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SSILA BUSINESS

2005 Elections

Ballots for the 2005 SSILA elections are being distributed with this issue of the *Newsletter*. Completed ballots must reach the SSILA mail box by December 31 in order to be counted. Members may also vote electronically (see the instructions on the paper ballot). Results will be announced at the Business Meeting in Albuquerque.

Preliminary program of the Albuquerque meeting

Seventy-two papers are scheduled for presentation at the 2005-06 annual winter meeting of SSILA in Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 5-8, 2006. The preliminary program is below. Sessions and other meeting events will be held either in the Hyatt Regency Albuquerque (HRA) or in the Convention Center (CC) across the street, as indicated below. (All SSILA sessions on Friday and Saturday will be in the Convention Center.) The meeting is being held in conjunction with the annual meetings of the Linguistic Society of America, the American Dialect Society, the Society for Pidgin and Creole Linguistics, the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences (NAAHoLS), and the American Name Society, and is being coordinated by the LSA (for registration and hotel information see below).

Thursday evening, January 5

Syntax & Semantics of Verbs (5:00-8:00pm HRA): [5:00] **Carmen Jany**, "Is there any evidence for complementation in Chimariko?"; [5:20] **Zarina Estrada Fernandez & Lilián Guerrero**, "Causation in Pima Bajo and Yaqui"; [5:40] **Tim Thorne**, "Causation in Northern Paiute"; [6:00] **Kaoru Kiyosawa**, "Salish applicatives and verb semantics"; [6:40] **Andrew Koontz-Garboden**, "Two classes of intransitive verbs in Uíwa"; [7:00] **Marcus Smith**, "Two lexical partitionings of one conceptual space"; [7:20] **Michael Galant**, "Positional verbs in San Andrés Yaá Zapotec"; [7:40] **Pamela Munro**, "Chickasaw positional verbs."

Friday morning, January 6

Formal Approaches to Morphology & Syntax (9:00-11:40am CC): [9:00] **Angelina Chtareva**, "Chemehuevi causatives: a Distributive Morphology account"; [9:20] **Shannon T. Bischoff**, "Functional forms and formal functions: toward an account of clause structure in Coeur d'Alene"; [9:40] **Michael Barrie**, "On the Onondaga noun phrase"; [10:00] **Ehren Reilly**, "Functional verbs in polysynthetic languages: Mayan and Mixe-Zoquean"; [10:40] **George Aaron Broadwell & Brook Danielle Lillehaugen**, "Pied-piping with inversion in Tlacolula de Matamoros Zapotec"; [11:00] **Cynthia Anderson, Christine Beier, I-Wen Lai & Lev Michael**, "SOV versus SVO constituent order in Iquito (Zaparoan): a phonological explanation"; [11:20] **Meghan O'Donnell**, "Athabaskan subject agreement and a universal morphosyntax feature geometry"; [11:40] **Marcia Haag**, "A dual negation system in Choctaw."

Diversity, Contact & Language Change (9:00am-noon CC): [9:00] **Verónica Grondona**, "A unique multilingual situation: language contact in Misión La Paz"; [9:20] **Zarina Estrada Fernandez**, "Language contact in Sonoran Yaqui"; [9:40] **Yolanda Lastra** (Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM), "On-going changes in Jonaz-Chichimec"; [10:00] **Catherine A. Callaghan**, "Evidence for an Esselen substrate in Utian"; [10:40] **Sean O'Neill**, "Language contact and linguistic diversity in northwestern California: gauging the direction of drift with the comparative historical method"; [11:00] **Marianne Mithun**, "Grammatical categories in contact: agents and patients in California"; [11:20] **Willem J. de Reuse**, "Western Apache dialects: conflating philological, ethnohistorical and fieldwork data"; [11:40] **Shelley Tulloch**, "Preserving linguistic diversity: beyond languages."

Friday afternoon, January 6

Tense & Aspect (2:00-3:40pm CC): [2:00] **Donna B. Gerdt & Thomas E. Hukari**, "From agent-oriented modality to aspect in Halkomelem"; [2:20] **Daniel J. Hintz**, "Derivational aspect in Quechua"; [2:40] **Judith Tonhauser**, "Paraguayan Guaraní as a tenseless language"; [3:00] **John P. Boyle**, "The innovative future markers of Hidatsa"; [3:20] **Clare Cook**, "Plains Cree *kí-* as a temporal sequencer."

Historical Phonology (2:00-3:40pm CC): [2:00] **Sergio Romero**, "Palatalization of *k* in K'ichee': a nearly-completed change and stylistic variation in Mayan"; [2:20] **Natalie Operstein**, "Two case studies in Zapotec historical phonology"; [2:40] **Daythal L. Kendall**, "The behavior of nasals in Santiam Kalapuyan: 5 phonological rules"; [3:00] **Marie-Lucie Tarpent**, "A new preposition in Coast Tsimshian? or external sandhi gone wild?"; [3:20] **Gabriela Caballero**, "The development of Tepiman truncation."

Semantics of Nominals (4:00-5:00pm CC): [4:00] **Jeff Muehlbauer**, "Genericity from the perspective of discourse in Plains Cree"; [4:20] **Alison Rukeyser**, "Metaphorical uses of Yup'ik extended demonstratives"; [4:40] **Rosemary Beam de Azcona**, "A Zapotec contribution towards the typology of inclusory constructions."

Names & Placenames (4:00-5:00pm CC): [4:00] **Leslie Saxon**, "Nineteenth century placenames in the Dogrib region"; [4:20] **Dave Shaul**, "'Earth carries flowers on its back': reading native voice in mission records"; [4:40] **Maggie Romani Miranda**, "The structure of Ashaninka place names."

Special presentations on *Learning Endangered Languages* (5:00-6:30 pm): **George Ann Gregory**, "Thirty Years After: From Kahanga Reo to Wananga"; **Mia Kalish**, "Contemporary Indigenous Mathematics Learning Materials."

Saturday morning, January 7

Word Order (9:00-10:20am CC): [9:00] **Rolando Felix Armendariz**, "Constituent order and information structure in Wariho"; [9:20] **Ives Goddard**, "Meskwaki evidence against basic word order"; [9:40] **Amy Dahlstrom**, "Scope of adverbs and topics in Meskwaki"; [10:00] **Suzanne Gessner**, "Variation in Athapaskan relative clause structures: findings from Dakelh."

Inverse Systems & Voice (10:40-noon CC): [10:40] **Elisabeth Norcliffe**, "Agent focus in Jakalteq"; [11:00] **Matthew S. Dryer**, "Passive in Kutenai"; [11:20] **Nicholas J. Pharris**, "The 'passive' in Molalla"; [11:40] **Antoine Guillaume**, "More on the typology of inverse systems: Reyesano -ta"

Phonetics & Phonology, Part I (9:00-11:40am CC): [9:00] **Robert M. Peachey & Alan C. L. Yu**, "Laryngealized resonants in Washo"; [9:20] **Sonya Bird**, "Variable pronunciation of S1'at'imcets glottalized resonants: implications for language documentation and teaching"; [9:40] **Heriberto Avelino, Ian Maddieson & Loretta O'Connor**, "The phonetic structures of Oaxaca Chontal"; [10:00] **Christian T. DiCiano**, "Sensitivity of glottalization to prosodic structure in San Martín Itunyoso Trique"; [10:40] **Ryan Shosted**, "The acoustics of nasalized fricatives in Oto-Manguacan languages: Coatzacoapan Mixtec and Chichimeco-Jonaz"; [11:00] **Sharon Hargus & Virginia Beavert**, "The Yakima Sahaptin absolutive prefix and word-initial glottal stop"; [11:20] **Brianna G. Rauschuber**, "Degenerate Feet and Minimum Word Requirements in Iqtiut."

Saturday afternoon, January 7

Phonetics & Phonology, Part II (2:00-2:40pm CC): [2:00] **Jack B. Martin**, "Tone and grades in Mikasuki"; [2:20] **Siri G. Tuttle**, "'I won't snore': syllabification in Ahtna prefixes."

Clitics & Agreement (3:00-4:00pm CC): [3:00] **Swintha Danielsen**, "Person cross-reference clitics in Baure (Arawak)"; [3:20] **Richard A. Rhodes**, "Clitics in Sayula Popoluca"; [3:40] **Jason Haugen**, "On the development of pronominal clitics and affixes in Uto-Aztecan."

Language Preservation (3:00-4:20pm CC): [3:00] **Wesley Y. Leonard**, "Language development in a revitalization setting: the role of teaching"; [3:20] **Tania Granadillo**, "How 'A Grandfather and his Dog' won the first Storytelling Festival in Indigenous Language"; [3:40] **Susan D. Penfield, Angelina Chtareva & Benjamin V. Tucker, Amelia Flores, Gilford Harper, Johnny Hill, Jr. & Nora Vasquez**, "Partnerships in preservation: a model for language documentation"; [4:00] **Colleen Fitzgerald & Daniel Lopez**, "The importance of legacy documentation to the Tohono O'odham."

SSILA Business Meeting (4:30-6:00pm)

Sunday morning, January 8

Evidentials & Discourse (9:00-11:40am HRA): [9:00] **N. Louanna Furbee**, "Evidentials and the analysis of Tojolabal Maya interviews"; [9:20] **Connie Dickinson, Simeon Floyd & Jenny Seeg**, "Evidentiality and mirativity in Cha'palaa and Tsafiki"; [9:40] **Eleanor Blain, Clare Cook, Rose-Marie Déchaine & Jeffrey Muehlbauer**, "Plains Cree

evidentials: major and minor modes"; [10:00] **Claudia Brugman & Monica Macaulay**, "The discourse function of Karuk *káruma*"; [10:40] **Anna Berge**, "A study of the distribution and uses of Aleut verb moods in different discourse types"; [11:00] **Jeanie Castillo**, "The influence of grammatical structure on prosody: an analysis of intonation units in conversational Navajo"; [11:20] **James Kari**, "The Dena'ina Ts'enhdghulya war stories: methods and implications."

Preregistration

Participants in the Albuquerque meeting, whether or not they are members of LSA, may preregister for the Albuquerque meeting at the rates listed for LSA members: Regular \$100, Emeritus \$75, Student/Unemployed \$40. Registration entitles one to a Meeting Handbook and admission to all scholarly sessions scheduled over the four day period. In addition, registrants may visit the book exhibit, use the job placement service and attend the LSA Presidential Address and hosted reception immediately after the address. For a preregistration form visit lsadc.org.

Hotels

Blocks of rooms have been reserved in the Hyatt Regency Albuquerque and in the nearby Doubletree Hotel. The special LSA/SSILA rate at both hotels is \$92/night (Single, Double, Triple, and Quad). The Hyatt Regency reservation telephone numbers are (505) 842-1234 and (800) 233-1234. The Doubletree Hotel reservation numbers are (505) 247-3344 and (888) 223-4113. Reservations should be made by December 14. To get the special room rates, you must identify yourself as attending the LSA meeting.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Remembering Mr. Emeneau

Late in his life Schrödinger became fascinated by Indian philosophy and kept a copy of the Hindu scriptures at his bedside. My Sanskrit teacher, Mr. Emeneau, preferred a good grammar.

Murray Emeneau, who died in August at the age of 101 (Bill Bright's obituary of him is below), will always be "Mr. Emeneau" to me. Students and faculty in the Berkeley of the 1950s followed the elite-egalitarian Ivy League practice of addressing one another as "Mr.," "Mrs." or "Miss" ("Mr. Golla?" "Yes, Miss Haas!"). When in the 60s titles of any sort—and even last names—vanished with tweed jackets and ties, we nevertheless continued to address the elder members of our faculty as Mister and Miss to distinguish them from the mere Professors and Doctors who taught at lesser institutions.

Mr. Emeneau had been invited to Berkeley from Yale to fill the professorship of Sanskrit made vacant by the death of Arthur Ryder, the translator of Kalidasa. A notorious curmudgeon (and model for the Professor Ashwin of Tony Boucher's *The Case of the Seven of Calvary*), Ryder attracted few students. According to campus legend, a Regent once asked President Benjamin Ide Wheeler why so wretched a teacher had ever been granted tenure, to which Wheeler is said to have replied that the sole difference between a college and a university was that the latter had a professor of Sanskrit. Whether he taught anybody anything was immaterial.

But Mr. Emeneau, unlike Ryder, liked his classes to be filled. Doctoral students in the Berkeley linguistics program that he and Mary Haas created—most of them descriptivist Americanists—were required

to take at least a year of Sanskrit under him, and this requirement was later extended to undergraduate majors. I enrolled in Introductory Sanskrit in my senior year, and it was the toughest course I ever took, with the possible exception of a freshman Shakespeare class that met at 8 am. Our texts were Whitney's grammar, Lanman's reader, and Mr. Emeneau's own distillation of Pāṇini's morphophonemics, *Sanskrit Sandhi with Exercises*. We went through the Nala-Damayanti story śloka by śloka, unraveling the sandhi, identifying the morphology and syntax of each word, and from time to time pursuing an Indo-European etymology. I still treasure my class notes.

Mr. Emeneau took it to be his job to initiate us into the life of a grammarian, which he did by leading us through one of the greatest accomplishments of the grammarian's art. Probably none of us in that class had realized beforehand what it meant to describe a whole language in consistent, systematic detail. It became vividly clear as we were guided through Sanskrit by a *guru* whose *guru parampara* or "disciplic chain" stretched back through Bloomfield, Sapir and Whitney, to Bopp and ultimately to Pāṇini.

We emerged linguists, and at least half of us eventually wrote a full grammar of some American Indian Sanskrit of our own. Consciously or unconsciously we have all hoped that Mr. Emeneau would deem our life's work worthy of his night table.

—VG

CORRESPONDENCE

The use of hyphens in writing American Indian languages

[In response to Emmon Bach's letter in the July *Newsletter*.]

July 20, 2005

Hyphens have been used in a variety of ways by people attempting to write Native American languages. Apart from their use to separate morphemes, hyphens were often used in the 19th century as an indirect way of conveying vowel quality, following the famous McGuffey readers. The usage can be summed up as follows: "The vowels *a e i o u*, when followed by a consonant, have their English 'short' values, as in *pat, pet, pit, pot, putt*. When followed by a hyphen or space, they have their English 'long' values, as in *bait beet bite boat butte*."

This principle was often used by Lewis and Clark in their journals (though not with complete consistency, to be sure). For instance, referring to a Lower Chinookan group in Washington state, they used the hyphenated spelling *Wack-ki-a-cum* to represent Cathlamet Chinookan /wáqayqam/. Here the sequence *ki-* accurately represents the vowel quality of the Chinookan /qay/. Note that Lewis and Clark's spelling is mirrored in the modern English spelling of the placename Wahkiakum County; but without the hyphen, the pronunciation of this name becomes harder to guess.

The Board on Geographic Names of the US Geological Survey, which establishes standard spellings of names to be used on topographic maps, has the policy that no hyphens will be used in names derived from Indian languages. However, some hyphenated names have slipped past their vigilance. For instance, Colorado has the placename O-Wi-Yu-Kuts Plateau (Moffat Co.), from a Ute personal name /uwáayikaci/ 'he's not coming'; here again, use of the hyphen in the spelling *wi-* correctly reflects Ute /waay/.

My reaction on first seeing such hyphenated spellings, in 19th century transcriptions of California Indian languages, was the same as Emmon Bach's: I wanted to take out the hyphens. But since I've been working

on placenames across the US, I've realized that those hyphens may carry some information; if we delete them, we lose that information. Long live the humble hyphen!

—William Bright
Boulder, Colorado
(william.bright@colorado.edu)

The encounter between English and Native American languages

June 14, 2005

I've been working for some time on a study of how American literature, both in English and in other languages, represents language encounters. One piece of that study (published a while ago in *College English*) is an account of how James Fenimore Cooper represents the encounter between English and Native American languages (and between English and French) in *Last of the Mohicans*. I'm now coming back to that account, thinking to make a book of what I've written and plan to write on this large subject, and on reading the Cooper essay I'm vividly aware that what I'm talking about is how the encounter between English and Native American languages is understood by speakers of English (not just Cooper, but also John Heckewelder, Peter DuPonceau, some novelist contemporaries of Cooper's).

That leads me to wonder whether any Native American works more or less contemporary with Cooper represent this same linguistic encounter from the other side. (*Last of the Mohicans* was published in 1826, but I'd be happy to go significantly earlier or later than that if there were works in Native American languages on this subject.) I'd be most grateful for any references or suggestions!

