierras de los nahuas, en Taxco, Guerrero, para las fechas 29 y 30 de junio y el 1 de julio (miércoles a viernes).

Taxco está a 2 horas de la ciudad de México, y hay servicio directo de autobuses del aeropuerto. Con la ayuda del INAH, conseguimos buenos precios en el Hotel Posada La Misión (\$450 [pesos] el cuarto sencillo con desayuno y cena, o \$550 el cuarto doble con desayuno y cena), donde también podemos tener una sala para el Taller. Esperamos también poder usar las instalaciones de la ex-hacienda "El Chorrillo" de la UNAM.

Favor de mandar el título de su ponencia, su domicilio, número de teléfono y su cuenta de correo electrónico. La fecha límite para recibir los títulos de ponencias es el 30 de abril, por lo que les pedimos los manden a las siguientes cuentas de correo electrónico: Karen Dakin (dakin@servidor.unam.mx), Mercedes Montes de Oca (mercem@correo.unam.mx).

Esperamos que las fechas del taller sean factibles para que la mayoría de ustedes puedan participar.

[Dear Friends! Following the **Friends of Uto-Aztecan Working Conference** held last year in Ute territory, this year, the Seminario de Lenguas Indígenas del Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas of the UNAM, with the collaboration of the Coordinación Nacional de Antropología of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, is organizing the Workshop to be held in Nahua territory, again in Taxco, Guerrero, from Wednesday, June 29 through Friday, July 1.

Taxco is 2 hours from Mexico City, and there is bus service to Taxco direct from the airport. With the help of INAH, we were able to get good prices at the Hotel Posada La Misión (\$450 pesos [= \$42 US], for a single room with breakfast and supper, or \$550 [= \$52], for a double room with breakfast and supper), and we can also have a meeting room for the Workshop. We hope to be able to use the installations of the ex-hacienda "El Chorrillo" of the UNAM, where FUAC was held in 1999, as well.

Please send your paper title, your address, phone number and your e-mail address. Deadline for sending paper titles is April 30th. Please send them to either of the following e-mail addresses: Karen Dakin (dakin@servidor.unam.mx), Mercedes Montes de Oca (mercem@correo.unam.mx).

We will be sending you the hotel information soon so that you can make your reservation. We hope that the dates are good ones so that most of you can participate.]

—Karen Dakin y Mercedes Montes de Oca, organizadoras; Ascensión Hernández de León-Portilla, Coordinadora. Seminario de Lenguas Indígenas, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, Cto. Mario de la Cueva s/n, UNAM, 04510 México, DF MEXICO (tel: 011-52-55-5622-7489, fax: 011-52-55-5622-7495).

Mayan

• The 2005 *Maya Meetings at Texas* will be held March 11-16, and will be devoted to “Glyphs on Pots,” the latest advances in the interpretation of the painted and modeled Maya ceramic vessels of the Classic period. The preliminary list of visiting speakers includes **Federico Fahsen, Nikolai Grube, Stephen Houston, Barbara Macleod, Simon Martin, Mary Miller, Dorie Reents-Budet, and Karl Taube.**

A few changes are in store for 2005. **David Stuart**, who is now at UT Austin as the Schele Professor of Mesoamerican Art and Writing, will be overseeing the Maya Meetings in this and coming years, and they will be streamlined into a 6-day event. As always, the gathering will center on the 2-day weekend *Hieroglyph Forum* (March 12-13), devoted this year to inscribed ceramics and other non-monumental texts. The preceding Friday will feature talks from 5 speakers on new and exciting developments in Maya archaeology. The three days after the Forum (March 14-16) will be the intense Long Workshop, devoted to hands-on understanding of special topics in Mesoamerican art and epigraphy. The 2005 topics include: *Introduction to Maya Glyphs, Advanced Glyphs and Grammar, Inscriptions from Chichen Itza and the Northern Lowlands, Iconography and Ceramics, and The Mixtec Codices.*

Registration fees are \$125 for the opening lectures and the Hieroglyph Forum, and \$150 for the Long Workshop. The revised and updated Forum Notebook is included. For more information visit the Maya Meetings website (www.utexas.edu/research/chaaac), or write the Dept. of Art & Art History, Univ. of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX 78712 (mayameet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Handbook of North American Indians. Volume 14: Southeast. Edited by Raymond D. Fogelson. Jason Baird Jackson, Associate Volume Editor. Smithsonian Institution, 2004. 1042 pp. \$72. [This is the 13th volume of the Smithsonian’s monumental 20-volume *Handbook* to appear since publication began in 1978, and it completes the coverage of the ethnographic areas of the continent.

Planning for the Southeast volume began in 1971, but editorial attention was devoted to other volumes in the series. Some draft manuscripts were completed, but work advanced slowly. In 1998 a new planning committee was formed, the outline of chapters was revised, and a new list of authors selected. While Ray Fogelson continued as Volume Editor, Jason Baird Jackson was appointed Associate Volume Editor to coordinate the work. The volume thus reflects the contemporary state of knowledge, and is an especially valuable addition to the scholarly literature on indigenous North America.

Linguists will primarily want to consult Jack Martin’s succinct general chapter on Southeastern languages (68-86), which includes sections on

Caddoan, Iroquoian (covering Tuscarora and Nottoway as well as Cherokee), Muskogean (by far the most detailed section), Siouan-Catawba, Timucuan, language isolates (Atakapa, Chitimacha, Natchez, Tunica, and Yuchi), and contact jargons, as well as a list of sources on the languages of several dozen poorly documented groups. Also included in the chapter are sections on distant genetic relationships, language prehistory, the Southeast as a linguistic area, and the ethnography of speaking.

Other chapters of special interest to linguists include: Jason Baird Jackson, Raymond D. Fogelson, and William C. Sturtevant, “History of Ethnological and Linguistic Research” (31-47); Ives Goddard et al., “Small Tribes of the Western Southeast” (174-90); Greg Urban & Jason Baird Jackson, “Mythology and Folklore” (707-19); and Victoria Lindsay Levine, “Music” (720-33). Specialists will welcome the rich ethnohistorical information and detailed maps found in many of the ethnographic chapters, such as Jerald T. Milanich, “Timucua” (219-28), John E. Worth, “Yamasee” (245-53), Raymond J. DeMallie, “Tutelo and Neighboring Groups” (286-300); Blair A. Rudes, Thomas J. Blumer, & J. Alan May, “Catawba and Neighboring Groups” (301-18); Willard B. Walker, “Creek Confederacy Before Removal” (373-92); and Jeffrey P. Brain, George Roth, & Willem J. de Reuse, “Tunica, Biloxi, and Ofo” (586-97).

