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SSILA BUSINESS

Anaheim to be site of January 2007 meeting

The 2006-7 annual winter meeting of SSILA will be held in Anaheim, California, January 4-7, jointly with the annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. All sessions will take place in the Anaheim Hilton. The confirmed room rate is \$135 per night for single or double rooms.

Anaheim is located in Orange County about 30 miles east of Los Angeles International Airport (LAX) and 15 miles north of John Wayne-Santa Ana Airport. The meeting was originally planned to be held in New York City, but the strong possibility of a hotel strike has prompted the LSA to seek an alternative venue.

SSILA members will be able to preregister for the meeting on-line through the LSA, beginning in late summer. Please check the LSA website (www.lsadc.org) for exact information about this and other meeting arrangements.

For this meeting, presenters will be allowed to bring their own LCD projectors for PowerPoint and other computer-based presentations. (However, neither SSILA nor LSA can take responsibility for your equipment, nor will we be able to provide any technical assistance, except in emergencies.) If you plan to use an LCD projector you should also bring your own laptop and cables, and should check the compatibility between laptop and projector before the meeting begins.

The first Call for Papers for the Anaheim meeting is enclosed with this *Newsletter*. Members interested in organizing special sessions should contact the Program Committee in advance (saxon@uvic.ca).

2006 committees

SSILA President Lyle Campbell has appointed the following committees for 2006:

Ken Hale Prize Committee: Tony Woodbury (chair), Pam Bunte, Nora England, Zarina Estrada, Keren Rice.

Mary R. Haas Book Award Committee: David Rood (chair), Andrew Garrett, Sérgio Meira, Douglas Parks, Tony Woodbury.

Travel Committee: Steve Marlett (chair), Juliette Blevins, Harriet Klein.

Program Committee for the January 2007 Meeting: Lyle Campbell (chair, ex officio), Leslie Saxon, Amy Dahlstrom, Monica Macaulay, Willem de Reuse.

CORRESPONDENCE

Dixon accepts Bloomfield Award

[Remarks on accepting the Linguistic Society of America's 2006 Leonard Bloomfield Award, Albuquerque, New Mexico, January 2006.]

I am humbly grateful to the LSA for choosing my grammar *The Jarawara Language of Southern Amazonia* for the 2006 Leonard Bloomfield award. I like to think of this as a mark of recognition for all writers of comprehensive grammars of previously undescribed languages, and for the publishers who have the vision to put them out.

The first Bloomfield award went to Keren Rice's *A Grammar of Slave*, published in the Mouton Grammar Library. The linguistic world owes a debt of gratitude to Mouton de Gruyter for this fine series. And to Cambridge University Press for its high-quality series Cambridge Grammatical Descriptions, which has featured three grammars of the highest quality—Kham by David Watters, Tariana by Alexandra Aikhenvald, and Semelai by Nicole Kruspe. Sadly, Cambridge has decided not to persevere with this series; but it is soon to re-issue Aikhenvald's *A Grammar of Tariana* in a cheaper paperback format.

We are fortunate that Oxford University Press has now entered the arena. It did, of course require a subsidy to publish my Jarawara grammar (this was generously provided by the Publications Fund of La Trobe University). The skill that linguistics publisher John Davey and his colleagues at OUP devoted to the project has led to a volume that is a real pleasure to hold and to use.

A word addressed to junior colleagues who think that it will improve their work to immerse it in the latest electronic technology. Don't.

Because it won't. I worked on the Jarawara grammar as I did on previous grammars of Dyirbal, of Yidiñ, of Boumaa Fijian (and of English). I used pencil, pen and spiral-bound notebooks, plus a couple of good-quality tape recorders. No video camera (to have employed one would have compromised my role in the community). No lap-top. No Shoebox or anything of that nature. And also no grammatical elicitation from the lingua franca.

Work centred on the recording and analysis of texts, and on studying language use in an immersion fieldwork situation. Every ounce of my time and energy and brain-power went into writing down, and copying out, and learning, and analyzing the language, within the long-established framework of basic linguistic theory (in terms of which almost all grammars have been written).

I thank SIL linguist Alan Vogel for sharing with me field site, data and insights. The most heartfelt thanks of all go to those members of the 150-strong Jarawara community who taught me their wonderful language—chief amongst them Okomobi, Mioti, Soki and Kamo.

—R.M.W. Dixon,

Research Centre for Linguistic Typology; La Trobe University
Victoria 3086, AUSTRALIA

UNESCO Red Book adds Venezuela data

February 17, 2006

We are happy to announce that the *UNESCO Red Book of Endangered Languages* was updated in mid-February to include information on the languages of Venezuela. For details, please visit the Red Book's web pages for South America: (www.tooyoo.l.u-tokyo.ac.jp/Redbook/SAmerica/SA_index.cgi).