—Larry Rosenwald
Wellesley College
(rosenwald@wellesley.edu)

Tracking down Horatio Hale's notebooks

August 1, 2005

Horatio Hale, America's first great anthropological linguist, collected important original data on Australian, Polynesian and American Indian languages during his four-year stint as Philologist for the U.S. Exploring Expedition under Lt. Charles Wilkes (1838-42). He published much of his material in the expedition's report (volume 6, "Ethnography and Philology", 1846), but there is certainly more that could be learned from his manuscript notes and journals. This is particularly true of his pioneering field work in the Pacific Northwest in 1841, where we are unsure even of his itinerary.

These manuscripts have long been unlocatable. It was at one time believed that they were destroyed in a fire that swept through Hale's house in Clinton, Ontario after his death in 1896. Clear evidence has emerged, however, that they survived to be sold at auction in Philadelphia in May 1911, together with much of Hale's personal library.

The sale was conducted by Freeman's auction house for the bookseller Stan. V. Henkels, and the items on auction are listed in Henkels' catalogue #1033. Among these are (item 570) "Original Manuscript Essay on the Language of the Oregon Indians, about 100 pp. 8vo, sheep," and (item 593) "Original Manuscript Note Books, containing his Essays on the Philology of the Various Countries Visited by the Commodore Wilkes Expedition. 18 vols. 4to and 12mo. An interesting lot, containing much material on the Languages of the Natives of the Sandwich Islands, China, American Indians, &c."

One of us (Krauss) tried to follow this up in 2001, only to learn that the pertinent Henkels records had recently been destroyed. He was able, however, to locate an annotated copy of the sale catalogue at the American Antiquarian Society. In this copy, item 570 is noted as "La. bya",

and “[S]8.00 Kay”, and item 593 as “Dalton ua” and “[S]5.00 Jones.” Krauss has tried to track down “Kay” and “Jones,” the apparent purchasers, but with no success.

The manuscripts are presumably out there somewhere. We would be grateful for any suggestions or leads, and would be delighted to hear from anyone who would like to join us in this scholarly detective work. Krauss has a thick correspondence file he would be willing to share with fellow sleuths.

—Victor Golla (golla@ssila.org) & Michael Krauss (ffmek@uaf.edu)

[Subsequent to the posting of this query in the electronic *SSILA Bulletin* #226 (August 2, 2005) Krauss and I were contacted by Tom Belton at the University of Western Ontario, who told us that the UWO Archives hold a box of Horatio Hale’s papers (B4154) acquired in 1940 from the estate of Hale’s son. It contains an original manuscript volume of “Notes on the natives of Australia and their Dialect” dated 1839-40, a manuscript version of his 1846 “Ethnology and Philology” volume, and five loose pages of “Notes on Languages of North Western America” that are undated but appear to be of the same vintage. Belton provided us with some scans and photocopies, which we have shared with David Nash in Canberra. Although these materials are of some interest, and the Australian notebook appears to be a field manuscript, they are not part of the materials described in the 1911 auction, the whereabouts of which remain as much a mystery as ever. —VG]

More on the IPA

August 17, 2005

You kicked off a good discussion about the IPA and Americanist traditions for representing speech sounds. It’s not just in the representation of affricates that there are problems, but there are little noticed difficulties with diphthongs and how to represent them, whether with *j*- and *w*- or with raised *iota* and *upsilon* with inverted breve beneath. The Awu Alaya/Kuku Thaypan language has phonetic diphthongs that behave like simple vowels, and it’s necessary at some level of representation to distinguish *j*- and *w*- as syllable onsets, but never codas, and the raised *iota* and *upsilon* with inverted breve beneath as part of the nucleus, either as onglide or offglide to a peak, but never both.

—Bruce Rigsby
University of Queensland

September 2, 2005

I was just catching up on my reading and saw your piece on the use (or not) of IPA transcription in technical linguistic publication, along with a couple of the responses. This very issue came up some months ago on the Histling list when Lyle Campbell rashly asked the readership what transcription system they would prefer in the second edition of his historical and comparative textbook. He probably got a lot more than he bargained for, a lot of it quite vehement if not downright venomous.

Unfortunately, this issue has become very politicized in some circles. Apparently there are some who think of the IPA as “the metric system” of linguistics and failure to adopt it completely as some sort of American aberration. It became very clear in the exchanges on Histling that some writers associated (the much older) Americanist transcription with global warming, economic globalization and the military policies of the current President. When I was young I expected a better quality of reasoning from academics, but I was wrong to. However, if we subtract away these silly associations (and their mirror images), there are one or two real issues at stake in the adoption of a transcription system.

I think it was Johanna Nichols who contributed the observation that our transcriptions are overwhelmingly phonological, not phonetic. An avowedly phonetic alphabet is therefore inappropriate. Period. It is not necessary

to argue the articulatory nature of affricates or diphthongs, etc. Arguments ex-phonetics simply are not important in most instances.

This may not be the case in every sub-discipline of linguistics. Many phonologists nowadays are engaged in the study of *parole* rather than *langue* and are attracted to laboratory studies in which things like morpho-phonological alternations or speakers’ intuitions have no place. For those studying the phonetics-phonology interface, a standardized notation system like IPA could be of some benefit. But writers of grammars and comparers of languages remain solidly in the camp of linguists studying *langue*, not *parole*. And the same is true of phonologists studying the phonology-morphosyntax interface, and of native speakers, like Sapir’s Southern Paiute, Sarcee or Nootka consultants.

Most of the disparaging remarks on Histling were from Britain or continental Europe, but it is precisely here that the IPA experiences its greatest test. And it fails that test. One has but to thumb through phonological studies, grammars or linguistic atlases of France, Spain, Italy, Romania, Russia or virtually any other country to see that every nationality has adopted an alphabetic phonetic (and phonological) notation of its own, most based on the Roman alphabet, but some, quite rightly, on Cyrillic. The affricate [ts] for example is transcribed differently in virtually every tradition, and it is the same for all of the other be-hačeked sibilants, zhibilants and chibilants.

And it is pointless to argue, as several did, that our students have to have a single standard that they all must learn and use. Of course they will want to know at least the basics of IPA. But in order to consult even the most fundamental treatments of other languages, any other languages, they will have to familiarize themselves with an endless permutations of the Roman and other alphabets. Welcome to Linguistics! Students will have a hard time finding two linguistics books that use identical transcription systems.

But wouldn’t it be a good idea if, say, in the future, we all used IPA as that much-desired “standard”? If one is doing strict phonetics, perhaps. It is certainly one of many possible choices, and I would probably adopt it myself (while making sure to pay attention to such things as the old why choose vs. white shoes minimal pairs). But in a phonological treatment of my data, it is highly unlikely that I, or most anybody else, will adopt IPA. Why? It is just not designed for that. For me the answer is that it is not tailored to the phonology of “my” languages. It is klunky and cumbersome, even in this day of easily-available fonts. We could argue phonetic minutiae and talk about the Natural Class of consonants envisaged by Jan Hus, vs. the ideal “one sound, one symbol,” and so forth, but it is unnecessary. Other linguists have obviously come to the same conclusion. Consult even the most modern studies of Slavic, Romance, Austronesian or Australian linguistics and you will see that IPA is not exactly catching on as a phonological transcription system. There is no “metric system” of phonological, as opposed to phonetic, symbols. Locally derived systems rule!

—Robert L. Rankin
University of Kansas

Ross Saunders

September 10, 2005

I was greatly saddened to hear of the passing of Ross Saunders, an old friend [see the obituary by Philip Davis below]. I first met Ross in 1965, in the first year of existence of Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C. Ross, Philip Davis, and I, were among several young linguists who joined the new university and became interested in aboriginal languages. In 1966, the three of us went on a field trip to Bella Coola. In addition to giving me a first taste of fieldwork, the Bella Coola trip also opened my eyes to the dire poverty and survival spirit of Canada’s native peoples. I later dropped out of this project, but Ross and Philip went on to become recognized specialists in the Nuxalk language. Meanwhile I started to

develop an interest in historical linguistics, partly as a result of attending Ross's course on the history of Russian.

Ross was not always easy to get along with, but he was always fair and open-minded, willing to consider unusual approaches and points of view. I will always be grateful to him for supporting me in what were considered my "too original" ideas, even if he did not agree with me.

—Marie-Lucie Tarpent
Mount St. Vincent University, Halifax

OBITUARIES

Murray B. Emeneau (1904-2005)

Murray Barnson Emeneau, one of the founders of the Department of Linguistics at the University of California, Berkeley, died peacefully at his home in Berkeley on 29 August 2005, aged 101.

Emeneau was born on February 28, 1904 in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia. He was first trained in classics at Dalhousie University, Halifax, and at Oxford University. In 1926 he began the study of Sanskrit and comparative Indo-European at Yale, and he received his doctorate there in 1931 with a dissertation on Sanskrit. From then until 1935, he did postdoctoral study at Yale under the direction of Edward Sapir, who was then teaching "the new linguistics." Emeneau eagerly absorbed not only structural linguistics, but also Sapir's distinctive approach to what later came to be called "anthropological linguistics." As he wrote in later years, "I was exposed to methods of fieldwork on non-literary languages, including intensive phonetic practice and analysis of material, but especially to Sapir's approach to anthropological linguistics, in which language is only part of the total culture, but a most important part, since in it the community expresses in its own way, 'verbi-fies' its culture" (Emeneau 1988:352). He attended Sapir's field method course on Wishram Chinook, with the native speaker Philip Kahclamat, and he heard lectures on the structure of Southern Paiute.

With Sapir's help and guidance, Emeneau spent the years 1935–1938 doing field work on unwritten Dravidian languages of India, in particular on Toda; his companion in fieldwork was another of Sapir's students, the anthropologist David Mandelbaum. Emeneau's early publications show the range of his interdisciplinary interests, from philology ("Central Asiatic versions of the *Vetāla-pāñcavimśanī*") to linguistics ("Phonetic observations on the Brahui language") to cultural anthropology ("Toda marriage regulations and taboos"), including material culture ("Toda garments and embroidery").

Back in the US, after teaching linguistics at Yale for a year, Emeneau was hired in 1940 as Assistant Professor of Sanskrit and General Linguistics at Berkeley; he rose rapidly, becoming full Professor by 1946. From 1953 to 1958 he was Chair of the newly formed Linguistics Department, and was instrumental (with Mary Haas and A. L. Kroeber) in creating the Survey of California Indian Languages as a major research arm of the department. He was a prolific interdisciplinary writer throughout his career, mostly in Indic and Dravidian studies, and he constantly urged his students to begin their own publication records. Emeneau's service for decades on Berkeley doctoral committees gave him input to many

dissertations on American Indian languages; and as a member of the editorial committee for the University of California Publications in Linguistics (UCPL), he helped many of those dissertations to be published. In 1971 he retired to Emeritus status, but for years longer he continued his research, publication, and participation in academic activities.

In general linguistics, Emeneau became especially well known for his application of the concept of "linguistic area" to the languages of South Asia (cf. Emeneau 1956). His influence in this regard can be seen in the renewal of interest among Americanists in areal linguistics, e.g. in the work of Haas 1976 and Sherzer 1976.

Emeneau did not publish on American Indian linguistics as such, but his involvement in the field is attested by two items. He was active in organizing the Symposium on American Indian Linguistics which was held at Berkeley in 1951; and in his introduction to the papers from that meeting (published 1954), he indicated the thinking that was going into the formation of the Survey of California Indian Languages (later renamed the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages):

The Symposium as a whole can be regarded as programmatic . . . The programmatic needs most stressed are those of description before it is too late — and then comparison based on description. The great days of the collection of descriptive data were, without question, those of Boas, Sapir, Michelson, and Leonard Bloomfield. Those days are gone — for the moment at least. World War II has intervened and has to some extent shifted geographical interests. There has intervened too the great refinement of methodology initiated by Sapir and Bloomfield. The need for the collection of American Indian descriptive data, however, still remains . . . The refinement of methodology also demands that some, though not all, work be redone or at least retouched, with new field work usually a desideratum . . . More description, then, must for the time being remain the great need in American Indian linguistics . . .

Many years later, in the 1997 memorial collection for Mary Haas (p. 618), Emeneau recalled the events of the 1950s:

Alfred L. Kroeber and some anthropological colleagues had long before done much work on Californian Indian languages, but some time before the thirties and forties, Kroeber's interest had been diverted to more strictly ethnological matters. New practitioners of linguistics had come to the campus, but the subject had not yet achieved organization . . . The postwar GI Bill brought expansion to Berkeley . . . We found that by joining forces informally with others interested in linguistics, . . . we could offer instruction and degrees in linguistics. An offer from Yale (for myself) triggered the decision at Berkeley to regularize the linguistics program. In the early fifties, a department was created, and, with Kroeber's active support, the Survey of California Indian Languages was set up, with Mary [Haas] as director, and funded to allow students to do fieldwork, to write dissertations, and, aided by the University's publication policies, to publish accounts of these Indian languages.

The results have been abundant and have had a strong impact, on both Americanist and general linguistics. As partial evidence, we offer here a chronological list of UCPL volumes, devoted to American Indian languages, to which Emeneau gave direct input: Bright 1957 (Karuk), Robins 1958 (Yurok), Barker 1963–64 (Klamath), Shipley 1963 (Maidu), Oswalt 1964 (Kashaya), Teeter 1964 (Wiyot), Broadbent 1964 (Southern Sierra Miwok), Callaghan 1965 (Lake

Miwok), Miller 1965 (Acoma), Shipley 1964 (Maidu), Matteson 1965 (Piro), Sawyer 1965 (Wappo), Foster 1965 (Tarascan), Aoki 1970 (Nez Perce), McLendon 1975 (Eastern Pomo), and Pitkin 1984–85 (Wintu).

Murray Emeneau was a teacher and researcher of amazing resources and of meticulous habit; his students learned from him the meaning of professionalism in scholarship. In his younger days, getting to know him was not easy; but later he “mellowed” quite noticeably. Throughout his career, he was distinguished by his generosity and supportiveness toward his students. His memory will continue to inspire his academic children, great-grandchildren, and still further descendants.

—William Bright

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Ross Saunders (1938-2005)

Ross Saunders, Professor Emeritus of Linguistics at Simon Fraser University, died on July 28, 2005. He had devoted nearly 40 years to the study of Bella Coola (Nuxalk).

The oldest of three siblings, Ross was born Ross Leslie Saunders III on January 9, 1938 in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. His parents were R. Leslie and Anna Saunders. He grew up in Lebanon, PA, where his father was a musician who taught band at Lebanon High School, gave private lessons, and played professionally. Ross also became a musician. He played euphonium and trombone, but the trombone was his primary instrument. While still in high school he became a member of the American Federation of Musicians so that he could join his father in the orchestra pit of the Hershey

Arena for performances of the Ice Follies and the circus. One summer, he played in Fred Waring’s band on a network television program.

Ross attended Pennsylvania State University, graduating in 1961 with a B.A. in Russian and a certificate in Russian Area Studies. While at Penn State, he worked in the Laboratory of Fossil Spores and Pollen. His first publication (as “Dmitri R. Saunders”) was a Russian-to-English translation of technical material in the lab. With the support of an NDEA Title VI grant he went on to Brown University to do graduate work in Slavic linguistics, studying under Henry Kucera and W. Freeman Twaddell. Under Kucera’s guidance, he became familiar with computers and programming, before the existence of monitors and when communication with a computer was by punch card and printout. He earned an A.M. in Russian in 1964, and in 1965 he left for Simon Fraser University as an A.B.D. to take up a position on the university’s founding faculty as Instructor of Russian and Slavic Linguistics. He was made Assistant Professor the next year and finished his dissertation on Russian phonology for Brown in 1970, for which he received a dual Ph.D. in Slavic and in Linguistics.

At the time he moved to Canada, Ross married Rozellen Yocum, whom he had known since grade school. They have four children, Alexei, Nikolai, Larisa, and Grigori or Yosha, Kolya, Lara, and Grisha. There is one granddaughter, Isis.

Ross spent his entire professional career at SFU. His academic home there began life as the Department of Modern Languages, modeled on the DML at Cornell University and combining language instruction with literature and linguistics. Ross not only taught Russian language and Russian linguistics, but taught more broadly in the general linguistics curriculum of the DML. Ultimately, his courses were those in field methods and in articulatory phonetics, which he continued to teach after his retirement in 2003.

During his first year at SFU, Ross and some of his colleagues became aware of the rich native language environment in which they found themselves in British Columbia. There were communities of speakers of Salishan languages, albeit with few speakers each, scattered about the province. Most of these languages had not been studied for decades. Yielding to the general linguistics side of his training, Ross joined me in initiating a program of research on Bella Coola in 1966 that continued until his death. (The results of this collaboration are listed in the bibliography below.) Bella Coola seemed especially attractive because it was reputed to have syllables, words, and whole utterances with no vowels, and Ross was writing his dissertation on the Russian syllable. Bella Coola does have such words, but it turns out that although the language looks ferocious on paper, it quickly becomes normal to the ear. So normal, in fact, that we were never motivated to write a paper devoted entirely to the phonetics and phonology of Bella Coola. Our attention was concentrated on the grammar and ultimately the semantics of the grammar.