— Order from: U.S. Government Printing Office Bookstore (bookstore.gpo.gov/smithsonian/indians.html].

Languages of the Andes. Willem F. H. Adelaar, with Pieter C. Muysken. Cambridge Univ. Press, 2004. 744 pp. £90/US\$160. [This latest green-jacketed Cambridge Language Survey volume covers western South America from northeastern Colombia and adjacent Venezuela to Tierra del Fuego, and is the first comprehensive treatment in English of what is probably the most linguistically and culturally diverse region in the Americas.

A. & M. have organized their presentation around five regions, or cultural “spheres of influence”: The Chibcha Sphere (the languages of Andean Venezuela and Colombia); the Inca Sphere (the languages of Highland Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and northwestern Argentina); the languages of the eastern slopes (including Pano-Tacanan, Arawakan, Tupi-Guaraní, Jivaroan, Cahuapana, Bora-Huitoto, Zaparoan, Tucanoan, Cholón, Chiquitano, the languages of the Chaco, and several other smaller families and isolates); the Araucanian Sphere (Mapuche and Allentiac); and the languages of Tierra del Fuego (Chono, Kawesqar and Yahgan). An introductory chapter sketches the geographical and historical context of Andean linguistic differentiation, with a synopsis of descriptive and classificatory research. A final chapter is devoted to colonial and post-colonial developments: Andean Spanish and substratal influence from indigenous languages, language mixture and pidginization, African influences, language planning, and Andean languages in the modern world. The book is rounded off with thorough indexes, an inventory of languages and language families, and a comprehensive 55-page bibliography.

In each of the culture-sphere sections, general typological and historical-classificatory surveys are balanced by in-depth presentations of the details of representative languages. A recurrent theme throughout the book is the effect of language contact, as seen in widespread loanwords, the intense lexical influence of culturally dominant languages, patterns of long-term convergence (particularly exemplified in the relationship between Quechua and Aymara), and post-contact language mixture and ethnic reorganization.

The book is a seamless collaborative effort between two scholars with complementary expertise. The senior author, Willem Adelaar, who is one of the world’s leading experts on the languages of the central Andes, assumed primary responsibility for the chapters on the Chibcha, Inca, and Araucanian areas; his former student at Leiden, Pieter Muysken, as-

sumed responsibility for the eastern slopes and Tierra del Fuego, and wrote the chapter on post-contact developments. Between them, they have crafted a masterful survey that will endure for many years. It is (especially for North Americans in this period of a falling dollar) an expensive book, but one that all of us should think seriously about adding to our libraries.

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

Missionary Linguistics/Lingüística misionera: Selected Papers from the First International Conference on Missionary Linguistics, Oslo, 13-16 March, 2003. Edited by Otto Zwartjes & Even Hovdhaugen. John Benjamins Publishing, 2004. 289 pp. \$138. [Studies of dictionaries, grammars, and other linguistic works on indigenous languages written by European missionaries before the 20th century.

Among the topics dealt with are: innovations made by missionaries in lexicography and grammatical analysis; creativity in descriptive techniques; and differences (or similarities) between works from different continents or between those carried out by Catholic vs. Protestant missionaries. General papers include: Klaus Zimmermann, “La construcción del objeto de la historiografía de la lingüística misionera”; and Nicholas Ostler, “The Social Roots of Missionary Linguistics.”

Papers dealing specifically with American languages include: E. F. Konrad Koerner, “Notes on Missionary Linguistics in North America”; Hans-Josef Niederehe, “Los misioneros españoles y el estudio de las lenguas mayas”; and Julio Calvo Pérez, “Las perífrasis verbales en la Gramática quechua de Diego González Holguín (1607).” Other papers in the collection are concerned with missionary work on Xhosa, Japanese, Pampango, Filipina, and Australian languages.

— Order from: John Benjamins Publishing Co. (www.benjamins.com).]

Rolling in Ditches with Shamans: Jaime de Angulo and the Professionalization of American Anthropology. Wendy Leeds-Hurwitz. University of Nebraska Press, 2004. 359 pp. \$59.95. [An examination of the life and work of one of America’s most colorful linguistic anthropologists, seen against the background of the organization and funding of research on American Indian languages in the 1920s and early 1930s.

De Angulo, a bohemian intellectual with French and Spanish roots who settled in California around 1915, came to know Kroeber and other Berkeley anthropologists through his marriage to Nancy Freeland, who was a student of Kroeber’s. Long interested in semantics, psychiatry, and “the primitive mind,” de Angulo turned his attention in the 1920s to California Indian languages and, together with Freeland, embarked on a brief but highly productive career as a field linguist. In the process he developed an oddly close relationship with Franz Boas, who generously supported de Angulo’s work through the Rockefeller-funded Committee on Research in Native American Languages, whose purse-strings Boas controlled.

L.-H.’s book was originally her doctoral dissertation at the University of Pennsylvania, and her focus was very much on institutional sociology (the central chapters was independently published in 1985 as “The Committee on Research on Native American Languages” in *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society* 129:129-60). Resuscitated here for Nebraska’s series of Critical Studies in the History of Anthropology, the manuscript (only slightly revised) shows its age and provenience, but is nevertheless good to have fully in print at last.

Perhaps the most valuable portions of the book for today’s readers are the ones most incidental to L.-H.’s central thesis, in particular her detailed catalogue of de Angulo’s (and Freeland’s) fieldwork. Although he focused much of his attention on Achumawi (“Pit River”), he collected—usually under contract to Boas—important material on a number of other languages in California (Pomo, Karuk, Shasta, Konomihu, Northern Paiute, Patwin, Yurok), Oregon (Klamath, Kalapuya, Chinook Jargon), and Mexico (Chontal de Oaxaca, Mixe, Zapotec, Chatino, Chinantec, Chocho, Cuicatec, Mazatec, Mixtec, Chichimeco). Much of this extensive data still lies unconsulted in the American Philosophical Society Library.

L.-H. also helpfully unpacks (in Chapter 8, “Years of Synthesis”) the confusing literary history of *Indian Tales*. De Angulo fashioned this compelling “pseudofiction”—which is still in print—out of episodes extracted from various California Indian stories, and famously read aloud a version of it in programs broadcast on KPFA in Berkeley shortly before he died in 1950.