Ross held various administrative positions at SFU. Some of the more notable ones include Chairman of Russian (1976 to 1978), Chairman of the Department of Linguistics (1979 to 1984 and again in 1995), Associate Dean of Arts (1982 to 1985), and Associate Vice-President Academic (1985 to 1992). For a brief period in 1990 Ross was Acting President of the University. In the 1980’s

he was responsible for the computerization of the campus, being helped by his earlier experience with computers at Penn State. As Associate Vice-President he oversaw the construction of several multi-million dollar buildings on campus. Nothing had prepared him for this. He just did it successfully.

He was less available to do fieldwork while he was an administrator, and when he returned to purely academic life in the early 90's most of the speakers of Bella Coola with whom he had worked had passed away. The circumstances for fieldwork had changed, but Ross continued to work on Bella Coola and began compiling a comprehensive dictionary of the language, beginning with the first attestations of the language in the early 19th century. Including data from all known sources, he created a Bella Coola-English dictionary in database form, now with almost 4000 records.

The earlier momentum in studying Bella Coola was never regained, however, and Ross became interested in other geographic areas. He started a linguistic field school in Fiji and in 1997, 1999, and 2001 served as its director. His interest in Austronesian broadened to include two Philippine languages, Itawis and Ibanag.

Ross was not the kind of person to just sit. Soon after arriving in British Columbia, he took to wood carving and achieved a professional level of competency. When he took up birdwatching, he did it aggressively. It seemed always to involve trekking rapidly over a very long path. After his retirement, he and Rozellen traveled widely over North America in pursuit of their hobby. Shortly, before his death he was able to make a birding trip to Costa Rica. He had recorded 639 birds before he was forced to stop.

Ross was equally active in amateur hockey. In 1982, he was one of the founders of the Port Moody Oldtimers Hockey Association, and he was an ardent player until he was no longer able to get on the ice. He was also active in the Port Moody Amateur Hockey Association as a coach in the Midget and Pee wee Leagues. As player, supporter/organizer, and as coach, Ross was as serious about the sport as he was about his other pursuits. He attended coaching/officiating school until he completed Level Four (of six possible levels).

Ross died of lung cancer, and a service of remembrance was held on the campus of SFU on September 27, 2005.

— Philip W. Davis

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Norman A. McQuown (1914-2005)

Norman A. McQuown, eminent anthropological linguist of the languages of Mexico and Guatemala, died on Wednesday, September 7, 2005, of natural causes. He was 91. Associated with the University of Chicago since 1946, at the time of his death he was Professor Emeritus of Anthropology and Linguistics, having also served as founding Director of the Language Laboratory and Archives.

One of the last surviving members of the extraordinary group of students of Edward Sapir at Yale University in the 1930s, McQuown was early interested in the question of international auxiliary languages, especially Esperanto, but turned to a documentation and analysis of Totonac as his doctoral dissertation (Ph.D. 1940). During World War II, he was responsible for Turkish in the work of the Army Service Forces Language Section (“165 Broadway”).

After the war, McQuown turned to a career of research and teaching of the indigenous languages of Mexico and Central America, compiling vast archives of documentation from the earliest times in an unparalleled collection of microforms now housed in the Joseph Regenstein Library at the university. During the 1950s and 1960s, he was a pioneer in the use of the then new technology of mainframe computers for documentary and pedagogical purposes, the archives of which are being rendered compatible for current computational hardwares and softwares.

He is survived by his wife, Dolores, his daughter, Kathryn, and a grandson, Reed.

—*Michael Silverstein*

Sheldon Klein (1935-2005)

Sheldon Klein, Professor Emeritus of Computer Sciences and Linguistics at the University of Wisconsin died in Madison on Friday, July 22, 2005, at the age of 70. Born in Chicago, he grew up in Los Angeles and attended the University of California, Berkeley where he received his B.A. in anthropology in 1956 and his Ph.D. in linguistics in 1963. In 1958, with support from the Survey of California Indian Languages, Klein began fieldwork on the Numic language of the Kawaiisu Indians near Bakersfield, but later focused his graduate work on computational linguistics and machine translation. From 1961 to 1964 he worked at Systems Development Corporation in Santa Monica, California, where he became

head of the Mechanolinguistic Project. In 1964, he joined the Carnegie Institute of Technology (now Carnegie-Mellon University), in Pittsburgh, as an Assistant Professor of Linguistics and Computer Sciences. He moved to the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1966 where he also held a joint appointment in Computer Sciences and Linguistics and served as chairman of the Linguistics department from 1974 to 1976.

A prolific and creative scholar, Klein’s research spanned a wide diversity of topics, as reflected in the titles of such papers as “Computers, Dependency and Stratificational Grammar”; “Zen Buddhism and General Semantics”; “The Analogical Foundations of Creativity in Language, Culture and the Arts” and “The Invention of Computationally Plausible Knowledge Systems in the Upper Paleolithic.” Throughout his life he maintained a passion for music and art and produced many artworks in a variety of media. In spite of severe physical limitations, he continued to teach with enthusiasm even after his retirement in 2003, finishing his last class in the Spring of 2005. He is survived by his wife of nearly 50 years, Carol, by his daughter and son-in-law, Jahna and Paul Antoniadis of San Francisco, and by his beloved grandson, Jacob.

Klein collected extensive data on Kawaiisu during his initial fieldwork in 1958 and on several follow-up visits in the early 1980s, but only a small amount of this has been published (Klein 1959, 1988). Files with some of Klein’s sound recordings and notes, and a description of Kawaiisu morphosyntax formulated in Zellig Harris’ categorial grammar notation, remain available for downloading at his website (www.cs.wisc.edu/~sklein, see Klein 2002).

—*VG and from published sources*

PUBLICATIONS OF SHELDON KLEIN ON KAWAIISU LINGUISTICS

- 1959 Comparative Mono-Kawaiisu. *IJAL* 25:233-8.
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Charles Chibitty (1921-2005)

Charles Chibitty, the last of the Comanche “code talkers,” died in Tulsa, Oklahoma on July 20, 2005, aged 83. Chibitty, whose name means ‘holding on well’ in Comanche, was also the last surviving hereditary chief of the tribe. On his mother’s side he was descended from Chief Ten Bears, one of the signers of the Medicine Lodge Treaty of 1867.

Chibitty was one of a number of American Indians who were recruited by the U.S. military during World War II to employ Indian languages as “unbreakable codes.” Better known than the Comanches were the Navajos who served with the Marines in the Pacific, but the Comanches played a vital role in the invasion of Europe. Chibitty

and 16 other Comanches were attached to the Army's 4th Infantry Division, based at Fort Benning, Georgia. They landed with the 4th Infantry at Utah Beach on D-Day and accompanied the unit during the subsequent months as it rolled across Europe. Two Comanches were assigned to each of the 4th Infantry's three regiments and sent coded messages to Division headquarters, where other Comanches decoded the messages. As a field radio man, Chibitty took part in some of the fiercest fighting of the war, including the breakthrough at St. Lo, Hurtgen Forest, the Battle of the Bulge and the rescue of the Lost Battalion. The 4th Division was the first American unit to reach Paris and the first to enter Germany.

The Army had planned to recruit 40 native speakers of Comanche but in the end had to make do with fewer than half that number. In addition to using their traditional language, the Comanche recruits compiled a 100-term vocabulary of new words and metaphors for military terms. Because there was no Comanche word for tank the code talkers used the word for turtle. A bomber became a 'pregnant airplane'; Hitler was *posah-taivo* 'crazy whiteman'.

After his discharge from the Army, Chibitty lived in Oklahoma, primarily in Tulsa, and worked as a glazier. He also gained fame as a champion fancy war dancer and was frequently seen at powwows. In 1989 the French government honored Chibitty and the other Comanche code talkers by presenting them with the Order of Merit, and in 1999, in a ceremony at the Pentagon, he received the Knowlton Award for outstanding intelligence work.

In a 2002 interview, Chibitty said, "it's strange, but growing up as a child I was forbidden to speak my native language at school. Later my country asked me to. My language helped win the war, and that makes me very proud. Very proud."

—Based on obituaries in the *Washington Post* and the *Oklahoman* (thanks to Paul Shore)

Stanley A. Mersol (1932-2004)

Word has belatedly reached us that Stanley Mersol, a member of SSILA since its inception, passed away in North Lima, Ohio, on November 5, 2004. Born in Ljubljana, Slovenia (then a part of Yugoslavia), in 1932, Stan grew up in Ohio and attended the University of Dayton, from which he graduated with a degree in philosophy in 1955. He did postgraduate work in metallurgy and physics, and from 1958 to 1964 served as an intelligence officer and technical translator for the U.S. Air Force. After leaving the military he developed an enthusiasm for American Indian languages and moved to the west coast where he eventually took a doctorate in linguistics and anthropology at UC Irvine. He submitted as his dissertation a characteristically idiosyncratic work entitled *A Sociolinguistic-Conceptual-Cultural-Ethnographic Jicarilla Apache-English Dictionary: the Dulce Springs Dialect*. It was based on a good knowledge of the language gained from years of close association with various Jicarilla speakers, but was more a personal testament than a work of scholarship. Stan marched to a different drummer than do most of us.

—VG

IJAL EDITOR'S REPORT

Keren Rice

I am writing this report following my third full year as editor of IJAL, covering July 2004 through June 2005. In the first part of the report I give information on the number of submissions over the past year, and in the second part of the report I discuss some other news.

Submissions

The numbers below represent activity between July 1, 2004 and June 30, 2005. During these twelve months, we received 42 new submissions, only two more than in the comparable period in 2003-04 but quite a large increase over 2002-03. The details are summarized below.

	04-05	03-04	02-03
Total new submissions	42	40	34
Papers accepted/to appear	17	15	
Asked to revise and resubmit	7	11	
Rejections	7	9	
Active files (waiting on reviews)	9	5	
Withdrawn after review	0	1	

In terms of research areas, the 42 submissions can be categorized as follows (our categorizations, not those of the authors):

	04-05	03-04
Phonology & phonetics	11 *	13
Morphosyntax & semantics	27 **	22
Historical/historical lexicology	3	—
Bibliographical	1	—

* Including 1 historical phonology and 1 acquisition of phonology.

** Including 1 syntax/pragmatics, 2 syntax/typology, 1 historical morphology and 2 syntax/historical.

Of the 2004-05 submissions, 41 were in English and one in Spanish.

Looking at the 2004-05 submissions in a slightly different way, of the 42 new submissions 21 were focused on languages of Canada and the United States, 22 on languages of Mexico and further south, and one is typological. For many years, editors have been hoping to increase the number of submissions on Latin American languages, and it looks like this is actually happening.

You might also be interested in some statistics on book reviews. The data below covers the period from July 2004 to June 2005.

In the four issues published during this period, a total of 19 books were reviewed. The reviewers of these volumes are from North and Latin America as well as several from Europe. The reviews cover a wide range of topics dealing with languages spoken from the North Pacific Rim to the Brazilian Amazon.

There are 13 outstanding book reviews. If you are one of those people who owes a book review, Harriet Klein would appreciate hearing from you! There are 15 volumes which have arrived recently for which reviewers are being sought. Should any of you reading this be interested in writing a book review, please let the Book Review Editor, Harriet Klein, know (harriet.klein@stonybrook.edu).

Thank yous

As in previous years, it is very important to say thank you to many people. An enormous thanks to Alma Dean Kolb, managing editor; this journal could not exist without her. Harriet Klein, book review editor, handles all book reviews, and provides me with excellent advice and support.

The editorial board has been excellent, and I thank each of these members for their advice: Shanley Allen, Willem Adelaar, Willem de Reuse, Nora England, Sharon Hargus, Monica Macaulay, Karin Michelson, Denny Moore, and Nicholas Ostler. I would like to extend special thanks to Shanley Allen and Karin Michelson, who are rotating off the board after three years of work. It is hard to say good-bye to these two since we have worked together to create how things are handled at IJAL. Welcome to the two new associate editors, Matthew Gordon of UC San Diego and Lisa Matthewson of U British Columbia. Magda Goledzinowska, the IJAL assistant, will be known to anyone who has submitted to IJAL over the past year. She handles much of the day-to-day business of the journal, and it is much because of her efforts that we have been able to keep turn-around times of submissions reasonable in the past year.

As usual, it is important to thank two other groups. One is the reviewers. We have had around one hundred people review papers over the past year. I am very impressed with the great care that each one has taken with their reviews; the reviews, whether positive or negative in recommendation, have been extremely helpful to me. A journal could not run without its reviewers, and the IJAL reviewers provide especially careful and useful reviews. The second group is the authors themselves. It goes without saying how important the authors are. It is not possible to publish papers one does not receive.

Inside IJAL

We continue to receive most submissions electronically, usually in .pdf. Almost all reviewers are able to receive .pdf papers, although occasionally we receive one that cannot be read, and we must then send a hard copy. The font incompatibilities seem to have lessened in the past three years, although they have certainly not disappeared.

We are slowly moving the journal to coming out closer to on time. Papers accepted as of this writing will be published in the July 2006 issue or later. Overall, the turn-around time between submission and hearing back is very good, but for some papers this process has been very slow, and I apologize to those of you who have experienced a long lag. We send out lots of reminders, and the reviewers are always very apologetic; it's just that things happen sometimes, and since reviewing is all volunteer labor, I find it difficult to pressure people too much.

Ideas welcome

As I said in this spot last year, if you have questions, ideas, etc. about IJAL, please be sure to get in touch with me about them. I look forward to hearing from you. I will also be available at the SSILA meeting in Albuquerque if you wish to talk with me in person.

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Symposium on the historical linguistics of South American

An *International Symposium on the Historical Linguistics of South America* was held in Belém, Brazil from 27 August to 2 September 2005, organized by **Vilacy Galucio** of the Museu Paraense Emílio Goeldi and **Sidney Facundes** of the Universidade Federal do Pará, both in Belém, Brazil.

This was the third and last in a series of three meetings on South American historical linguistics funded by an internationalization grant from the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO), awarded to **Pieter Muysken** of Nijmegen University (the first was held in The Netherlands in 2003 and the second in Oregon in 2004). This year's organizers decided to combine the original closed workshop format with a larger international conference open to all. In addition to NWO funding, sup-

port was also provided by the Conselho Nacional de Pesquisa Científica (CNPq) and the Secretaria de Ciência, Tecnologia e Meio Ambiente (SEC-TAM).

The series was inspired by the new possibilities in comparative-historical research that have arisen from the fact that so much new high quality data is presently becoming available on South American indigenous languages. In this meeting the interdisciplinary character of the field was emphasized through contributions by archaeologists, anthropologists, biologists and geneticists. The first four days of individual presentations and posters were followed by three days of informal discussions organized into thematic sessions. During the thematic sessions, overviews of the major linguistic stocks of South America were presented and held against the light of what is known about the archaeology of the region, historical records, human genetics, and the history of plant domestication. It is only through the combination of approaches from all involved disciplines of science that the pre-historical human occupation of South America and its historical development can be unraveled. The program included:

[27 August]: **Gessiane Picanço** (paper read by Sérgio Meira), "Reconstrução da harmonia nasal na família Mundurukú"; **Carmen Lucia Rodrigues & Cristina Martins Fargetti**, "Sistemas consonantais do Juruna e Xipaya: uma comparação"; **Lucy Seki**, "Uma reconstrução parcial do sistema interrogativo Tupi"; **Roland Hemmauer**, "On the Tupi-Guaranian prehistory of the Siriono verb"; **Sebastian Drude & Sérgio Meira**, "A família Mawetí-Guaraní no tronco Tupí."

[28 August]: **Filomena Sandalo**, "Comparação Mataco-Guaikurú-Bororo"; **Stella Telles**, "Sistema de classificação nominal na família Nambikwára: Um estudo comparativo"; **Stefan Dienst**, "Nomes inalienavelmente possuídos em proto-Arawá"; **Eithne Carlin**, "The borrowing of functional categories from Cariban into Mawayana (Arawakan)"; **Hein van der Voort & Eduardo Ribeiro**, "The inclusion of the Jabuti language family in the Macro-Jê stock"; **Hein van der Voort**, "Proto-Jabuti: A first attempt at reconstruction of the common ancestor of Arikapu and Djeoromitxi"; **Flávia de Castro Alves**, "A evolução da marcação de caso em Apãniekrá (Jê): Sobre a origem da parte nominativa-absolutiva"; **Márlia de Nazaré de Oliveira Ferreira**, "Correlations between Tapajúna and Parkatêjê verbal classes"; **Paulo Rennes Marçal Ribeiro**, "Inferências sobre comportamentos e atitudes sexuais dos Parkatêjê e dos Tapajúna a partir de um ponto de vista interdisciplinar: comparação do vocabulário e análise dos costumes."

[29 August]: **Alf Hornborg & Love Eriksen**, "Ethnic circumscription as an explanation of linguistic diversification in prehistoric Amazonia: An hypothesis on early cultural-geographical relations between Arawak, Pano, Tupi, Carib and Jê"; **Simon Valencia & Elsa Gomez-Imbert**, "La subfamilia Tukano Central"; **Kristine Stenzel**, "Multilingualism: Northwest Amazonia revisited"; **Elsa Gomez-Imbert**, "Overview of the comparative work on Tukanoan languages: urgent research tasks"; **Maria Odileiz Sousa Cruz**, "Línguas Karíb: a relação entre os parentes"; **Sérgio Meira & Spike Gildea**, "The diachrony of Cariban ablaut"; **Sérgio Meira**, "Cariban-Tupi relations: an appraisal"; **Spike Gildea & Doris Payne**, "Is Greenberg's reconstruction viable?"; **Denny Moore, Atila Macedo Reis de Almeida Brito & Mariana de Lacerda Guerra**, "Preliminary reconstruction of Proto-Mondé"; **Sidney Facundes**, "Proto-Arawak: Reconstruction and internal relationships. What do we know and how to learn more?"; **Eduardo R. Ribeiro**, "Reconstructing Proto-Jê: A review of Davis (1966)"; **Mily Crevels & Pieter Muysken**, "The languages of Bolivia: Contacts, common features, comparative approaches."

[30 August]: **Charles R. Clement, Rodrigo Bernal, Maria Emilia Montes & Diana Marmolejo**, "Origin and diffusion of Neotropical crops: interactions among linguistics, ethnobotany, archaeology and genetics"; **Michael Heckenberger**, "Understanding linguistic diaspora in Tropical America: Correlating language, material culture, and spatial patterning in Arawakan and Tupi-Guarani families over the past three millennia"; and **Robin Wright**, "Political and religious formations in Northern Arawakan history."

[31 August]: (Thematic sessions.) *Arawakan history*, **Michael Heckenberger & Robin Wright**. *Geographic Information System (GIS)*, **Love Eriksen & Alf Hornborg**. *Plant name project in Colombia*, **Maria Emilia Montes**. *Relational prefixes*.

[1 September]: *Overview of the Tupian linguistic family*, **Vilacy Galucio & Denny Moore**. *Overview of the Cariban linguistic family*, **Sérgio Meira**. *Overview of the Macro-Jê linguistic family*, **Eduardo Ribeiro**

[2 September]: *Structural comparison on the basis of typological features*, **Pieter Muysken & Mily Crevels**. *Overview of the Arawakan linguistic family*, **Sidney Facundes & Ana Paula Brandão**.

Workshop on the Historical Linguistics of Brazil

A Workshop on the Historical Linguistics and Language Contact of the Indigenous Languages of Brazil and Adjacent Regions was held at the University of Brasília, October 12-14, celebrating the 80th birthday of **Aryon Dall'Igna Rodrigues**.

The Workshop was sponsored by the Laboratório de Línguas Indígenas (LALI), the Instituto de Letras and the Department of Research and Graduate Studies of the University of Brasília, in conjunction with the Coordination of GTLI (biennium 2004-2006) of the National Association of Graduate and Research Programs in Letters and Linguistics (ANPOLL).

The goal of the workshop was to discuss the results of recent studies on language contact and historical linguistics involving indigenous languages of Brazil and adjacent regions, and to consider new methodological and theoretical issues that can contribute to the development of current research projects. Invited speakers included **Sarah Grey Thomason** (U of Michigan), **Terrence Kaufman** (U of Pittsburgh), **Lyle Campbell** (U of Utah), and **Verónica Grondona** (Michigan State U).

The topics considered included phonological and grammatical reconstruction, language contact and language change in pre-historical/historical times, linguistic areas, the role of generations in the process of language change, language contact, and linguistic contraction and endangered languages

For additional information see the LALI site (www.unb.br/il/lali).

Ethnologue language codes changing

M. Paul Lewis, the new editor of Ethnologue, writes:

Anyone who has recently visited SIL's *Ethnologue* website (www.ethnologue.com) will know that the new 15th edition of the *Ethnologue* has adopted a revised set of three-letter language codes. The change is described in the Overview/Introduction, on the web at:

www.ethnologue.com/ethno_docs/introduction.asp#history

While SIL has tried to let as many people as possible know about this change, many users are surprised or confused. Briefly, what has happened is this:

The ISO (the International Organization for Standardization, www.iso.org) decided a couple of years ago to expand its existing (1998) standard codes for the representation of names of languages (ISO 639-2) beyond the 400 or so languages that it had been covering to include all the known languages in the world. SIL was asked if it would be willing to let the ISO use the *Ethnologue* codes for this purpose. In order to do that, however, and maintain continuity between the ISO 639-2 and the new expanded ISO 639-3, SIL had to agree to change those codes in its set that didn't line up with the existing ISO 639-2 codes. In addition there were some codes reserved in the new standard for "private use," and if SIL had existing codes within that "codespace" it had to agree to change those as

well. In the end, SIL had to change about 400 of its approximately 6500 three-letter Ethnologue language codes to accommodate the merger with the ISO codes.

The new SIL/ISO code set, though still a "draft" (it is expected that it will be fully implemented by the ISO in 2006), was introduced in the 15th edition of *Ethnologue*, which came online a few months ago. SIL has also agreed to serve as the "administrative authority" for the coding of living languages—supervising the addition of new language codes, merging codes, removing codes, etc. LinguistList will provide the equivalent service for extinct and classical languages that *Ethnologue* does not include in its inventory.

The new SIL/ISO language codes are represented by lower case letters, and *Ethnologue* has adopted the convention of placing them between square brackets (e.g. [abc]). This case distinction can be used to customize the *Ethnologue* URL for a specific language to return a page with information about that language *either* from the "old" 14th edition or from the "new" 15th edition. The form of the URL is:

www.ethnologue.com/show_language.asp?code=CCC

where the CCC can be any 3 letter language code. If the three letters are upper case, the data from the 14th edition will be returned with a "banner" indicating that the data has been superseded by data in the 15th edition and indicating any code change that has been made. However, if the CCC is three lower case letters, the system will take that to be a "new" ISO code and return only the 15th edition data.

Full details of the new language coding system, with downloadable conversion tables and other features, can be found at: www.ethnologue.com/codes/default.asp

The editors of *Ethnologue* recognize that this transition period is going to require all of the code users to make adjustments and update any databases they have created using the previous coding system but they believe that in the long run the larger community of users will be better served by having an internationally recognized and agreed-upon system for identifying all of the known languages of the world.

LASSO meeting features Amerindian/endangered languages

The 2005 meeting of the *Linguistic Association of the Southwest* (LASSO) took place October 7-9, 2005 in Lubbock, Texas, hosted by Texas Tech University. A significant portion of the program was devoted to American Indian linguistics, endangered languages, and allied topics.

The plenary address was given by **Lyle Campbell** (U Utah), "Endangered Language Documentation and Revitalization: a Good-News Story."

A special session on *Expressing Location in Zapotec* (organized by Aaron Sonnenschein & Brook Lillehaugen) included: **Michael Galant** (CSU Dominguez Hills), "Positional Verbs and Body Part Locatives in San Juan Yae Zapotec"; **John Foreman** (Utica C), "Possessors in Locative Possessive Constructions"; Natalie Operstein, (UCLA), "Zapotec spatial relations in a comparative perspective"; **Kristine Jensen de López** (U Aalborg), "The Syntactic and Semantic Status of Body Part Locatives in San Marcus Tlapazola (Valley) Zapotec"; **Christopher C. Adam** (UCLA), "Agreement on Body-Part Locatives"; **Aaron Huey Sonnenschein**, "The use of -le as a directional clitic in San Bartolomé Zoogocho Zapotec"; **Pamela Munro** (UCLA), "Expressing Location Without Prepositions in Valley Zapotec"; and **Brook Danielle Lillehaugen** (UCLA), "Multifaceted Lohoh: The Meanings of Lohoh 'Face' in Colonial Valley Zapotec."

Also featured were a panel on *Training Graduate Students to Work on Indigenous Languages*, including **Megan Crowhurst** (U Texas, Austin), **Pamela Munro** (UCLA), and **Lyle Campbell** (U Utah), and a workshop

on *Ensuring that digital data last: Archiving and linguistic resources* that included **Heidi Johnson** (U Texas/ALLA), **Gary Simons** (SIL International), and **Helen Aristar Dry** (E Michigan U).

Other papers on American Indian languages included: **Deborah House** (Texas Tech U), "Has Navajo Language 'Tipped' Too Far to 'Tip Back'? A Characterization of the State of the Navajo Language Today"; **Joe S. Hays** (Texas Tech U), "Digital Hymns and Cultural Films: Technology and Orality among the Oklahoma Comanche"; **George-Ann Gregory** (Ho Anumpoli), "Thirty Years After: From Kahanga Reo to Wananaga"; **Marcus Smith** (UCLA), "Two Classes of Causative/Unaccusative Alternation"; **Mizuki Miyashita** (U Montana), "Diphthong Classification in Tohono O'odham"; **Amber A. Neely** (U Oklahoma), "The Art of Putting the 'Story' in Storytelling: Functions of Grammatical Incorporation in Kiowa Séndé Narrative"; **Todd McDaniels** (U Buffalo, SUNY), "Analyzing the validity of linguistic elements as cues for represented perception"; and **Jay Williams** (U New Mexico), "A Cognitive Approach to Subject-Object Inversion and the Yi-/Bi- Alternation in Navajo."

Oxford-Kobe Seminar on Endangered Languages

The 3rd Oxford-Kobe Linguistics Seminar, on *The Linguistics of Endangered Languages*, is being organized at the St. Catherine's College (Oxford) Kobe Institute, in Kobe, Japan, by **Peter Austin** (SOAS), **Masayoshi Shibatani** (Rice U & Kobe U), and **John Charles Smith** (Oxford), between 2 and 5 April 2006. The organizers are grateful to the Wenner-Gren Foundation for their support.

"The Linguistics of Endangered Languages" has been chosen as the theme of the Seminar because it is felt that this topic is timely, and because the organizers wish to elaborate on the point (often made, but less frequently demonstrated) that the loss of endangered languages means the loss of unique and unusual linguistic features that we would otherwise have no knowledge of, and that the extinction of languages inevitably results in a poorer linguistics and a poorer language and cultural heritage for the world as a whole. The aim of the Seminar is to bring together leading authorities in the field and invite them to summarize their position in "state of the art" papers, and simultaneously to promote collaboration and scholarly exchange between academic colleagues from Japan and other countries in a relaxed and convivial environment. Everyone with an interest in linguistic typology and endangered languages is invited to join the discussion, with a special welcome extended to younger scholars and to graduate students.

The Seminar will begin in the late afternoon/early evening on Sunday, 2 April 2006, with Registration and a Welcome Reception. The three days from Monday, 3 April to Wednesday 5 April, inclusive, will be devoted to papers and discussion. All papers will be invited plenary lectures and will last 50-55 minutes. The language of the Seminar will be English.

The following scholars have agreed to give papers at the Seminar: **Peter Austin** (SOAS); **Peri Bhaskararao** (Tokyo U of Foreign Studies); **Claire Bown** (Rice); **Shuanfan Huang** (Taiwan); **Ritsuko Kikusawa**, (National Museum of Ethnology, Osaka); **Friederike Luepke** (SOAS); **Martin Maiden** (Oxford); **Elena Maslova** (Stanford); **Denny Moore** (Muscu Goeldi, Brazil); **Osami Okuda** (Sapporo); **Keren Rice** (Toronto); **Malcolm Ross**, (ANU, Australia); **Masayoshi Shibatani** (Rice & Kobe); **Graham Thurgood** (CSU Chico); **Tasaku Tsunoda** (Tokyo); **Roberto Zavala** (CIESAS-Sureste, Mexico). A detailed program, including titles and abstracts of papers, will be available soon.

Although the papers at the Seminar will be by invitation only, a period will be set aside for poster presentations. This session is intended primarily as an opportunity for younger scholars, including graduate students, to present their work. Proposal abstracts (not exceeding 250 words) should be e-mailed (preferably as both .pdf and .rtf attachments; .doc format should be avoided) to all three organizers at the following addresses by

15 January 2006: **Peter Austin** (pa2@soas.ac.uk), **Masayoshi Shibatani** (matt@rice.edu), and **John Charles Smith** (johncharles.smith@stcatz.ox.ac.uk).

Any queries about the organization and content of the Seminar should be e-mailed to the addresses above. The Seminar also has a web page at the Kobe Institute site (kobeinst.com/3lg01.htm).

New Journal

Corpus Linguistics and Linguistic Theory, edited by Stefan Th. Gries and Anatol Stefanowitsch, is a newly founded, peer-reviewed journal publishing high-quality original corpus-based research focusing on theoretically relevant issues in all core areas of linguistic research (phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics), or other recognized topic areas. It provides a forum for researchers from different theoretical backgrounds and different areas of interest that share a commitment to the systematic and exhaustive analysis of naturally occurring language. Contributions from all theoretical frameworks are welcome but they should be addressed at a general audience and thus be explicit about their assumptions and discovery procedures and provide sufficient theoretical background to be accessible to researchers from different frameworks. For more information, please visit the CLLT website (www.degruyter.com/journals/cllt) or contact Julia Ulrich at Mouton de Gruyter (julia.ulrich@degruyter.com).

NEW ON THE INTERNET

• *Virtual Museum of Languages and People of Mexico* (SIL-Mexico)

SIL-Mexico is pleased to announce the posting of the Virtual Museum of Languages and People of Mexico to the SIL-Mexico website (www.sil.org/mexico/museo/0i-Index.htm or www.sil.org/mexico/musco/0c-Portada.htm). This electronic "museum" is intended to introduce the general public to the indigenous languages and peoples of Mexico from the perspective of modern linguistics. It covers a variety of topics from the areas of sociolinguistics, lexicon, semantics, grammar, phonology and orthography in an informal way that is intended to increase the prestige and promote the longevity of these fascinating languages. Thanks to everyone who contributed to this publication, particularly to the International Museum of Cultures in Dallas TX (www.internationalmuseumofcultures.org) which granted permission to adapt their original exhibit to electronic media, and to Barb Alvarez, who did the bulk of the work on the adaptation for the web. The Virtual Museum is one of several recent additions to the SIL-Mexico website; for a complete list of recent publications, see www.sil.org/mexico/nuevo.htm.

• *Sm'algyax (Tsimshian) Talking Dictionary*

The Sm'algyax Living Legacy Talking Dictionary (web.unbc.ca/~smalgyax/) was developed under the auspices of the Ts'msyen Sm'algyax Authority, and includes over 6,000 entries and thousands of sound files and photos of Tsimshian people.

• *Trique Dictionary and Michoacán Aztec Grammar*

Barbara Hollenbach (barbara_hollenbach@sil.org) tells us that she has posted some new items on her website (www.sil.org/~hollenbachb). The two most significant are a dictionary of Copala Trique and a grammar of Michoacán Aztec; the latter represents over forty years of research by Bill Sischo.

UPCOMING GENERAL MEETINGS

• **CILLA II** (Austin, October 27-29)

The second *Conference on Indigenous Languages of Latin America* will be held October 27-29, 2005, at the University of Texas at Austin. Key-note Speakers will include: **Judith Aissen** (UC Santa Cruz), **Jon Landaburu** (CNRS, CELIA), **Sergio Meira** (Leiden), and **Valentín Peralta** (UNAM). The deadline for receipt of abstracts was May 2, 2005. Registration fee (at meeting, no credit cards): \$20 students; \$40 non-students; registration scholarships available for indigenous scholars. For further information, contact: CILLA, LILAS, University of Texas at Austin, 1 University Station D0800, Austin, TX 78712-0331 (nengland@mail.utexas.edu) or visit the CILLA website (www.utexas.edu/cola/lilas/centers/cilla/index.html).

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

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. [See program on p. 1 above.]