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

Papers of the Thirty-Fifth Algonquian Conference. Edited by H. C. Wolfart. Linguistics Department, University of Manitoba, 2004. 434 pp. \$48. [Papers from the conference held at the University of Western Ontario, London, in October 2003.

Papers whose focus is primarily linguistic include: George F. Aubin, “Number Terms in Three Old Algonquin Manuscripts”; Barbara Burnaby, “The Linguistic Situation of the Innu in Labrador in Light of Fishman’s Model”; Andrew Cowell & Alonzo Moss, Sr., “The Linguistic Structure of Arapaho Personal Names”; J. Peter Denny, “Construction Grammar and Verb Semantics in Cree and Ojibwe”; Ives Goddard, “Meskwaki Verbal Affixes”; Chris Harvey, “Unicode as a Standard Framework for Syllabics and Other Special Characters”; Marie-Odile Junker, “Les Primitives Sémantiques Universelles en Cri de l’Est”; Marie-Odile Junker & Marguerite MacKenzie, “Southern East Cree Pronouns”; Philip LeSourd, “The Internal Structure of the Noun Phrase in Maliseet-Passamaquoddy”; Richard A. Rhodes, “Alexander Francis Chamberlain and *The Language of the Mississauga Indians of Skúgog*”; Rebecca Shields, “Word Order and Discourse in Menominee”; and Lucy Thomason, “Two, Three and Four Noun Phrases per Clause in Meskwaki.”

— Order from: Papers of the Algonquian Conference, Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5V5, Canada (acogg@cc.umanitoba.ca; www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian).]

Diccionario yaqui-español y textos: Obra de preservación lingüística. Dirigida por Zarina Estrada Fernández. Con la colaboración de Crescencio Buitimea Valenzuela, Ardiana Elizabeth Gurrola Camacho, María Elena Castillo Celaya, & Anabela Carlón Flores. Universidad de Sonora (UNISON), División de Humanidades y Bellas Artes, 2003. 339 pp. No price indicated. [A dictionary of Yaqui intended primarily for use in language revitalization and literacy work.

Este trabajo constituye el primer diccionario yaqui-español resultado de un trabajo académico serio que contró con la participación de dos jóvenes hablantes de yaqui y la colaboración de otros miembros de las comunidades de Vicam y Huírivis, Sonora, y que se ha hecho respetando los criterios léxicos y ortográficos definidos por el grupo de maestros bilingües responsables del Programa Curricular de la Tribu Yaqui de Sonora. El carácter de esta obra es el de ser un diccionario que tiene como objetivo ilustrar el saber léxico de la lengua yaqui. Al final del diccionario se incluyen varios

tipos de textos—un “texto oficial”, un narración tradicional, una serie de textos documentados, y una serie de notas que Anabela Carlón proporcionó durante unas pláticas espontáneas.

— To obtain a copy, contact: Zarina Estrada F., Salvatierra 33, Fracc. Los Arcos, 83250 Hermosillo, Sonora, México (zarina@guaymas.uson.mx.)

A Vocabulary of Etchemin. James Rosier (1605). Introduction by Edward Sgrue. American Language Reprints Series 39. Evolution Publishing, 2004. 33 pp. \$24. [In 1605, R. obtained 86 words of an unnamed language along the coast of Maine, first printed in Samuel Purchas’s *Pilgrimes* (1625). R’s vocabulary has mixed Maliseet/Eastern Abenaki characteristics and possibly represents the Etchemin language. Also included in this volume is a more certain list of the Etchemin numbers from 1 to 10 recorded by Marc Lescarbot in 1607. — Order from: Evolution Publishing (books@evolpub.com; www.evolpub.com/ALR).]

New from SIL Mexico

Diccionario del Hñähñu (Otomí) del Valle del Mezquital, Estado de Hidalgo. Luis Hernández Cruz, Moisés Victoria Torquemada & Donaldo Sinclair Crawford. Mariano Silva y Aceves Dictionary Series 45, 2004. 508 pp. \$36. [This dictionary is especially rich in listing the range of meanings for an entry and supplying illustrative sentences (constructed by the Otomí authors). Also included are grammatical notes by Doris Bartholomew, based on the dictionary examples. The orthography is the one recommended by the Academia de la Cultura Hñähñu, supplemented by tonal accents for entry words and the identification of front nasalized vowels. The Mezquital Valley is a large area, and although the language is fairly homogeneous there are some regional lexical differences. These are listed as synonyms of the forms in the basic Ixmiquilpan dialect.]

Diccionario Chatino de la Zona Alta: Panixtlahuaca, Oaxaca y Otros Pueblos. Kitty & Leslie Pride. Mariano Silva y Aceves Dictionary Series 47, 2004. 476 pp. \$28. [Chatino belongs to the Zapotec-Chatino branch of Otomanguean and is spoken in the districts of Juquila and Sola de Vega, Oaxaca. The Chatino-Spanish section of this dictionary includes with illustrative sentences, multiples senses, subentries, cross references, and grammatical information, with a Spanish-Chatino index. A grammar sketch is appended, along with both folk and Linnean identifications of the flora and fauna. The focus is on the variants found in 15 representative towns in a large area of the Chatino highlands, with Panixtlahuaca the base town. Forms for other towns are listed where they differ. The Spanish-Chatino section also give equivalents in the lowland dialect of Tataltepec, but no information is included on the third major Chatino dialect, Zenzontepec.]

— Order from: SIL, 16131 North Vernon Dr., Tucson, AZ 85739 (lingpub_mexico@sil.org; www.sil.org/mexico). Shipping and handling for orders within the US is \$5 for the first book, \$2 for each additional book. Make checks payable to SIL.

Nahuatl Theater. Volume I: Death and Life in Colonial Nahua Mexico. Edited by Barry D. Sell & Louise M. Burkhart. Foreword by Miguel León-Portilla. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 2004. 320 pp. \$49.95. [The first in a series of volumes which will make available transcriptions and translations of the complete surviving corpus of Nahuatl-language plays from colonial Mexico.

During the colonial era a large number of native language texts were produced in Mexico, primarily in Nahuatl, including printed books, ecclesiastical manuscripts, and civil and legal documents. A relatively neglected genre is indigenous theater. As early as the 1530s, missionaries began to use theatrical performances as a tool of evangelization, and a native theater tradition soon developed. There survive a number of scripts authored by friars in collaboration with literate Nahuas, or sometimes by Nahuas themselves, with and without priestly oversight.

The first significant study of these texts, Fernando Horcasitas’ *El teatro náhuatl* (1974), was hampered by limited sources and outdated translations. The present volume, and the three others planned for the series, will bring the scholarship on colonial Nahuatl dramas up to current standards of research. Contained in this volume are the texts of seven plays that date roughly from the first half of the 17th century. Six have been previously published in now-outdated versions; one is published here for the first time.

The texts of the plays are accompanied by four interpretive essays: Barry D. Sell, “Nahuatl Plays in Context”; Louise M. Burkhart, “Death and the Colonial Nahua”; Daniel Mosquera, “Nahuatl Catechistic Drama: New Translations, Old Preoccupations”; and Viviana Díaz Balsera, “Instructing the Nahuas in Judeo-Christian Obedience: A *Neixcuitilli* and Four Sermon Pieces on the Akedah.”

The forthcoming volumes will include texts of plays focused in The Virgin of Guadalupe; plays from Spanish Golden Age Drama in Mexican Translation; and a volume with all other extant colonial and 19th century Nahuatl plays, including a recently-discovered Passion play.

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

New in the Mouton Grammar Library

Two new grammars of American Indian languages have recently been published in the Mouton Grammar Library.

A Grammar of Kwaza. Hein van der Voort. Mouton Grammar Library 29. Mouton de Gruyter, 2004. 1026 pp., with accompanying CD “Tales and Songs of the Kwaza.” €148. (SSILA price: €48, approx. US \$63.) [The first comprehensive description of Kwaza, an endangered and unclassified indigenous language of Southern Rondônia, Brazil. Also known in the literature as Koaia, Kwaza is still spoken by approximately 25 people. Until recently, the language was known only from three short word lists, collected between 1938 and 1984, and the culture and the history of the group were similarly undocumented. Like many of the indigenous peoples of Rondônia and of the Amazon region in general, the Kwaza have been decimated by ecological, physical, social and cultural pressure from Western civilisation since contact. Linguists expect that the majority of these peoples will cease to exist as distinct language communities during the coming decades. Kwaza represents an especially urgent case, in view of its undetermined classification, the lack of documentation and its endangered status. Based on fieldwork conducted between 1995 and 2002, van der V.’s study consists of three parts. Part I contains a thorough description of the phonology and morphosyntax of the language and a concise overview of its social, cultural and historical context. Part II contains a diverse selection of transcribed and translated texts with interlinear morphological analyses. Part III is a dictionary of Kwaza, including many examples and an English-Kwaza index.]

A Grammar of Mosestén. Jeanette Sakel. Mouton Grammar Library 33. Mouton de Gruyter, 2004. 504 pp. €168. (SSILA price: €58, approx. US \$76.) [A revised version of S.’s doctoral dissertation at Nijmegen University in 2003. Mosestén belongs to the small, unclassified language family Mosestenan and is spoken by roughly 800 people in the foothills of the Bolivian Andes and the adjoining lowland region. S.’s comprehen-

sive reference grammar, based on her extensive fieldwork in Bolivia, is aimed at linguists from all backgrounds. The grammar is divided into a chapter on phonology (ch.2) and six chapters on morphology, including morphological processes (ch.3), the nominal system (ch.4), pronouns and reference (ch.5), adjectives and adverbs (ch.6), quantification (ch.7), and the verbal system (ch.8). These are followed by chapters on voice (ch.9), negation (ch.10), and modality and discourse markers (ch.11). Finally, there are two syntactically oriented chapters on clause types (ch.12) and clause combinations (ch.13). An appendix adds a small collection of texts, a list of morphemes, a list of references and further bibliographical notes.]

— SSILA members may purchase these books at the special discount rates noted above. The Mouton/SSILA order form (which can be downloaded from the SSILA website) must be used, and it must be sent to the SSILA office, not directly to Mouton. In addition to the titles above, Sergio Meira's *A Grammar of Tiryó* is scheduled for publication in the MGL during the first quarter of 2005 as Mouton Grammar Library 34. For further details see the Mouton de Gruyter website (www.degruyter.com).

From Labyrinthos

Labyrinthos is a small press in Lancaster, California, that specializes in publishing (or reprinting) somewhat out-of-the-way works on Mayan and other Mesoamerican topics. Among its recent releases are two of potential interest to *Newsletter* readers:

A Dictionary of Poqom Maya in the Colonial Era. Lawrence H. Feldman. 2004. 288 pp. \$50. [The "Viana" dictionary is a corpus of five separate vocabularies, two of them substantial, all of which are assumed to be derivative from a now-lost dictionary of Pokom compiled by the Dominican friar Francisco Viana sometime between his arrival in Guatemala in 1566 and his death in 1608. Studies of these manuscripts have been published by Suzanne Miles (1957) and René Acuña (1991). F. here provides a complete transcription of the two most important "Viana" manuscripts, one attributed to Friar Pedro Morán (ca. 1685-1740) and the other to Friar Dionisio Zúñiga (ca. 1580-1636).]

A Grammar of the Yucatecan Mayan Language. Revised edition. David & Alejandra Bolles. 2001. 400 pp. \$30. [A new version of a practical grammar of Yucatec originally published in 1973, aimed at a relatively unsophisticated audience. Extensive texts are included. (The second author, Alejandra Kim Bolles, is a native speaker from Ticul.) A standardized version of the colonial orthography is used throughout.]

—Order from: Labyrinthos, 3064 Holline Court, Lancaster, CA 93535. Prices are postpaid.]

BRIEFER MENTION

Sukdu Neł Nuhtghelnek/I'll Tell You a Story: Stories I Recall from Growing Up on Iliamna Lake. Walter Johnson. Transcribed and edited by James Kari. Alaska Native Language Center, 2004. 81 pp., with CD in pocket. \$19. [14 stories in Dena'ina (Tanaina) Athabaskan, accompanied by a number of captioned photographs and a full audio version of all the texts on CD, told by an 80-year old native of Old Iliamna Village. The texts are transcribed in a three-line format: Dena'ina, an English word-by-word translation, and a free translation. The stories give a vivid sense of traditional life on Iliamna Lake, and include a number of cultural and folkloric elements. — Order from: ANLC, Univ. of Alaska Fairbanks, PO Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775-7680 (fyannlp@uaf.edu; www.uaf.edu/anlc).]