• **GURT 2006** (Washington, March 3-5)

The 2006 *Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics*, "Endangered and Minority Languages and Language Varieties: Defining, Documenting and Developing", will take place on the campus of Georgetown University in Washington, DC, March 3-5. Plenary speakers include: **Nancy Hornberger**, **William Labov**, **Suzanne Romaine**, **Elena Shohamy**, and **Walt Wolfram**. Plenary lectures, invited symposia, colloquia, and individual presentations will address such topics as: The classification of languages and language varieties as "endangered"—who decides and how? Global markets, local markets, and the commodification of languages and language varieties. Indigenous perspectives on endangered languages and language varieties. Defining best practices in documentation: methods and goals. Language attitudes, linguistic ideologies and linguistic vitality. The role of schooling in language loss and change. Language revitalization case studies. Ideology, cultural authenticity, and revitalization. Best practices in teaching minority, endangered or heritage languages. For more details visit the GURT 2006 website (www.georgetown.edu/events/gurt/2006).

• **IV Conference on Missionary Linguistics** (Valladolid, March 8-11)

The 4th *International Conference on Missionary Linguistics* will take place in Valladolid, Spain, on March 8-11, 2006. For details, visit the conference website (www.hf.uio.no/ilos/forskning/forskningsprojekter/ospromil/index.html) or contact the Conference organizers at <oj.zwartjes@uva.nl> or <ridruco@fyl.uva.es>. Papers of all grammatical traditions are welcome, on all fields of grammar, (morpho)phonology, (morpho)syntax and lexicography, but we particularly welcome papers on (morpho)syntax. We also wish to include early-modern missionary studies of Amerindian languages of North America (sources not later than ca. 1850).

• **11th Rice Symposium: Complex Verb Constructions** (Houston, March 16-18)

Rice University's Linguistics Department will be hosting its 11th Linguistic Symposium, "Intertheoretical Approaches to Complex Verb Constructions," on March 16th-18th, 2006. The aim of the symposium is to draw together different theoretical approaches to the various types of complex predicates found in the languages of the world. Emphasis is on drawing together work on different language families and in different linguistic frameworks. The current confirmed speakers are: **Andrew Garrett** (UC Berkeley), **T. Givón** (U Oregon), **Alice Harris** (SUNY Stony Brook), **Martin Hilpert** and **Christian Koops** (Rice), **Simin Karimi** (U Ari-

zona), **Andrew Pawley** (Australian National University), **Kingkarn Thepkanjana** (Chulalongkorn University), **Keren Rice** (U Toronto), **Eva Schultze-Berndt** (Universität Graz), and **Masayoshi Shibatani** (Rice). For further information visit the symposium website (www.rice.edu/lingsymp).

The Rice Linguistics Society will host a poster session to accompany the Symposium. The theme is "Complex Predicates and Similar Constructions." Papers are invited from all areas and orientations of linguistics that touch upon the structure, meaning, usage, or development of complex constructions. These posters should complement the symposium topic of "Intertheoretical approaches to complex verb constructions." The deadline for submissions is January 20. For more information contact <rls@rice.edu> or visit the symposium website (www.rice.edu/lingsymp).

• **The Linguistics of Endangered Languages** (Kobe, April 2-5)

(See the full announcement on p. 12 above).

• **52nd International Congress of Americanists** (Seville, July 16-21)

Several symposia on the linguistics of American indigenous languages are being organized for the 52nd ICA in Seville. Those interested in participating should contact the individual symposium organizers at the addresses given. Please note that the organizers of ICA 52 require that every participant presenting a paper register and pay by December 31, 2005. For details, visit the ICA 52 website (www.52ica.com/cuotas.html). A participant in the Congress can present a maximum of two papers in two separate symposia.

— *Lenguas chaqueñas en Argentina, Bolivia y Paraguay: estudios descriptivos, tipológicos y comparativos*

El simposio aceptará ponencias que reflejen los resultados de las investigaciones en curso centradas en las lenguas chaqueñas, en una variedad de temáticas del campo de la lingüística descriptiva, histórica y tipológica, así como también de la sociolingüística y la dialectología. Se tendrán en cuenta especialmente aquellas que realicen abordajes de fenómenos específicos, sobre la base de datos recolectados en terreno. No se aceptarán ponencias ya publicadas. Las presentaciones pueden ser en castellano, inglés o portugués. La fecha límite para recibir los resúmenes es el 10 de Noviembre de 2005. Por favor, sírvase mandar el resumen con copia a las siguientes direcciones: (lgollusc@hotmail.com, avidal@lpgranchaco.com.ar, hklein@notes.cc.sunysb.edu).

— *Languages of the Caribbean Coast of Central America*

This Symposium intends to be a meeting point for studies, from different perspectives and approaches, on the indigenous and local languages of the Caribbean Coast (including Sign Languages). Send abstracts (by e-mail) to icacarib@purdue.edu. Deadline November 30, 2005. Organizers: Elena Benedicto, Purdue University (ebenedi@purdue.edu) and Vicky Camacho, Universidad de Sevilla (tutatis@us.es). Symposium webpage: www.personal.us.es/tutatis/52ICA.

— *Typological Profiles and Language Contact*

This symposium will follow up on the papers presented at the symposium "Dinámica lingüística de las lenguas en contacto" which took place at the 51st ICA (Santiago 2003). We believe that a fundamental question for researchers interested in the linguistic consequences of language contact continues to be the role played by differences in typology. Are there particular constraints in regard to the different structures that can be transferred from one language to another when the donor and the recipient languages differ considerably in their typology? Abstracts for the Symposium should be e-mailed directly to the symposium coordinators so that they can be included in the symposium and Congress programs: Zarina Estrada Fernández (zarina@guaymas.uson.mx), Claudine Chamoreau (claudine@vjf.cnrs.fr), and Yolanda Lastra (ylastra@servidor.unam.mx).

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 André Cramblit, David Costa, and Paul Shore.]

Language and Indian identity

Jack Hitt, a writer who has contributed several well-researched articles on indigenous peoples to the Sunday *New York Times Magazine* over the past few years, has an especially interesting piece in the August 21 issue (“The Newest Indians”), focusing on the increasingly blurred border between “Indian” and “Non-Indian” in our socially mobile culture. Hitt devotes a good part of the article to the role Indian languages are playing in redefining “Indianness.”

At first glance it seems straightforward: possession of a traditional language is what sets “authentic” Indians off from “wannabes.” The many people who are now “discovering” Indian roots and claiming Indian ethnicity cannot be as “real” as an Indian who speaks his or her native language. But the real situation is more complex, since many tribes have few remaining native speakers and must increasingly rely on educational programs to keep their languages alive. It is, however, time-consuming and difficult to learn any language. The small numbers of serious Indian language learners include people from a wide range of backgrounds, not all of them enrolled members of tribes. If language is going to be the dividing line, then a new kind of “real” Indian may be emerging. The commitment required to attend, for example, one of Wendy Geniusz’s Ojibwe language camps or to sign on with Stephanie Fielding’s Mohegan revival work will, Hitt thinks, “weed out the easy hobbyists and leave a cohort of Indians whose authenticity—regardless of genealogy or blood quantum—may one day be hard to question.”

Mount Diablo keeps its (erroneous) name

According to an AP story printed in the *Eureka Times-Standard* on October 15, the U.S. Board on Geographic Names has ruled unanimously that there is “no compelling reason” to change the name of Mount Diablo, east of San Francisco Bay, to a name taken from one of the local indigenous languages. The Board was responding to a complaint by Art Mijares, who lives in Oakley, near the base of the mountain, that the name was “satanic.” He first proposed replacing it with “Mount Kawukum” (as we noted in a previous *Newsletter*), but withdrew this suggestion after learning that “Kawukum” was not an authentic Indian name but a gimmick promoted by an early 20th century real estate developer.

He then suggested “Mount Yahweh,” claiming that this is not only the name of God in Hebrew but also means “The Creator” in Miwok. A Miwok tribal spokeswoman, however, advised the Board that no such word is listed in any Miwok dictionary. The Board also denied the request of a Marin County couple to change the name to “Mount Ohlone” or “Mount Miwok.” After the ruling was issued, Mijares said that he was not surprised at the action, since there were “interest groups” not open to the change.

The name “Mount Diablo” is actually a misnomer. *Monte del Diablo*, ‘Devil’s Thicket’, was the name given by the Spanish to the wooded area west of the mountain around modern-day Concord, a favorite hideout of runaway Mission Indians. Americans, misunderstanding the meaning of Spanish *monte*, later applied the name to the mountain itself.

Radio shows in Florida broadcast to Mayan speakers

A story by Tania Valdemoro in the *Palm Beach Post* of June 14, 2005, reported on the radio shows that are now broadcasting to the rapidly expanding communities of Mayan-speaking Guatemalan immigrants in southern Florida.

On WPSP (1190 AM) a two-hour program on Sunday mornings intersperses sets of marimba and cumbia music with discussions of farmworker rights, local job opportunities and locations for sending cash remittances home. It reaches an audience of between 15,000 and 20,000. The program aims to preserve Mayan language and culture primarily by speaking in Mam, Q’anjob’al and Quiche and playing native music, host Herlinda Francisco told the reporter. “We are not Hispanic,” said Miguel Angel Chiquin-Yat, who founded the show in 1998 with Francisco and three others from the Lake Worth-based Organization of Maya People in Exile. “We speak Spanish, but we are Mayans.”

In the western part of the state, the Coalition of Immokalee Workers broadcasts a two-hour show in Mam and Q’anjob’al on Saturday and Sunday afternoons on WCTI (107.9 FM), known as Radio Conciencia. The shows are limited to the Immokalee area and reach about 5,000 people, according to Rolando Sales, who hosts his show in Mam.

With 22 indigenous languages spoken in Guatemala, communicating to a wide audience can be a tall order. Out of necessity, Chiquin-Yat and Sales introduce songs and music segments in Spanish. The majority of Guatemalans, however, speak one or more Mayan languages; several do not speak Spanish at all, Chiquin-Yat said.

The weekly Mayan language shows have proven to be a hit. Many listeners send CDs of marimba and cumbia music to the radio stations, thereby boosting the shows’ music selections and keeping them up to date with the latest songs. Sales said locals have tuned in to his show because they know they can hear marimba for an hour. Unlike the West Palm Beach show, the Immokalee shows devote their second hour of programming to translating discussions from Spanish to Mam and Q’anjob’al and vice versa.

The key to engaging listeners is to provide them with relevant information and to help them solve problems, said Lucas Benitez of Radio Conciencia. In this year’s active hurricane season, WCTI has used its airwaves to make sure farmworkers and others are prepared for the storms. “Many people are spooked by the hurricanes,” said Benitez, noting that tomatoes and oranges are picked in September, the time when hurricanes often increase in size and strength. This year, Benitez has broadcast hurricane information in Mam, Q’anjob’al and two Mexican languages, Zapotec and Mixtec, as well as in Creole. Chiquin-Yat also has provided farmworkers in the Palm Beach area with hurricane news over WPSP.

Colleagues in the news

- A possibly significant advance in deciphering the code used in Inca *quipus* has been announced by Harvard researchers **Gary Urton** and **Carrie Brezine**, the *New York Times* reported on August 16. They believe they have identified the coding of specific words—placenames—in hierarchically structured quipus recovered from Puruchuco, an archaeological site near Lima. Seven of the Puruchuco quipus have a three-tiered structure.

The quipu strings at the lowest level record groups of numbers, presumably records of labor taxes collected. The middle tier quipus summarize the figures from the lowest tier, in a kind of double-entry accounting system. The quipus on the top tier, Urton and Brezine believe, provide "tags" identifying the place referred to on the attached lower quipus.

- A story in the *San Francisco Chronicle* of September 26 described the bustling language revitalization scene in Sonoma County, north of San Francisco Bay. Linguist **Richard Applegate** conducts monthly classes in Coast Miwok for two dozen students at the headquarters of the Graton Rancheria in Santa Rosa. At nearby Lytton Rancheria, **Tim Molino**, a Coast Miwok tribal member and also a linguistics major at UC Berkeley, has begun teaching a monthly class in Kashaya Pomo, the language of his paternal grandmother. He is being aided by his father's cousin, **Anita Silva**, who is a speaker.

- SIL's *Ethnologue* was the subject of a feature story in the "Science Times" section of the *New York Times* on July 19. In addition to *Ethnologue* editors **M. Paul Lewis** and **Barbara Grimes**, several Americanist linguists contributed to the story, including SSILA President **Tony Woodbury**, **Merritt Ruhlen**, **Colette Grinevald**, and **Denny Moore**. Opinion was divided on a number of key issues. The number of languages in the world is in contention (the *Ethnologue* "confidently counts" 6,912 while Ruhlen's count is "around" 4,580). So too is whether structural or social definitions of "dialect" should have precedence (SIL, relying on numerical estimates of the degree to which varieties are mutually intelligible, identifies 24 different "Kaqchikel" languages, while Grinevald notes that the modern Maya political movement wants these united in a single language). Some secular linguists like Woodbury and Ruhlen overlook SIL's evangelizing mission. But Moore thinks it "absurd" to call SIL an agency of preservation. "They do just the opposite. Along with the extermination of native religion, all the ceremonial speech forms, songs, music and art associated with the religion disappear too."

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Inuit

- The date of the *15th Inuit Studies Conference* has been changed. It will be held in Paris on October 26-28, 2006 (not in June as previously planned). The contact person remains Michele Therrien, who can be reached by e-mail at <michele.therrien@inalco.fr>.

- Subscription rates for *Études/Inuit/Studies* are now as follows: Individuals, \$40 Can (in Canada), \$40 US or €40 (elsewhere); students, \$25 (Can/US/Euros); institutions: \$90 (Can/US/Euros).

Algonquian

- The *37th Algonquian Conference* took place in Ottawa-Hull, Canada, October 21-23, hosted by the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Framed by a Welcome and Sunrise Ceremony and a Closing Ceremony by the Ottawa River, the 2005 Conference featured several special events, including a guided tour of the First Peoples Hall (conducted by curator **Steven Augustine**), an Algonquian Singing Workshop, and a Conference Banquet at the Sheraton 4 Points.

Highlights of the meeting program were the *Bill Cowan Memorial Lecture*, given by **Darlene Johnston** ("Between my Grandmother's Stories and Missionary Linguistics: An Interdisciplinary Approach to Anishnaabeg History") and a special workshop, *Comparaison des grammaires Ojibwe et Dakota: un nouveau paradigme de classification des langues amérindiennes*, presented by **Emmanuel Désveaux** and **Michel De Fornel** (EHESS, Paris).

A half-day of the meeting was devoted to an *Algonquian Dictionaries Round Table*. Reports included: *Mi'kmaq-Mi'gmaq Online* (**Diane Mitchell**, **Joe Wilmot** & **Eunice Metallic**). *The Pan-Innu Dictionary Project* (**Marguerite MacKenzie** & **Laurel Anne Hasler**). *The present state of the Penobscot dictionary, and an XML schema thereof* (**Conor McDonough Quinn**). *On-line East Cree lexicography: an evolving dictionary for an evolving language* [current on-line dictionary, terminology forum & encyclopedic dictionary project] (**Luci Bobbish Salt**, **Marie-Odile Junker**, **Marguerite MacKenzie**, **Daisy Moar**, **Ruth Salt**, with **Cath Oberholzer** & **David Denton**). *Maliseet-Passamaquoddy Electronic Dictionary* (**Robert Leavitt** & **David A. Francis Sr**). *The Nishnaabemwin dictionary: architecture and methodology* (**Rand Valentine**). *Menominee dictionary database template* (**Monica Macaulay** & **Marianne Milligan**). 8. *Updates on the SIL tools for making dictionaries* [Shoebox/Toolbox/Lexique Proj], and *Unicode Cree Syllabics for Windows and Macintosh* (**Bill Jancewicz**). *Building a search that allows spelling mistakes for the East Cree dictionary on the web* (**Marie-Odile Junker** & **Terry Stewart**). *Planning the Delaware dictionary project* (**Bruce L. Pearson** & **Jim Rementer**). *Planning stages for an Algonquian equivalent of Buck's Indo-European Synonyms* (**Richard Rhodes**). *Preparing a dictionary for the Mohegan Tribe* (**Stephanie Fielding**). The session ended with a panel discussion with **David Costa**, **Daryl Baldwin** and **Daniele Cyr**.