The Four Gospels and Selected Psalms in Cherokee: A Companion to the Syllabary New Testament. Ruth Bradley Holmes. University of Oklahoma Press, 2004. 400 pp. \$27.95 (paper). [The syllabary New Testament is the largest complex written text composed in Cherokee. In this edition of the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, H. presents the Cherokee text in the English alphabet, with line breaks that follow exactly those in the syllabary New Testament, as an aid to readers seeking to deepen their understanding of the Cherokee Bible. In her introduction, H. offers a history of the translation, together with a detailed look at the process of transliterating a Cherokee syllabic text into the English alphabet. A grammatical analysis of the Cherokee version of the Lord's Prayer is also included, in both transcriptions. — Order from: Univ. of Oklahoma Press (www.oupublish.com).]

Traces of Ancestry: Studies in Honour of Colin Renfrew. Edited by Martin Jones. McDonald Institute, Cambridge, 2004. 162 pp. £30. [Contains, *inter alia*: Merritt Ruhlen, "On the Amerind Origin of the Proto-Algonquian Numeral Suffix *-a:šyeka" (139-42).]

The Alphabetical. Hermit Trush. Very Dead Language Publishers, 2004. Pages unnumbered. \$9. [A short comic novel with a Harvard linguist as one of its main characters. Historical linguistics ("an exacting science of following inexact hunches") comes in for some special ribbing. SSILA readers will relish the account of a conference at which "Joseph Greenberg" and "Ives Godfrey" square off against one another. In-jokes abound. — Order from Very Dead Language Publishers, 36 Newbury Street, Somerville, MA 02144. Shipping and handling are included in the price. Make checks payable to Seven Berbeco.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics [D of American Indian Studies, U of Minnesota, 2 Scott Hall, 72 Pleasant St SE, Minneapolis, MN 55455]

29.2 (2004):

Zdenek Salzmann, "Arapaho Bibliographic Addenda IV" (27-9) [Further additions to *The Arapaho Indians: A Research Guide and Bibliography* (1988). Entries #1019-1073.]

Paul Proulx, "Proto Algonquian *š and the Ritwan Hypothesis" (30-32) [One of Berman's two pieces of evidence for a "Ritwan" subgroup within Algic—a merger in Wiyot and Yurok of the Proto Algic sources of PA *š and *t—may be unsupported. All of the apparent correspondences between PA *š and Wiyot/Yurok *t are just as well explained as the product of augmentative-pejorative sound symbolic shifts in Algonquian.]

29.3 (2004):

Andrew Cowell & Allan Taylor, "Report on the Status of Gros Ventre/Atsina" (41) [Although it has been reported that no fluent speakers of Gros Ventre remain, a visit to Fort Belknap in June 2004 revealed two good native speakers. The tribe has recently begun a language preservation program, and at least one man has acquired a good working knowledge of the language. Meanwhile, both Cowell and Taylor continue their research.]

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

46.1 (Spring 2004):

R. M. W. Dixon, "Proto-Arawá Phonology" (1-83) [Phonological systems and vocabularies are compared for the five languages of the

small Arawá family of Brazil and Peru, and the phonological system of Proto-Arawá is reconstructed. A number of unusual correspondence sets suggest the existence of a small substratum vocabulary within Paumarí, possibly from an Arawá group speaking a distinct language, whose members merged with the Paumarí tribe. There is no evidence for genetic relationship between the Arawá family and either Arawak or any other recognized family.]

Current Anthropology [U of Chicago Press, Journals Division, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637]

44.4 (August-October 2003):

Paul Kockelman, "The Meanings of Interjections in Q'eqchi' Maya: From Emotive Reaction to Social and Discursive Action" (467-90) [Rather than focus on the presumed "internal emotive states" of speakers, K. offers a semiotic account of interjections in Q'eqchi' that characterizes their indexical objects and pragmatic functions. Such an approach sheds light on local values, norms, and social relations.]

44 Supplement (December 2003):

Gabrielle Vail & Victoria R. Bricker (compilers), "New Perspectives on the Madrid Codex" (S105-112) [A report on two workshops held at Tulane U in 2001-02 on the longest of the surviving pre-Hispanic Maya screen-fold books. A Yucatecan provenience and a probable Late Preclassic date were agreed to be likely. Also discussed were connections between the Madrid Codex and the Borgia codices from Central Mexico, methodologies of calendrical interpretation, and the structure and function of codical almanacs.]

45.1 (February 2004):

James Clifford, "Looking Several Ways: Anthropology and Native Heritage in Alaska" (5-30) [C. considers the possibilities and limits of collaborative work between anthropologists and Native communities, focusing on a recent heritage exhibit in SW Alaska ("Looking Both Ways") and offering a "contextualized reading" of its catalogue. While such "hopeful conditions" open paths, they do not transcend long-standing inequalities or resolve struggles for cultural authority.]

45.3 (June 2004):

Rebecca K. Zarger & John R. Stepp, "Persistence of Botanical Knowledge among Tzeltal Maya Children" (413-18) [A detailed survey shows that the ability to name plants has remained relatively constant over the past 30 years in a Maya community in Chiapas, despite many sociopolitical, economic, and environmental changes. These data suggest that it is unwise to make global generalizations about the loss of indigenous knowledge.]

European Review of Native American Studies [Linzerstrasse 281/1/17, A-1140 Vienna, Austria]

17.1 (2003):

Olaf Behrend & Henry Kammler, "Fieldwork in a Contemporary First Nations Community" (21-28) [Two German researchers reflect on their linguistic and ethnographic work on Nuuchahnulth (Nootka) between 1996 and 2002.]

Veronika Ederer, "Maps and Illusions: Some Remarks on Ethnographic Maps of North America" (37-46) [Ethnographic maps of North America, from the early 19th century to the present day, have often been problematic and misleading. They frequently confuse peoples, tribes, and languages; lack a historical perspective; and are overly precise in marking boundaries.]

17.2 (2003):

Edmund C. Carpenter, "Chief Red Thunder Cloud (1919-1996)" (51-54) [An obituary essay on Ashbie Hawkins West, the African-American man who convinced at least one linguist that he was a native speaker of Catawba. C., a long-time friend, writes that while it was true that West wasn't Catawba and never spoke Catawba fluently, "yct, in a strange way, he became a surrogate tribal elder."]

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

70.2 (April 2004):

Martina Wiltschko, "Reflexives in Upriver Halkomelem" (101-27) [Although Upper Halkomelem has two dedicated suffixes to express the reflexive relation, it also allows the regular object suffix to receive a reflexive interpretation. W. explains this surprising situation by arguing that the "reflexive suffixes" are lexicalized—i.e., represent a derivational rather than an inflectional category—and thus do not block the syntactic encoding of the reflexive as a regular transitive object.]

Cecil H. Brown & Søren Wichmann, "Proto-Mayan Syllable Nuclei" (128-86) [B. & W. find it necessary to reconstruct at least 10 different Proto-Mayan syllable nuclei. In their analysis, PM distinguishes long and short vowels, each of which can occur alone, or with /h/ or /ʔ/, or with both of the latter. In addition, a sequence of V + velar fricative functions as a syllable nucleus, and a third degree of length, intermediate between long and short, may have to be reconstructed. B. & M.'s reconstruction of PM differs considerably from Kaufman's, which operates with only 5 syllable nuclei.]

Maura Velázquez-Castillo, "Serial Verb Constructions in Paraguayan Guarani" (187-213) [Guarani allows sequences of two or three contiguous predicates. While all of these chains designate single "macro-events" (in Talmy's sense), unitary eventhood is a matter of degree, involving a variety of formal and semantic configurations.]

Onomastica Canadiana [Canadian Society for the Study of Names, c/o Helen Kerfoot, Natural Resources Canada, 615 Booth St-750, Ottawa ON K1A 0E9, Canada]

86 (2004):

David L. Gold, "An Evaluation of the Three Etymologies Proposed for the Alaska Place Name *Cape Nome*" (41-53) [*Nome* has been explained as (1) a misreading of "Name?" on an early chart; (2) from Iñupiaq *nuum*, the relative case of *nuuk* 'headland'; and (3) from Iñupiaq *Kno-no-me* 'I don't know'. G. concludes that (1) is the most likely.]

Science [AAAS, 1200 New York Ave NW, Washington, DC 20005 (www.sciencemag.org)]

306, no. 5695 (15 Oct 2004):

Peter Gordon, "Numeral Cognition Without Words: Evidence from Amazonia" (496-99) [Members of the Pirahã tribe are drastically limited in their ability to enumerate quantities greater than two or three items due to their lexically impoverished "one-two-many" system of counting. This presents a rare and perhaps unique case for strong linguistic determinism.]

Pierre Pica, Cathy Lemer, Véronique Izard & Stanislas Dehaene, "Exact and Approximate Arithmetic in an Amazonian Indigene Group" (499-503) [The Mundurukú, who lack words for numbers beyond 5, are able to compare and add large approximate numbers that are far beyond their naming range, but fail in exact arithmetic with numbers larger than 4 or 5. These results imply a distinction between a non-verbal system of number approximation and a language-based counting system for exact number and arithmetic.]

Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung/Language Typology and Universals (STUF) [U Bremen, Fachbereich 10, Postfach 330440, D-28334 Bremen, Germany (stuf.akademic-verlag.de)]

57-2/3 (2004):

Special Issue on Noun Classes and Classifiers, edited by Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald [abstracts not available]

Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, "Nominal Classification: Towards a Comprehensive Typology" (105-16)

N. J. Enfield, "Nominal Classification in Lao: A Sketch" (117-43)

Terry Malone, "Classifiers in Chimila (Chibchan)" (144-201)

Robert L. Rankin, "The History and Development of Siouan Positionals with Special Attention to Polygrammaticalization in Dhegiha" (202-27)

Frank Seifart, "Nominal Classification in Miraña, a Witotoan Language of Colombia" (228-46)

Donna B. Gerds & Mercedes Q. Hinkson, "Salish Numeral Classifiers: A Lexical Means to a Grammatical End" (247-79)

Paulette Levy, "Parts in Papantla Totonac and the Genesis of Systems of Numeral Classification" (280-99)

Ekaterina Gruzdeva, "Classifiers in Nivkh" (300-329).

RECENT DISSERTATIONS & THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 65 (5-7), November 2004-January 2005, *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 42 (6), December 2004, and other sources. Readers should bear in mind that the delay between the filing of a dissertation or thesis and its appearance in DAI/MAI can be six months or longer.

Castells-Talens, Antoni. Ph.D. (Mass Communication), Univ. of Florida, 2004. *The Negotiation of Indigenist Radio Policy in Mexico*. 256 pp. Advisor: Kurt Kent. [In 1979, the Mexican government installed a radio station that broadcast in the indigenous languages of the state of Guerrero, and by the mid-1980s a radio network was operating on a regular basis for indigenous audiences throughout the country. While the stations operated in an increasingly participatory model, their funding and management depended on the decisions of the Instituto Nacional Indigenista, Mexico's governmental agency for indigenous affairs, which limited certain aspects of the stations. The problems became obvious in 1994, when Zapatista rebels occupied a local station in Chiapas for a few hours. Following this, the state's communication policy became more restrictive. Censorship and self-censorship increased in the stations' programming. Devices were placed on the transmitters to kill the signal in case of necessity. In some stations, fear became common among staff members. Meanwhile, the Zapatistas demanded the transfer of the stations to the indigenous communities. Indigenous communication policy turned into an intricate game in which the radio stations had to negotiate their operation on a daily basis with actors involved. In July 2003, the Mexican government transferred control of indigenous-language radio stations to a new institution, the National Commission for the Development of Indigenous Peoples. In-depth interviews, ethnographic observation, document analysis, and semiotic analysis carried out in Mexico City and in one Maya-language station in Yucatan revealed that, in general, policy is shaped more by a series of everyday practices than by the official rhetoric of the government. DAI-A 65(6):2011.] [Not available from UMI]

Drom, Elaine. M.A., San Jose State Univ., 2004. *A Semantic Sketch of Spatial Grams in Garifuna*. 116 pp. Advisor: Soteria Svorou. [Garifuna—also known as Black Carib or Island Carib—is a Central American Arawakan language that has been in contact with French, Spanish, English, and other

native Caribbean languages. Spatial grams in Garifuna are of particular interest and have not been extensively studied. D. gives a semantic sketch of the eight monomorphemic spatial grams whose primary uses are for spatial relations. These include the prepositions *-ida* 'in', *-uwagu* 'on', *-ubadu* 'near', *-wéi* 'from', and *-un* 'to', and the suffixes *-rugu* 'at/in', *-un* 'to' and *-gien/gian* 'from'. D. discusses the semantics of these spatial grams in the framework of cognitive linguistics and with regard to current theories of grammaticalization. MAI 42(6):1963.] [AAT 1420473]