In the regular sessions, papers that were primarily of interest to linguists included:

George Aubin (Assumption College), "The ASSM Manuscript 103 (1669?): Some Grammatical Comments"; **Phil Branigan** & **Marguerite MacKenzie** (Memorial U), "On the Syntax of Diathesis in Innu-Aimun"; **Julie Brittain** & **Carrie Dyck** (Memorial U), "Initial Change as Abstract Feature Spreading"; **Clare Cook** (UBC), "Prosodic Patterns at Plains Cree Clause Boundaries"; **Clare Cook** & **Jeff Muehlbauer** (UBC), "The Behavior of Obviation in Elicitation"; **David Costa** (El Cerrito, California) & **Daryl Baldwin** (Myaamia Project, Miami U) "The Miami-Illinois Calendar"; **Daniele Cyr** (York U/Calumet College), "Father Pacifique de Valigny's Manuscript Micmac-French Dictionary"; **Amy Dahlstrom** (U Chicago), "The Syntax of Algonquian Ethnopoetics"; **Rose-Marie Déchaîne** & **H. C. Wolfart** (UBC & U Manitoba) "On the Topic of Conditionals in Plains Cree"; **David Denton** (Cree Regional Authority), "The Land as an Aspect of Cree History: Exploring Whapmagoostui Cree Place Names"; **Lynne Drapeau** (U Québec à Montréal), "The Epistemic Dimension of Modality in Innu-Montagnais"; **Emily Elfner** (U Calgary), "Syllable Weight in Blackfoot"; **Rachel Ermineskin** & **Darin Howe** (U Calgary), "On Blackfoot Syllabics"; **Stephanie Fielding** (Mohegan Tribe), "The Diaries of Fidelia Fielding, Last Speaker of the Mohegan-Pequot Language."; **Hartwell Francis** (U Colorado), "Secondary Derivation in Arapaho."

Inge Genee (U Lethbridge), "Cohesion in a Blackfoot text: The Role of Obviation and Word Order"; **Ives Goddard** (Smithsonian), "The Proto-Algonquian Negative and its Descendants"; **Jackie Gross** (Portland State U), "Deconstructing the Colonized Mind: The Blackfoot Language Revitalization Effort"; **Bill Jancewicz** (SIL & Naskapi Development Corporation), "Dialectal Variation in Naskapi Pronouns"; **Charles LaWarre** (U Illinois), "Hierarchical Structure and Word Order in East Cree"; and **David Lawrence** (Concordia U), "The Western Abenaki Stress System: Clear Cases and Anomalies"; **Wesley Leonard** (Miami Tribe, Oakland Museum, and UC Berkeley), "Re-Framing 'Trade' and 'Material Culture': Defining Our Own Categories"; **Philip LeSourd** (Indiana U), "Raising in Passamaquoddy"; **Monica Macaulay** & **Marianne Milligan** (U Wisconsin), "Morphemes and Allomorphs in Bloomfield's Menomini Grammar"; **Jeff Muehlbauer** (UBC), "Pitch Falls as Prominence in Plains Cree"; **Heather Newell** & **Glyne Piggot** (McGill U), "The Spell-out of Lexical Categories within Ojibwa Words"; **John Nichols** (U Minnesota), "Harvey Smallboy's Syllabic Moose Cree Texts, 1935-36."

Conor McDonough Quinn (Harvard U), "Transitivity and Event Structure in Algonquian"; **Charlotte Reinholtz** (Queen's U), "When Roots do not Predicate: The Negative Effect of Cree (*na*)*Matê/(na)matakwan*- 'not be there'"; **Richard Rhodes** (UC Berkeley), "The Dictionary in Rev. Edward J. Wilson's *The Ojebway Language*"; **Norvin Richards** (MIT), "Reconstructing Wampanoag Stress"; **Blair Rudes** (U North Carolina-Charlotte), "On the Status of Carolina Algonquian and Virginia as Separate Languages: Syncretism, Conversion, Contention or Catastrophe?"; **Tanya Slavin** (U Toronto), "Semantic Consequence of the Structural Position of Preverbs in Ojibwe"; **Jennifer Thornbul** (Memorial U), "Language Attitudes and Use of the Sheshatshiu Innu"; **Manon Tremblay** (U Concordia), "Traditions orales et Lexicographic: Une étude de cas des termes de parenté en cri des Plaines"; **Rand Valentine** (U Wisconsin), "Gitshee Guazinee and other Ojibwe narratives"; **Howard Webkamigad**, "Omissions and Contractions in the Aninishinaabee Spoken Language"; **Neil Wick** (U Ottawa), "Aboriginal Englishes as Distinctive Varieties of Canadian Englishes: A Case Study"; **Thomas Wier** (U Chicago), "Meskwaki as a Test Case for the Polysynthesis Proposal"; and **Roy Wright-Tekastiaks**, "Loup N, Micmac, and the Origins of Eastern Algonquian."

• The *3rd Revitalizing Algonquian Languages Conference*, "Maintaining Effective Language Reclamation Practices," will be held on February 22-24 on the Mashantucket Pequot Reservation in Connecticut. Papers are invited in the areas of Algonquian linguistic preservation, revitalization, reclamation and education programs. Submissions can be sent to: Historical & Cultural Preservation Committee, ATTN: Secretary Charlene Jones, PO Box 3060, Mashantucket, CT 06338. E-mail: dgrgoire@mptnnsn.gov. Tel: 860-396-2134. Fax: 860-396-2194. Please include: Academic affiliation or area of research, tribal affiliation, title of presentation, a one-page abstract and a summary for advertising purposes. The deadline for submissions is October 31, 2005.

Northwestern Languages

• The *40th International Conference on Salish & Neighbouring Languages* was held on August 10-12 at the Musqueam Community in Vancouver, BC.

Presentations included: **George Adams, Brent Galloway & Catalina Renteria**, "A Nooksack story from 1956, How to Become an Indian Doctor"; **Dawn Bates** (Arizona State U), "Code-switching in Martha Lamont's 'Little Diver was the Wife of the Heron'"; **Nile R. Thompson** (Dushuyay Research) & **Dale C. Sloat** (Portland OR), "The Case of the Two Ladies and the Owl: How A Disagreement Can Help A Dying Language Speak"; **Nicholas Pharris & Sarah Thomason** (U Michigan), "Lexical Transfer Between Southern Interior Salish and Molalla-Sahaptian"; **Donna B. Gerdtz & Kaoru Kiyosawa** (SFU), "Discourse Functions of Salish Applicatives"; **Noriko Yamane-Tanaka** (UBC), "Transguttural Harmony and Gitskan"; **John Hamilton Davis**, "High Consonants, Articulatory Transitions, and Non-high vowels in Comox"; **Janet Leonard** (UVic), "Lexical Suffixes, Roots, And Stress in SENCOTEN [Saanich]"; **Lisa Matthewson, Hotze Rullmann, & Henry Davis** (UBC), "Modality in St'át'imcets [Lillooet]"; **Jason Brown & James J. Thompson** (UBC), "Is Up-River Halkomelem a Tone Language?"; **Patricia A. Shaw & Fiona Campbell** (UBC), **Flora Ehrhardt & Patricia McKay** (Lytton Indian Band), "Patterns and Timing of Resonant Glottalization in Nhe?kepmxcin [Thompson Salish]"; **Sonya Bird** (UVic) & **Marion Caldecott** (UBC), "Patterns and Timing of St'át'imcets [Lillooet] Glottalized Resonants"; **Claire Kelly Turner** (UVic), "Resultatives and Actuals in SENCOTEN [Saanich]"; **Martina Wiltschko** (UBC), "A Part Of Wood Is Not A Tree: On the Absence of the Count/Mass Distinction in Halkomelem"; **Deryle Lonsdale** (BYU), "Grammar Parser for Lushootseed"; and **Jason Brown, & Martina Wiltschko** (UBC), "On Certain Unexpected Gaps in Transitive Paradigms and their Implication."

The program also included several *Community Language Presentations*: **Robert Efrid** (Seattle University), "Salish Efflorescence: The Creation of an Ethnobotanical Garden at Seattle University"; **Ethel Gardner, Laura Buker & Nadine Eugene** (SFU), "Developments of the E-Master-Apprentice Pedagogy for Critically Endangered Languages"; **Martina Wiltschko** (UBC), "Weaving Story Book"; **Suzanne Urbanczyk** (UVic), **Deanna Daniels, John Elliot Sr., & Andy Paul** (SENCOTEN), **Stella Johnny, Philomena Pagaduan, & Virginia Thomas, Joanne Charlie** (hul'q'umin'um') & **Lou-ann Neel**, "Salish CURA: Our Experiences So Far"; **Kim Matheson** (Coeur d'Alene), "*gu hisnukwshenn* - a program to create a Coeur d'Alene language community among employees of the Coeur d'Alene Tribe"; and **Jill Campbell, Larry Grant, Wade Grant, Marny Point & Patricia A. Shaw** (Musqueam Indian Band & UBC First Nations Languages Program), "Who's in control - or not? Teaching transitivity relations: a bumpy ride!"

Abstracts for these presentations and other conference information is posted at the UBC First Nations Languages Program's website (fnlg.arts.ubc.ca/FNLGe_conferences.htm).

The conference also featured tributes to the late Dale Kinkade and Wayne Suttles, a book launch for Suttles' *Musqueam Reference Grammar* (UBC Press First Nations Languages Series), and a feast at the Musqueam Gym.

Mexican languages

• El Comité Organizador convocan a la comunidad académica y a las personas interesadas en la historia y cultura otomames a participar en el *VII Coloquio Internacional sobre Otopames* en homenaje a **Pedro Carrasco Pizana y Rosaura Hernández Rodríguez** del 14 al 18 de noviembre de 2005, El Colegio Mexiquense, A.C. ExHacienda Santa Cruz de los Patos, Zinacantepec, Estado de México. *Líneas temáticas*: El Valle de Toluca; Época prehispánica y siglo XVI; Estudios arqueológicos e históricos; Transformaciones coloniales; Fuentes e historiografía; Geografía histórica; Los otopames en la historia antigua de Mesoamérica; Organización económica y social; Cosmovisión y religión; Estructuras político-territoriales; Fuentes para la historia otopame; Los grupos otopames en el contexto nacional; Modernidad de la tradición indígena; Transformación de las identidades étnicas; Migración y género; Ética comunitaria y sistemas normativos; Sociedad y religión; Salud y medicina tradicional; Hábitat, economía y sociedad; Lengua y cultura; Producción de bienes culturales; Rescate de la historia otopame y políticas culturales; y Danza, música, literatura y artesanías. *Costo de inscripción*: Ponentes, \$300. Asistentes que requieran constancia, \$150. Estudiantes, \$50. El público en general que no requiera constancia está exento de cuota de inscripción. *Correo electrónico*: otopames2005@cmq.edu.mx

Mayan

• The *Tulane Maya Symposium*, scheduled for October 28-30, has been postponed due to the closure of the Tulane University campus in New Orleans. It is hoped that the University will be able to reopen for the Spring semester, and the organizers are working on plans to reschedule the Symposium.

• **Laura Martin**, Director of the *K'inál Winik Cultural Center* at Cleveland State University, has announced her retirement from teaching. She will continue her work with K'inál Winik on a part-time basis.

The chief weight and strength of the Syntaxis of this Language, lyeth in this eminent manner of formation of Nouns and Verbs, with the Pronoun persons There needeth little other Syntaxis in the Language.

— JOHN ELIOT, *The Indian Grammar begun*, 1666

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Haida Dictionary: Skidegate, Masset, and Alaskan Dialects. Compiled by John Enrico. Alaska Native Language Center and Sealaska Heritage Institute, 2005. 2 vols., 2126 pp. \$279 cloth. [The first comprehensive dictionary of the Haida language of South-eastern Alaska and the Queen Charlotte Islands of British Columbia.

Of a total Haida population of about 2,200 in Canada and Alaska, perhaps 40 fluent speakers of the language are still living. Haida is spoken in two major dialects: Southern at Skidegate and Northern at Masset on the Queen Charlotte Islands, with an Alaskan variant of Northern at Hydaburg and Ketchikan. The dictionary provides full coverage of the vocabulary, including variant forms, word class, and examples of usage, all by dialect; together with word history and derivation. A series of appendices gives detailed information on phonology, semantics of verbs, meanings of classifiers, numbers, and kin terms. An English-to-Haida index with about 7,000 items gives the dictionary user a ready tool for finding specific Haida words with reference to the full dictionary entries.

Serious study of Haida began in the 1880s with missionary publications. During the first half of the 20th century Franz Boas, John Swanton, Edward Sapir, and Emile Benveniste added significantly to the body of scholarship on the language. Enrico began fieldwork on the Queen Charlottes in 1975, living in the household of Masset matriarch Florence Davidson, and has published works on phonology, syntax, and songs, and now finally this truly monumental dictionary. Michael Krauss writes in the Foreword that “we can all now breathe a sigh of relief and gratitude to John Enrico that he has provided Haida with the best record that any Native American language can have for future generations.”

— Order from: Alaska Native Language Center (907-474-7874, fyanlp@uaf.edu).

Athabaskan Prosody. Edited by Sharon Hargus & Keren Rice. John Benjamins Publishing Co., 2005. 428 pp. \$156. [A long-awaited collection of papers on stress and tone in Athabaskan languages, dedicated to Michael Krauss in honor of his important work and lifelong commitment to Athabaskan linguistics.

Contents include: Keren Rice & Sharon Hargus, “Introduction.” *The historical development of tone*: Michael Krauss, “Athabaskan Tone” [a pan-Athabaskan perspective]; and John Kingston, “The Phonetics of Athabaskan Tonogenesis.” *Case studies of tone*: Willem de Reuse, “The Tonology of the Western Apache Noun Stem”; John Alderete, “On Tone and Length in Tahltan (Northern Athabaskan)”; Suzanne Gessner, “Properties of Tone in Chipewyan (Dene Suliné)”; and Gary Holton, “Pitch, Tone and Intonation in Tanacross.” *Prominence beyond tone*: Jeff Leer, “How stress shapes the stem-suffix complex in Athabaskan”; Siri G. Tuttle, “Duration, Intonation and Prominence in Apache”; Keren Rice, “Prominence and the verb stem in Slave (Hare)”; John Alderete & Tanya Bob, “A Corpus-based Approach to Tahltan Stress”; and Sharon Hargus, “Prosody in two Athabaskan languages of northern British Columbia” [Witsuwit’ en and Sekani].

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

Studies on Reduplication. Edited by Bernhard Hurch, with the assistance of Veronika Mattes. (Empirical Approaches to Language Typology Vol.28). Mouton de Gruyter, 2005. 640 pp. € 128 (SSILA price € 48). [Papers originally prepared for a conference on reduplication at the University of Graz, Austria.

The contributions approach the phenomenon from various perspectives, including formal, functional, typological, semantic, and comparative, as well as the role of reduplication in language acquisition, sign languages, and creoles and pidgins. Among the American Indian language families from which data is drawn are Uto-Aztecan, Salish, and Tupi-Guarani.

Contents include: Carl Rubino, “Reduplication: Form, function and distribution”; David Gil, “From repetition to reduplication in Riau Indonesian”; Sharon Inkelas, “Morphological Doubling Theory: Evidence for morphological doubling in reduplication”; Laura J. Downing, “The Emergence of the Marked: Tone in some African reduplicative systems”; Fiona McLaughlin, “Reduplication and consonant mutation in the northern Atlantic languages”; Nicole Nelson, “Wrong side reduplication is epiphenomenal: Evidence from Yoruba”; Patricia A. Shaw, “Non-adjacency in reduplication”; Suzanne Urbanczyk, “Enhancing contrast in reduplication”; Elinor Keane, “Phrasal reduplication and dual description”; Rajendra Singh, “Reduplication in Modern Hindi and the theory of reduplication”; Reijiro Shibusaki, “On the grammaticalization of verbal reduplications in Japanese”; Jason D. Haugen, “Reduplicative allomorphy and language prehistory in Uto-Aztecan”; Françoise Rose, “Reduplication in Tupi-Guarani languages: going into opposite directions.”

Dina El Zarka, “On the borderline of reduplication: Gemination and other consonant doubling in Arabic morphology”; Utz Maas, “Syntactic reduplication in Arabic”; Leonid Kulikov, “Reduplication in the Vedic verb: Indo-European inheritance, analogy and iconicity”; Wolfgang U. Dressler, Katarzyna Dziubalska-Kolaczyk, Natalia Gagarina, Marianne Kilani-Schoch, “Reduplication in child language”; Marie Leroy and Aliyah Morgenstern, “Reduplication before age two”; Hatice Sofu, “Acquisition of reduplication in Turkish”; Peter Bakker and Mikael Parkvall, “Reduplication in pidgins and Creoles”; Silvia Kouwenberg and Darlene LaCharité, “Less is more: Evidence from diminutive reduplication in Caribbean Creole languages”; Werner Abraham, “Intensity and diminution triggered by reduplicating morphology: Janus-faced iconicity”; Roland Pfau and Markus Steinbach, “Backward and sideward reduplication in German Sign Language”; and Ronnie B. Wilbur, “A reanalysis of reduplication in American Sign Language.”