Durston, Alan. Ph.D., Univ. of Chicago, 2004. *Pastoral Quechua: The History of Christian Translation in Peru, 1550-1650*. 550 pp. Advisor: Jean Comaroff. [Roughly between 1550 and 1650 the Spanish colonial Church in Peru produced a substantial corpus of Quechua texts for use in catechetical and liturgical performance in the Indian parishes. D. explores this creation of a Christian language in Quechua by combining formal analysis of the extant texts with the archival reconstruction of their sites of production and performance. Special attention is given to three broad issues: (1) variability in translation practices and its connection to political and ideological changes and splits within the colonial regime; (2) the management of performance practices and of poetic and grammatical cues to guide native interpretations; and (3) the use of terms and tropes derived from native Andean religious languages in explicitly "syncretic" ways. Beyond its implications for the cultural history of the Andes, the dissertation seeks to contribute to the historical anthropology of colonialism by applying linguistic anthropological understandings of textual reflexivity and the text-context relationship to the study of a native-language missionary literature. It is also intended as a case study of religious translation in colonial contexts with implications for the study of translation in general, especially the need to broaden the field of inquiry by including issues such as performance and the selection and definition of the target language, and by revising common assumptions regarding the nature and purposes of translation. DAI-A 65(6):2256.] [AAT 3136508]

Hirons, Amy George. Ph.D., Tulane Univ., 2004. *The Discourse of Translation in Culture Contact: "The Story of Suhwy Teodora", an analysis of European literary borrowings in the Books of Chilam Balam*. 189 pp. Advisor: Victoria R. Bricker. [The Books of Chilam Balam are a series of manuscripts produced in Yucatecan Maya from the 17th to the 19th centuries that previously were believed to record information on the precolonial Maya belief system. However, much of the information they contain stems from European sources. *The Book of Chilam Balam of Kaua* (2002), in particular, contains many European borrowings, including a translation of "The Story of the Maiden Teodora," a Spanish version of a chapter of *A Thousand and One Nights*. In the Books of Chilam Balam, this tale serves a didactic purpose, informing its Maya readers of various cultural traditions in the European world. Of particular interest are the sections dealing with astrological prognostication and presenting a series of riddles, which represent intellectual traditions present in precolonial Maya and medieval European societies. Analysis of the translation of Spanish-language texts into Amerindian languages can shed light on the cultural interactions that took place between Hispanic and indigenous civilizations within New Spain. Amerindian literature need not deal strictly with native topics to represent an authentic literary movement. DAI-A 65(7):2622.] [AAT 3140619]

Schaengold, Charlotte C. Ph.D., Ohio State Univ., 2004. *Bilingual Navajo: Mixed Codes, Bilingualism, and Language Maintenance*. 189 pp. Advisor: Brian Joseph. [Many American Indian languages today are spoken by fewer than 100 people, yet Navajo is still spoken by over 100,000 people and has maintained regional as well as formal and informal dialects. However, the language is changing and the Navajo population is gradually shifting from Navajo toward English, although the "tip" in the shift has not yet occurred and enormous efforts are being made to slow the language's decline. Many young people on the Reservation now speak a non-standard variety of Navajo called "Bilingual Navajo." Similar to

Michif and Media Lengua, Bilingual Navajo has the structure of an American Indian language with parts of its lexicon from English; S. investigates it in the historical and theoretical framework of a "bilingual mixed language." Many young people who have difficulty with Standard Navajo are quite fluent in this mixed variety. Although it is not the most favored variety of Navajo, its status is improving, and it can be viewed as a tool for maintaining the Navajo language. *DAI-A* 65(7):2586.] [AAT 3141702]

Stenzel, Kristine S. Ph.D., Univ. of Colorado, 2004. *A Reference Grammar of Wanano*. 429 pp. Advisors: Barbara Fox & Jule Gómez de García. [A descriptive reference grammar of Wanano, an Eastern Tukano language spoken by approximately 1600 people living on the Vaupés River in northwestern Amazonia (Brazil and Colombia). Typologically, Wanano is a polysynthetic, agglutinating, nominative/accusative language whose prominent characteristics include suprasegmental nasalization and tone, an elaborate system of noun classification, and highly complex verbal morphology involving root serialization and obligatory coding of clause modality. The grammar is organized into seven chapters. Chapter 1 provides important socio-linguistic background information, including a description of Wanano social organization, which is grounded in a marriage system based on linguistic exogamy. It also outlines current language maintenance efforts. Chapter 2 discusses phonology, giving the phonemic inventory and presenting the basic features of suprasegmental nasalization and tonal phenomena. Chapter 3 analyzes grammatical categories. Chapter 4 describes nouns and noun phrases. Chapters 5-7 address different aspects of Wanano verbs, including verbal syntax, the semantics and morphology of verbs, and a discussion of the coding of clause modality, which distinguishes statements, questions, and commands. It includes a detailed discussion of the complex system of obligatory evidential coding of realis statements, analyzing the core semantics and extended uses of each of the five evidential categories. The conclusion reviews the major typological features of Wanano differs and outlines the directions of future research. An appendix gives 11 fully interlinearized texts. *DAI-A* 65(6):2183.] [AAT 3136656]

West, Shannon L. M.A., Univ. of Victoria, 2004. *Subjects and Objects in Assiniboine Nakoda*. 124 pp. Advisor: Leslie Saxon. [Assiniboine Nakoda, spoken in SE Saskatchewan and Montana, can be characterized as a language with configurational sentence structure and mixed argument type. Subjects and objects of the Nakoda verb are arranged hierarchically with respect to each other. Subjects c-command objects, but objects do not c-command subjects. The object is a sister to the verb, but the subject occupies a position outside of the Verb Phrase. This asymmetry between subjects and objects is evident in coordination constructions. Binding data also indicates an asymmetry that is not expected in a flat structure analysis. Subjects and objects are realized as Determiner Phrases or null pronominals (*pro*). Arguments are almost always realized as the null pronominal. 3rd person arguments may also appear as Determiner Phrases. Local arguments (1st and 2nd persons) are expressed in the form of *pro* in agreement with person and number prefixes on the verb. *MAI* 42/06:1965.] [AAT MQ90944]