—SSILA members may purchase this volume at the discount price of € 48. Orders must be submitted on the Mouton/SSILA form (available at the SSILA website) and sent to SSILA, not to Mouton directly.]

Tlacuilolli: Style and Contents of the Mexican Pictorial Manuscripts with a Catalog of the Borgia Group. Karl Anton Nowotny. Translated and edited by George A. Everett, Jr. & Edward B. Sisson. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 2005. 384 pp. (197 b&w, 11 color illustrations). \$75. [The first English translation of one of the classic works of Mesoamerican scholarship.

Originally published in German in 1961 and unavailable to any but the most determined scholars, Nowotny’s *Tlacuilolli* has nevertheless been the foundational work for most subsequent work on the Mexican codices. Before Nowotny’s work, and similar work carried out by the Mexican scholar Alfonso Caso, the study of the pre-Columbian pictorial manuscripts from the Nahuatl- and Mixtec-speaking region of Central Mexico had been dominated by Eduard Seler, who believed that their content was largely astrological and calendrical, guided by a pervasive “astral” mythology, and of little or no historical relevance. Nowotny rejected Seler’s contrived, quasi-cryptological readings in favor of interpretations that link the codices to the actualities of Mesoamerican civilization as revealed by ethnography, archaeology, and history.

Tlacuilolli (the title is the Classical Nahuatl term for picture writing) is intended to be a comprehensive reference handbook for the most important existing manuscript, the *Codex Borgia*, and the other manuscripts

that are related to it in form and content. The codices are indexed in terms of the calendrical signs that appear to organize their content, and the heart of the book, the Main Catalog, is an analytic description of this calendric notation, cross-referenced to 69 plates (and accompanying discussion). The editors have added an extensive bibliography and constructed a framework of annotation that updates the text to current research. Eleven full-color images are also included.

—Order from U of Oklahoma Press (oupres.com).]

Algonquian Spirit: Contemporary Translations of the Algonquian Literatures of North America. Edited by Brian Swann. Univ. of Nebraska Press, 2005. 544 pp. \$34.95 (paper)/\$75 (cloth). [A broad collection of translations and critical studies of Algonquian songs and narratives, ranging from an anonymous 17th century speech and the infamous *Walum Olum* to recently collected texts appearing here for the first time. Source languages include Arapaho, Blackfoot, Cheyenne, Cree, Delaware, Maliseet, Menominee, Meskwaki, Miami-Illinois, Mi'kmaq, Naskapi, Ojibwe, Passamaquoddy, Potawatomi, and Shawnee.—Order from U of Nebraska Press (www.nebraskapress.unl.edu).]

Missionary Linguistics

When the first European missionaries arrived on other continents, it was decided that the indigenous languages would be used as the means of christianization. There emerged the need to produce grammars and dictionaries of those languages. The study of this linguistic material has so far not received sufficient attention in the field of linguistic historiography. The recent conferences organized by Otto Zwartjes and his colleagues, and the two publications below that have arisen out of these conferences, represent the first organized world-wide study of missionary linguistics.

Missionary Linguistics/Lingüística misionera. Selected papers from the First International Conference on Missionary Linguistics, Oslo 13-16, 2003. Edited by Otto Zwartjes & Even Hovdhaugen. John Benjamins, Studies in the History of the Language Sciences 106, 2004. 288 pp. \$138./€ 115. [Contributions include: Klaus Zimmermann, “La construcción del objeto de la historiografía de la lingüística misionera”; Nicholas Ostler, “The Social Roots of Missionary Linguistics”; E. F. K. Koerner, “Notes on Missionary Linguistics in North America”; Hans-Josef Niederche, “Los misioneros españoles y el estudio de las lenguas mayas”; Julio Calvo Pérez, “Las perfrasis verbales en la *Gramática quechua* de Diego González Holguín (1607)”; Rachael Gilmour, “Colonization and Linguistic Representation: British Methodist Grammarians’ Approaches to Xhosa (1834-1850)”; Toru Maruyama, “Linguistic Studies by Portuguese Jesuits in Sixteenth and Seventeenth Century Japan”; Eun Mi Bae, “La categoría de los ‘adverbios pronominales’ en el *Arte de la lengua japona* (1738) de Melchor Oyanguren de Santa Inés”; Emilio Ridruejo, “La primitiva tradición gramatical sobre el pampango”; Joaquín García-Medall, “Notas de lexicografía hispano-filipina: *El Vocabulario de lengua bisaya, hiligeyna y haraya de la isla de Panay y Sugbu y para las demas islas*, de fray Alonso Métrida, OSA (ca. 1637)”; Mara Fuertes Gutiérrez, “El papel de los misioneros en la descripción de lenguas asiáticas por Lorenzo Hervás y Panduro (1735-1809)”; and Hilary M. Carey, “Lancelot Threlkeld and Missionary Linguistics in Australia to 1850.”]

Missionary Linguistics II/Lingüística misionera II: Phonology and Orthography. Selected Papers from the Second International Conference on Missionary Linguistics, March, 2004, Sao Paulo. Edited by Otto Zwartjes & Cristina Altman. John Benjamins, Studies in the History of the Language Sciences 109, 2005. 282 pp. \$138 /€ 115. [This second set of studies of the work of missionary linguists of the period

1500-1850 gives special attention to the orthographic and phonological dimension of the work. The 12 papers collected here focus on the descriptive problems faced by early missionary linguists, such as vowel quantity, accentuation, tonality, nasalization, glottalization, ‘gutturalization’; on the building of (re)definitions and the creation of a new metalanguage, with terms like ‘saltillo’, ‘gutturaciones’, etc.; on the creativity and innovation of individual missionaries; and on the pedagogical dimensions of their work.]

—Order from John Benjamins (www.benjamins.com).

American Language Reprint Series

Evolution Publishing is dedicated to bringing hard-to-find language resources back into general circulation with the goal of making them more accessible and readily available to the academic community and the public at large. As part of its ongoing effort to make the popular American Language Reprint series available to a wider audience, Evolution Publishing is issuing several of these volumes in paperback. These include:

A Vocabulary of the Nanticoke Dialect, Revised Edition. William Vans Murray. Edited by Daniel G. Brinton. ALR 1., 46 pp. Paperback \$17.95

A Vocabulary of the Unami Jargon. Thomas Campanius Holm. ALR 3, 62 pp. Paperback \$18.95.

A Dictionary of Powhatan. William Strachey. Introduction by Frederic Gleach. ALR 8, 107 pp. Paperback \$19.95.

A Vocabulary of Mohegan-Pequot. J. Dyneley Prince & Frank Speck. ALR 9, 81 pp. Paperback \$18.95.

Denny’s Vocabulary of Shawnee. Ebenezer Denny. ALR 14, 51 pp. Paperback \$17.95.

— To order, and for further information on the ALR series, visit Evolution Publishing’s website (www.evolpub.com/ALR/ALRbooks.html).

Code Talker: A Novel About the Navajo Marines of World War Two. Joseph Bruchac. Dial Books, 2005. 240 pp. \$16.99. [A novel (written primarily for a juvenile audience) about the WWII Navajo “code talkers.” Told in the voice of Ned Begay, a veteran of the famed all-Navajo 297th Marine battalion, the story begins with the protagonist’s early schooling at an Anglo boarding school, where the Navajo language is forbidden, and continues through his Marine career as a communications specialist, using the same language as an unbreakable code. B’s gentle prose presents a clear historical picture of young men in wartime, island hopping across the Pacific, waging war in the hells of Guadalcanal, Bougainville, and Iwo Jima. B (who is himself Metis) is particularly good at tallying up the pluses and minuses of the traditional culture in which these men were rooted. While it gave them unusual psychological resources for coping with loneliness and fear, the mere sight of corpses rattled them profoundly.—Order from any bookseller.]

Oneida Lives: Long-Lost Voices of the Wisconsin Oneidas. Edited by Herbert S. Lewis. Univ. of Nebraska Press, 2005. 430 pp. \$29.95 (paper)/\$75 (cloth). [A selection of 65 of the more than 500 biographical narratives collected from the Oneidas of Green Bay in 1940-42 during the Oneida Ethnological Project, a WPA project directed by Floyd Lounsbury and Harry Basehart.

The Oneida Ethnological Project was the second part of a Federal Writers Project undertaking originally organized by Morris Swadesh during his brief tenure at the University of Wisconsin. In the first part (the Oneida Language and Folklore Project, 1939-40) the material—mostly short texts—was written or transcribed from oral dictation in Oneida, primarily for linguistic purposes, and then translated into English. This material has been well known and widely used. The material in the present volume, by contrast, was directly written in English and was intended primarily as ethnographic documentation. It was put aside at the end of the project and largely forgotten, and has only recently been rediscovered.

In these intimate narratives Oneida men and women speak of all aspects of life: growing up, economic struggles during the Depression, family life, religious beliefs and practices, boarding-school experiences, love, sex, sports and politics. They present a vivid picture of Oneida life between the Allotment Act period of the 1880s to the eve of World War II.

—Order from U of Nebraska Press (www.nebraskapress.unl.edu.)

German Guidebook Series

Die Sprechführer der *Kauderwelsch-Reihe* orientieren sich am typischen Reisealltag und vermitteln auf anregende Weise das nötige Rüstzeug, um ohne lästige Büffelei möglichst schnell mit dem Sprechen beginnen zu können, wenn auch vielleicht nicht immer druckreif. Besonders hilfreich ist hierbei die Wort-für-Wort-Übersetzung, die es ermöglicht, mit einem Blick die Struktur und “Denkweise” der jeweiligen Sprache zu durchschauen.

Quechua für Peru-Reisende. Winfried Dunkel. Kauderwelsch Band 36. € 7,90 [Deutschland] / € 8,20 [Ausland]. (Begleitcassette in den Warenkorb € 7,90 [D] / € 8,20 [A].) [Umschlagklappen mit Aussprache und wichtigen Redewendungen, Wörterlisten Deutsch-Quechua. — Südamerika ist die Heimat zahlreicher Völker und Stämme. Eine davon war das Reich der Inka, welches in seiner Blütezeit ungefähr 4000 Kilometer in der Länge maß. Die Sprache der Inka war das Quechua. Im Gefolge ihrer Expansion verbreiteten sich diese über weite Teile des Landes. Für Globetrotter ist Peru besonders interessant, nicht zuletzt auch wegen der zahlreichen, teilweise sehr gut erhaltenen Zeugnisse der Inka-Kultur. Wie lohnenswert ist es da doch, vor oder während der Reise einen Einblick in die Sprache dieser Hochkultur zu bekommen.]

Aztekisch (Nahuatl). Nils Thomas Grabowski. Kauderwelsch Band 179. € 7,90 [D] / € 8,20 [A]. (Aussprache Trainer in den Warenkorb—1 CD, Laufzeit ca. 60 min.—€ 7,90 [D] / € 8,20 [A].) [Umschlagklappen, Grammatik, Redewendungen, Wörterlisten: Deutsch-Aztekisch, Aztekisch-Deutsch. — Sprachgeschichtlich gesehen ist Mexiko mit seinen etwa 300(!) Sprachen und Dialekten ein äußerst vielfältiges Land. Mit mehr als 1,5 Millionen Sprechern ist Aztekisch die meistgesprochene Indianersprache Mexikos. Dieses Buch richtet sich an diejenigen Touristen, die etwas mehr von Land und Leuten als nur Strände und Hotellobbies kennen lernen wollen. Es dürfte für jeden interessant sein, der sich näher mit den Kulturen des alten Mexiko befassen möchte.]

Sioux / Lakota. Rebecca Netzel. Kauderwelsch Band 193. € 7,90 [D] / € 8,20 [A]. [Umschlagklappen mit Ausspracheregeln und wichtigen Redewendungen, Wörterlisten Deutsch-Lakota, Lakota-Deutsch. — Die Sprache der Sioux (Lakota) ist nach dem Algonquin die zweitgrößte Indianersprachfamilie. Lakota erlebt derzeit geradezu einen Boom. Einst von den weißen Eroberern gewaltsam zurückgedrängt, wird die eigene Sprache heute wieder gepflegt, im Rahmen einer Rückbesinnung auf die kulturelle Identität.]

— Order from: Reise-Know-How, Peter-Rump-Verlag, Bielefeld, Germany (www.reise-know-how.de/buecher/sprachindex.html).

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics [D of American Indian Studies, U of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455]

30.2 (2005):

Paul Proulx, “Ritwan Again: Some Notes on Theory, Method, and Presentation” (13-15) [A reply to Garrett’s rejoinder (AIL 29.4, 2004) to P’s alternative explanation of one of the two best pieces of evidence for the Ritwan hypothesis (AIL 29.2, 2004). P takes Garrett to task for assuming a Ritwan (Yurok-Wiyot) subgroup within Algic without citing persuasive new evidence.]

Monica Macaulay, “Errata in *The Menomini Language*: First Installment” (16) [17 new corrections to the text of Bloomfield’s grammar.]

American Antiquity [SAA, 900 2nd St NE #12, Washington, DC 20002-3557]

70.3 (2005):

Terry L. Jones & Kathryn A. Klar, “Diffusionism reconsidered: Linguistic and archaeological evidence for prehistoric Polynesian contact with Southern California” (457-84) [Linguistic and archaeological evidence appears to indicate at least one instance of direct prehistoric contact between Polynesia and California. Three words referring to boats—Chumash *tomol(o)* ‘plank canoe’ and two words in Gabrielino—appear to correlate with Proto-Central Eastern Polynesian terms associated with canoe construction.]

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

46.3 (Fall 2004):

John Enrico, “Toward Proto-Na-Dene” (229-302) [The relationship of Haida to Athabaskan-Byak-Tlingit is reevaluated, drawing on improved Haida data that have become available in recent decades. Tentative cognates are identified and proposals are made for sound changes, as well as for changes in morphology and syntax that may have taken place in the prehistory of Haida and differentiated it from the rest of Na-Dene. The problem of loans between Haida and its neighbors, especially Tlingit, is discussed, and likely loanwords listed.]

R. M. W. Dixon, “Ken Hale: An Appreciation” (342-45) [Hale’s published work makes up in quality what it lacks in quantity. An ideas man, he liked to see his way to neat and perceptive solutions, but, generous to a fault, he had little interest in staking his personal claim on them through publication.]

46.4 (Winter 2004):

Blair A. Rudes, “Place Names of Cofitachequi” (359-426) [When Spaniards entered the Carolinas in the 16th century they encountered a chiefdom that they called Cofitachequi. Muskogean etymologies have been proposed for most Cofitachequi place names, but few are truly convincing. A Catawban source is at least as plausible as a Muskogean one for most of them.]

Cristina Messineo, “Toba Discourse as Verbal Art” (450-79) [Explores the spontaneous discourse of speakers of Toba, a language of the Argentine Chaco, including informal conversation, advice, and narrative. Genres are characterized by convergences of context, rhetorical structure, function, and the morphosyntactic devices utilized.]

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

28.2 (2004):

Special issue on “Spaces-Places-Names,” edited by Ludger Müller-Wille & Linna Weber Müller-Wille.

Claudio Aporta, “Routes, trails and tracks: Trail breaking among the Inuit of Igloodik” (9-38) [The study of trails and routes reveals some sig-

nificant features of the Inuit understanding of the Arctic environment and shows how verbal descriptions of the territory in particular, and oral knowledge in general, may show little variation through time.]

Darren Keith, “Caribou, river and ocean: Harvaqtuurmiut landscape organization and orientation” (39-56) [In Harvaqtuurmiut perception, the landscape was organized by the migration of caribou, the flow of the river, and the relative location of the ocean. The effects of these three influences are demonstrated through an analysis of Harvaqtuurmiut place names.]

H.G. Jones, “The Inuit as Geographers: The case of Enoooloapik” (57-72) [Recent studies reveal an increasing number of instances in which European explorers benefited from Inuit knowledge of the lands and waters upon which they had lived for centuries.]

Ludger Müller-Wille, “Toponymies of lesser-used languages in the North: Issues of socio-linguistic conditions among Inuit and Sámi” (73-88) [The programs that the Inuit and the Sami have set up to record and document their oral and historical toponymy are discussed in the light of cultural self-determination and human and linguistic rights.]

Béatrice Collignon, “Recueillir les toponymes inuit. Pour quoi faire?” (89-106) [C discusses the issues at stake in projects dedicated to the collection of Inuit toponyms, with special attention to the process leading to their official recognition, by territorial and provincial governments, and by the Canadian Federal government. She describes the difficulties she met in having the 1007 Inuinnait place names she collected in 1991-1992 recognized as official.]

Bernard Saladin d’Anglure, “La toponymie religieuse et l’appropriation symbolique du territoire par les Inuit du Nunavik et du Nunavut” (107-131) [The analysis of religious toponymy is often made difficult by a tendency to hide meanings under figures of style, metaphors, metonymy, or sense displacement.]

Michael Fortescue, “How far west into Asia have Eskimo languages been spoken, and which ones?” (159-183) [New data on recently extinct Kerek makes it possible to put together a plausible hypothesis that explains, among other things, certain prosodic features of coastal Chukotian languages in terms of a relatively recent Yupik Eskimo substratum all the way to the Kamchatkan isthmus. F sets this within a broader scenario for the spread of successive waves of Eskimo back into Asia from their focal area around Bering Strait.]

International Journal of American Linguistics [U of Chicago Press – (www.journals.uchicago.edu/IJAL)]

71.2 (April 2005):

Sérgio Meira & Bruna Franchetto, “The Southern Cariban Languages and the Cariban Family” (127-92) [Existing classifications of Cariban assume that the southernmost languages—Kuikuro, Arara-Ikpeng and Bakairi—should be grouped as a “Southern” sub-branch. Close examination of the comparative evidence shows that while Bakairi and Krara-Ikpeng belong together, Kuikuro is apparently an independent sub-branch.]

Paul Proulx, “Reduplication in Proto-Algonquian and Proto-Central-Algonquian” (193-214) [P proposes the reconstruction of 3 major patterns of reduplication in PA and PCA, along with their semantic functions. These are very different from the patterns of reduplication that Garrett proposes for Proto-Algic as part of his theory about the origins of the iterative infix of Yurok.]

71.3 (July 2005):

Wesley M. Collins, “Codeswitching Avoidance as a Strategy for Mam (Maya) Linguistic Revitalization” (239-76) [Less-educated speakers of Mam routinely codeswitch to Spanish while educated speakers categorically do not. This contrastive behavior can be taken to reflect two different strategies for constructing positive social identities—convergence toward the prestige and power of Spanish vs. convergence towards an idealized version of “Mayanness.”]

Zarina Estrada Fernández, “The Pronominal Form *-a* as a Middle Marker in Pima Bajo” (277-302) [In Pima Bajo, reflexives and middles differ in that in the latter there is no coreferential relation among the participants and the semantic role of the subject participant is executor or patient.]

Daniel L. Everett, “Periphrastic Pronouns in Wari” (303-26) [In Wari’, a Chapakuran language of the Amazon, all demonstrative pronouns are periphrastic. E, following Ackerman and Stump, argues that the “finished information” conveyed by these pronouns is determined by their paradigmatic relationships, not by their syntactic forms. They are special constructions that are diachronically in the process of grammaticalization, midway between phrases and words.]

Juliette Blevins, “Yurok Verb Classes” (327-49) [Yurok has four major conjugation classes, one of which (the *oo*-class) has three subclasses, defined by distinct 3rd person inflections that are primarily associated with differences in transitivity. One of these subclasses has two alternative 3rd person inflections (*-o’m*, *-ok’w*) that appear to be derived from Ritwan locative morphemes.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS & THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 66 (1-3), July-September 2005, and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 43 (4), August 2005, and from other sources as noted. Readers should bear in mind that the delay between the filing of a dissertation or thesis and its appearance in DAI/MAI can be six months or longer.

Beam de Azcona, Rosemary G. Ph.D. UC Berkeley, 2004. *A Coatlan-Loxicha Zapotec Grammar*. 644 pp. Adviser: Leanne Hinton. [This theory-neutral documentation of the Zapotec of the towns of Coatlán and Loxicha in the Miahuatlán and Pochutla districts of Oaxaca is the first grammar of any Southern Zapotec language. Like other Otomanguean languages Coatlan-Loxicha Zapotec (CLZ) is highly tonal and has left-headed syntax. Both tone and register are exploited morphologically to mark particular inflectional categories. The prefix *x-* marks a closed class of inalienably possessed nouns (rather than alienably possessed ones), and some transitive/intransitive verb pairs appear to be reversed from earlier Zapotec patterns. CLZ has many innovations resulting from the deletion of non-tonic vowels and the subsequent increase in phonological density on the tonic syllable. Such innovations include palatalization (marking certain morphological categories), the increased functional load of tone, changes in register (marking potential aspect), and nasalization (used in one dialect for 1 sg. marking). Probably unrelated to vowel deletion is the existence of only one type of phonemic glottalization and the neutralization of pitch contrasts when this glottalization is present. DAI-A 66(2):570, August 2005.] [#AAT 3165782]

Conathan, Lisa J. Ph.D., UC Berkeley, 2004. *The Linguistic Ecology of Northwestern California: Contact, Functional Convergence and Dialectology*. 203 pp. Adviser: Andrew Garrett. [C examines the linguistic effects and sociolinguistic context of the long-term contact among Tolowa, Hupa, Karuk, Chimariko, Yurok and Wiyot that has persisted for at least a millennium. Widely shared features include diminutive consonant symbolism, a diminutive affix of a similar shape, similarities in numeral systems and directional terminology, reduplication marking repetitive aspect, 2nd person prominence in argument marking, a verbal or numeral classifier for ‘house’, the presence of numeral classifiers, preverbal particles marking tense, aspect and mood, verb initial word order, frequent loan translations and shared euphemisms. These convergences developed under relatively egalitarian conditions without cultural pressure from a socially or politically dominant language. Early 20th century records do, however, provide evidence for dialect variation and a downriver movement of linguistic innovation. C concludes that language contact in Northwestern Califor-

nia cannot be explained in terms of borrowing or shift-induced interference, and instead represents a *functional convergence* that involves increasing similarity in the semantic and pragmatic categories expressed, but not increasing similarity in surface syntax. DAI-A 66(2):570, August 2005.] [#AAT 3165330]

Nelson, Julia L. M.A., Univ. of Texas at Arlington, 2004. *Tone and Glottalization on Nominals in San Juan Mixtepec Zapotec*. 122 pp. Adviser: Donald A. Burquest. [In the Zapotec of San Juan Mixtepec (SJMZ) nouns classified as inanimate cause tonal alternations to preceding words. In the first part of this study N, using an autosegmental approach, argues that this is due to the presence of an initial floating high tone on inanimate nouns that docks onto the previous word. In the second part, N describes the interaction between tone and glottalization in SJMZ and shows that, while tone is contrastive on laryngeally complex lexical items, it is less salient. Instead of the four possible tone shapes, only three tone shapes occur on glottalized vowels. Finally, she gives special attention to the 1st sg. pronoun in SJMZ which, like inanimate nouns, has an initial floating high tone that affects the tone of a previous word. However, the tonal alternations that it causes are not identical to those caused by inanimate nouns. MAI 43(4):1083, August 2005.] [#AAT 1425160]

Sims, Christine P. Ph.D., UC Berkeley, 2004. *Maintaining an Oral Language Tradition: A Study of Language Maintenance in the Acoma Pueblo Community*. 200 pp. Advisers: Lily Wong Fillmore & Leanne Hinton. [Unlike many other Native groups, the people of Acoma Pueblo were able to resist assimilative forces and to retain their linguistic resources through 500 years of contact. During the past quarter century, however, the Pueblo has seen the rapid erosion of its language, with education policies and practices greatly accelerating language shift and loss. By 1997 few Acoma children were learning the language of the community, largely because their parents were themselves unable to transmit the language in the home. S documents and describes recent language maintenance efforts at Acoma from both a historical and contemporary perspective and examines several key factors that have helped shape the nature of these efforts, including aspects of socio-cultural organization and the inherent dynamics of family and community life. The study is based on interviews, observations, and language surveys collected in the community. DAI-A 66(2):460, August 2005.] [#AAT 3166199]

Stacy, Elizabeth. M.A., Univ. of Calgary, 2004. *Phonological Aspects of Blackfoot Prominence*. 155 pp. Adviser: Darin Howe. [Blackfoot is typically identified as a pitch accent language despite consistently contravening characteristic pitch accent principles, including gross violations of culminativity and unpredictable edge-effects. Acoustic research confirms the key correlate of Blackfoot prominence is pitch, and S's phonological analysis shows that Blackfoot lacks significant metrical features, eliminating the possibility of a metrical stress system. S argues in favor of Blackfoot having a tonal system. Several obvious tonal processes such as glottalization, accent spread, and tone dissimilation are observed in Blackfoot, along with development of low tone. Moreover, Blackfoot is geographically located in the vicinity of a number of languages that have unexpectedly developed tone. Reanalyzing Blackfoot as a tone language allows for a much more cohesive and fluid description of the language's prominence system. MAI 43(4):1081, August 2005.] [#AAT MQ97671]

Suslak, Daniel F. Ph.D., Univ. of Chicago, 2005. *The Future of Totontepecano Mixe: Youth and Language in the Mixe Highlands*. 262 pp. Adviser: Michael Silverstein. [The generation of Totontepecanos born in the late 1970s and early 1980s was the first group to experience modern Western-style adolescence. Young Totontepecanos are easily the most Spanish literate segment of their community, but they are also the most vocal and adamant Mixe language purists. Perhaps this is not surprising, since they occupy the "front lines" in the struggle to renegotiate the sociolinguistic boundaries between Spanish and Mixe. However, their version of indigenous language purism looks strikingly different from

the more typically reported purism of older men vying for control of dwindling local resources or ethnic nationalists engaged in state-building. S examines how Totontepecanos are actively reconceptualizing the nature of intergenerational relations, and assesses the role that language is playing in this process. His central argument is that "youth" needs to be understood as a culturally variable sociolinguistic category, not simply a correlate of linguistic practices. It forms part of a linguistic ideology that dialectically engages with the linguistic practices of speakers at all age levels, driving grammatical/lexical/sociolinguistic changes by associating certain speech forms with various kinds of young people and youthful activities. DAI-A 66(2):660, August 2005.] [#AAT 3165905]

Waldie, Ryan J. M.A., Univ. of Victoria, 2004. *Nuu-chah-nulth Denominal Verbs*. 118 pp. Adviser: Tom Hukari. [Nuu-chah-nulth denominal verbs (DNVs) are created by attaching one of many DNV suffixes to the first word of a noun phrase. In the framework of Head-driven Phrase Structure Grammar (HPSG), constraints on phrases can apply to items in the lexicon. Word-order domains allow constraints on linear order, such as one that requires words with DNV suffixes to be first in their domain. Evidence suggests that the incorporated nominal is not counted towards the transitivity of the DNV. On the other hand, DNVs formed on several grammatical stems treat the corresponding unincorporated nominal as a full argument. The properties of DNV suffixes in three other languages are compared with those in Nuu-chah-nulth and one general and three DNV-specific properties can account for all the behavior noted. Other analyses of DNVs in Eskimo-Aleut languages and in Nuu-chah-nulth are shown to be inadequate for the full range of properties associated with Nuu-chah-nulth DNVs. MAI 43(4):1083, August 2005.] [#AAT MQ97385]

Watts, John G. Ed.D., Montana State Univ., 2005. *Crow Language Teachers' Views of the Incorporation of the Written Form of Crow in Language Classes*. 202 pp. Adviser: Robert N. Carson. [W examines the incorporation of written Crow into the teaching of the Crow language on the Crow Indian reservation in Southwest Montana, through a series of semi-structured interviews with Crow language teachers and others in the Crow language maintenance movement. The study yields recommendations regarding teacher training, materials development, curriculum planning, and for the expanded visibility of written Crow in the community. W presents evidence to support an eclectic approach to Crow language teaching. DAI-A 66(2):482, August 2005.] [#AAT 3162847]

[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 \$41 each, unbound paper copies \$38, softcover paper copies \$47, and hardcover paper copies \$59. PDF web downloads are available for \$28. 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.lib.umi.com/dissertations). Orders and inquiries from the US or Canada can also be made by phone at 1-800-521-0600, ext. 3042. From elsewhere call +734-761-4700, ext. 3042. (Information as of April 2005.)]

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REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI). Annual 4-week training institute at the U of Arizona, Tucson, for teachers of American Indian languages, with emphasis on the languages of the Southwest. 2006 dates: June 6-30. Contact: AILDI, U of Arizona, College of Education 517, Box 210069, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (aildi@u.arizona.edu; www.u.arizona.edu/~aildi).

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

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

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

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

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- Holt, Dennis** — General Delivery, Davenport, CA 95017 (dionisio77@yahoo.com)

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages. Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. The next conference is scheduled for summer 2006 in Buffalo, New York, exact date still to be determined. For latest information visit the Teaching Indigenous Languages website (jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/IIL.html).

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

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Most recent meeting: June 6-7, 2005, U of Victoria. 2006 meeting planned for NWT. 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, Oct. 26-28 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. \$40 Can (in Canada) or \$40 US/£ 40 (elsewhere) for individuals; \$25 Can/US or £ 25 for students; \$90 Can/US or £ 90 for institutions. Address: U Laval, Pavillon De-Koninck, Rm 0450, Ste-Foy, Quebec G1K 7P4, Canada (etudes.inuit.studies@fss.ulaval.ca; www.fss.ulaval.ca/etudes-inuit-studies).

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 2005 meeting (the 37th) was held on Oct. 21-23 in Ottawa, Canada. Conference website (www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian). [See "News from Regional Groups"]

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. Current volume: vol. 35 (U of W Ontario, 2003), \$48. Some back volumes are also available. To order visit website (www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian/Volumes/inprint.html) or contact Arden Ogg, Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, MB R3T 2N2, Canada (acogg@cc.umanitoba.ca).

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

EASTERN CANADA

Atlantic Provinces Linguistic Association (APLA)/Association de linguistique des provinces atlantiques (ALPA). General linguistics conference, annually in early November. Papers (in English or French) on local languages and dialects (e.g. Mi'kmaq, Gaelic, Acadian French) especially welcome. The 2005 conference will be held at l'Université de Moncton on Nov. 4-5. Annual conference proceedings and journal *Linguistica Atlantica* (www.unb.ca/apla-alpa).

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 2005 meeting (the 40th) was held Aug. 10-12 on the Musqueam Indian Reserve in Vancouver, BC (fnlg.arts.ubc.ca). [See "News from Regional Groups"]

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

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

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. The 2005 meeting was held on Oct. 7-9 at Humboldt State University, in Arcata. Conference website (www.humboldt.edu/~cic/papers.htm).

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

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

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

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

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

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Meets annually in the summer. The 2005 meeting was held in Kaw City, Oklahoma, June 17-19. Contact: Bob Rankin (rankin@ku.edu).

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

Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, Dept. of Native American Languages. Research and outreach program for Oklahoma languages. Curator: Mary S. Linn (mslinn@ou.edu). Web page (www.snomnh.ou.edu/collections-research/nal.htm).

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste. Biennial linguistics conference at the U of Sonora, with sessions on the indigenous languages of Mexico and Latin America. Next meeting: November, 2006. Contact: Zarina Estrada, Salvatierra #33, Los Arcos, Hermosillo, Sonora, MEXICO (encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx). Website for 2004 meeting (www.8encuentrolinguistica.uson.mx).

Friends of Uto-Aztecan. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. The 2005 meeting was held in Taxco, Guerrero, Mexico, June 29 -July 1.

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, usually in mid-March. Contact: Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (mayameet@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu). Website (www.utexas.edu/research/chaaac/).

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). [2005 Symposium cancelled due to Hurricane Katrina.]

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

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

SOUTH AMERICA

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

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

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

Fundación Para el Desarrollo de los Pueblos Marginados. Source for publications about Colombian languages, produced by members of SIL-International. Contact: FDPM, 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** (next meeting, October 27-29, 2005). Director: Nora England (nengland@mail.utexas.edu). Website (www.utexas.edu/cola/llilas/centers/cilla/index.html).

International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. The 52nd ICA 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 National de la Recherche Scientifique. Also an annual journal, *Amérindia*. Director: Jon Landaburu (landabu@vjf.cnrs.fr). Contact: CELIA - CNRS, 8 rue Guy Môquet, 94801 Villejuif, FRANCE (celia@vjf.cnrs.fr).

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

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

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

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

NATIVE HAWAIIAN

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

ENDANGERED LANGUAGES WORLDWIDE

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

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

Linguistic Society of America—Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation. 2005 Chair: K. David Harrison, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081 (dharris2@swarthmore.edu).

Terralingua. Advocates linguistic diversity in the context of biodiversity. Office: 217 Baker Rd., Salt Spring Island, BC V8K 2N6, CANADA. 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

Founded 1981

Executive Committee for 2005:

- Anthony C. Woodbury (U of Texas-Austin), President
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SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 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).