Wilhelm, Andrea. Ph.D., Univ. of Calgary, 2004. *The Grammatization of Telicity and Durativity in Dëne Suliné (Chipewyan) and German*. 382 pp. Advisor: Betsy Ritter. [W. examines the extent to which two components of predicate meaning, *telicity* and *durativity*, are in productive morphosyntactic contrast (i.e., are grammaticized) in German and Dëne Suliné (Chipewyan), an Athabaskan language of Canada. Telicity and durativity are semantic notions which underlie Vendler's (1957) classification of predicates, which has become increasingly influential in the study of aspectual meaning and in theories of the grammatical representation of such meaning. Currently, there is a broad consensus that telicity is grammaticized universally, while the status of durativity is under debate. W.'s study sheds new light on the debate over durativity and, surprisingly, also challenges the universal status of telicity. It is found

that while both notions are semantically expressible in German as well as in Dëne Suliné, telicity is grammaticized only in the former and durativity is grammaticized only in the latter. Key evidence comes from a careful analysis of the aspectual function of particle verbs of German and the so-called "conjugation markers" of Dëne. Durativity and telicity appear to be profoundly different notions, with different grammaticization loci, and their combination, as in the Vendler predicate types, does not lead to natural linguistic oppositions. W. proposes instead the constructs of "inner aspect" and "outer aspect." A language which grammaticizes telicity has inner aspect; a language which has a perfective/imperfective contrast and thus grammaticizes durativity, has outer aspect.] [Not available from UMI. Contact the author at Dept. of Linguistics, University of Alberta, Edmonton (wilhelm@ualberta.ca.)]

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

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

New Members (October 16, 2004 to January 15, 2005)

- Butler, Lindsay Kay** — 3495 N. Oakland Ave., Apt. 105, Milwaukee, WI 53211 (lkbutler@uwm.edu)
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Vogel, Alan — Caixa Postal 3006, Coxipó, 78060-200 Cuiabá-MT, BRAZIL (alan_vogel@sil.org)

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 Southwest. Contact: AILDI, U of Arizona, College of Education 517, Box 210069, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (aildi@u.arizona.edu; www.ed.arizona.edu/AILDI). [See *News & Announcements*.]

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

Center for American Indian Languages. Research and training center at the U of Utah. Sponsors publications and conferences, some in collaboration with the Smithsonian. Contact: Lyle Campbell, Director, CAIL, 618A DeTrobriand St, Salt Lake City, UT 84112-0492 (lyle.campbell@linguistics.utah.edu; www.cail.utah.edu). [See *News & Announcements*.]

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). Coordinating organization for efforts to revitalize Native American languages. Sponsors workshops, publications. Contact: ILI, 560 Montezuma Ave #202, Santa Fe, NM 87501 (ili@indigenous-language.org; www.indigenous-language.org). [See *News & Announcements*.]

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages. Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. The 2005 meeting will be held in Victoria, BC on June 2-5, and the 2006 conference is planned for the Salt River Pima Maricopa Indian Community in Scottsdale, Arizona. Conference websites (www.fpcf.ca/SILS2005, jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TIL.html).

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Next meeting scheduled in late June 2005, probably in Edmonton, Alberta. For latest information see the Athabaskan Conference web page (www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc/).

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

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

Inuit Studies Conference. Biennial. The 15th conference will be held in Paris in June 2006; contact: Michele Therrien (michele.therrien@inalco.fr).

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. Address: U Laval, Pavillon De-Koninck, Rm 0450, Ste-Foy, Quebec G1K 7P4, Canada (etudes.inuit.studies@fss.ulaval.ca; www.fss.ulaval.ca/etudes-inuit-studies).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 2004 meeting (the 36th) was held on Oct. 28-31 at the U of Wisconsin-Madison. Conference website (www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian).

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. Current volume: vol. 35 (U of W Ontario, 2003), \$48 [see *Recent Publications*]. Some back volumes are also available. Contact Arden Ogg, Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada (acogg@cc.umanitoba.ca; www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian).

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

EASTERN CANADA

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

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 2005 meeting (the 40th) will be held in Vancouver, BC. Contact Donna Gerds (gerds@sfu.ca).

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

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

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. The 2005 meeting will be held in October at Humboldt State U in Arcata (bss.sfsu.edu/calstudies/cic/).

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).

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

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

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Meets annually in the summer. The 2004 meeting was held at Wayne State College, Nebraska. Conference website (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). Website (www.ahalenia.com/iws).

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

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste. Biennial linguistics conference at the U of Sonora, with sessions on the indigenous languages of Mexico and Latin America. Next meeting: November, 2006. Contact: Zarina Estrada, Salvatierra #33, Los Arcos, Hermosillo, Sonora, MEXICO (encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx). Website (www.8encuentrolinguistica.uson.mx).

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. 2005 meeting: Taxco, Guerrero, Mexico, June 29 -July 1. Contact: Karen Dakin (dakin@servidor.unam.mx) or Mercedes Montes de Oca (mercerno@correo.unam.mx). [See *News from Regional Groups*.]

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

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

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

MAYAN

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

Texas Maya Meetings. Annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. 2005 meeting: March 11-16. Contact: Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (mayameet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu). Website (www.utexas.edu/research/chaaac). [See *News from Regional Groups*.]

Tulane Maya Symposium & Workshop. Meets in late Oct/early Nov at Tulane U, New Orleans, LA. Focus is on recent excavations and decipherments from the Classic Period Northern Maya lowlands. Website (stonecenter.tulane.edu/MayaSymposium/).

SOUTH AMERICA

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

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

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

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA/WESTERN HEMISPHERE

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

International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. The 52nd ICA will be held in Seville, Spain, July 17-21, 2006. General Secretariat: Prof. Dr. Antonio Acosta Rodríguez & Prof. Dra. María Luisa Laviana Cuetos (52ica@us.es). 1st circular at website (www.52ica.com).

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

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

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

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

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

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

NATIVE HAWAIIAN

Ka Haka 'Ua O Ke'elikōhāni College. Research and teaching facility at the U of Hawai'i at Hilo. Director: William H. Wilson (pila_w@leoki.uh.hawaii.edu).

ENDANGERED LANGUAGES WORLDWIDE

Endangered Language Fund (ELF). Small research grants awarded annually, other activities. Contact: ELF, 300 George St., New Haven, CT 06511 (elf@haskins.yale.edu). Website (www.ling.yale.edu/~elf). [See *News & Announcements*.]

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

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

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

Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project, School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London. Academic program and research grants. Contact: ELDP, SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, UK. Website (www.hrelp.org).

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

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

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

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 2005 are \$16 (US) or \$22 (Canadian). Dues may be paid in advance for 2006 and 2007 at the 2005 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).