—Prof. Kazuto Matsumura

Dept. of Dynamic Linguistics, University of Tokyo
(dootai@l.u-tokyo.ac.jp)

Uto-Aztecan word-lists?

April 3, 2006

I'm writing to ask readers of the *Newsletter* whether they have any Swadesh word-lists (either 100-word or 200-word lists) filled out in any Uto-Aztecan language, and, if so, if they would be willing to send it/them to us? They are for a project by a Ph.D. student, Robert Ross, at the University of Auckland, New Zealand, consulting with me. The lists will be used to test some claims about language change and to help in the application of computer models to these notions, and hopefully to provide perspective on some previous classifications of Uto-Aztecan.

For example, Miller's (1984) paper on the classification of the Uto-Aztecan languages based on lexical evidence was based on a 100-word 32-language Uto-Aztecan cognate set. However, the actual words do not appear in the paper. If we could get access to the actual cognate list (or an updated cognate list) it would be ideal for our purposes.

Any help you can give will be greatly appreciated. It would be good if you can send the lists to both Robert and to me. His e-mail address is <robross45@yahoo.com.au>.

Also, if you know of any published Swadesh lists for any Uto-Aztecan languages that we may have missed, please let us know the references.

—Lyle Campbell

Dept. of Linguistics, University of Utah
(lylc.campbell@linguistics.utah.edu)

Terminology development in Amerindian languages

April 11, 2006:

I will be involved in a project aimed at developing basic scientific terminology in Amerindian languages of Venezuela for use in primary and secondary schools. I am looking for references and other sources about the process of lexicon development. I have conducted fruitless searches in the WWW. I am fully aware that an understanding of the structure of the language is crucial for creating new terms (for example, derivational morphology and compounding), but I need something like general guidelines, theory of lexicon creation, and information about current and past projects in this area.

—José Álvarez

Universidad del Zulia
Maracaibo, Venezuela
(jalvar@cantv.net)

Erratum

February 6, 2006

I have sent the following to *Anthropological Linguistics*:

In Ives Goddard, "The Indigenous Languages of the Southeast," p. 27, section 3.2.20, the first sentence should read: The Waxhaw lived on the Catawba River in eastern South Carolina.

Let me say that I didn't change my mind about where Lawson encountered the Waxhaws; I never thought he was on the stretch of river now called the Wateree, for the reasons I explain at length. The error came from early rough notes and survived transcription and endless revisions unscathed.

—Ives Goddard

Smithsonian Institution

Cabarisha?

March 14, 2006

Here in Sydney, Australia, we have a hospital called the Castlecrag Private Hospital, previously called Cabarisha Private Hospital. A close friend of mine, who has been hospitalized there, asked me if I could find out for her the origin of the original name *Cabarisha*. I said yes, expecting it would require no more than a simple search of the Internet. How wrong one can be!

From the Internet I discovered only that the hospital was founded in 1928 by Dr. Edward William Rivett, after he had studied at the Palmer School of Chiropractic, in California, from 1925 to 1927. He named the hospital "Cabarisha" in honor—so the citations say—of a "mythical North American Indian healer" of that name.

I next went to the State Library of New South Wales and searched through many books on North American Indian mythology and Native American healing, but with no luck. The name did not appear anywhere.

Then I decided to approach the search from a different direction. Since Dr. Rivett had apparently spent two years at the Palmer School in California, perhaps he had actually met this healer while he was there. Perhaps he was not "mythical" at all, but "legendary", which is quite a different matter. I contacted Prof. Glenda Wiese, Special Services Librarian at the David Palmer Health Sciences Library of the Palmer College of Chiropractic, now in Iowa, and she very kindly searched the records of the 1920s, and their databases, but to no avail. The name *Cabarisha*, in all possible variations of spelling, came up with nothing.

You can imagine how much I would appreciate your help in this, shall I say historic, journey, both to please my sick friend and to satisfy my own curiosity. Information about this healer, his life, reputation and achievements would be a fascinating contribution to the local history of the Sydney area. Dr. Rivett must have had a very good reason give his hospital this name.

I do hope you will be able to spare some time in the search for Cabarisha. Wouldn't it be wonderful if the name appeared in the first index you opened?

—Annie Sommer
Sydney, Australia
(anniedeclutters@bigpond.com)

NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

WAIL 2006

The 2006 *Workshop on American Indigenous Languages* (WAIL) was held on the UC Santa Barbara campus on Friday and Saturday, April 21-22. The following presentations were scheduled:

Friday, April 21

Morning sessions: **Salomé Gutiérrez Morales** (UCSB), “Conditional and Reason Clauses in Sierra Popoluca: The Effect of Language Contact”; **Jason Brown & James J. Thompson** (UBC), “The Emergence of Determiner Clisis in Upriver Halkomelem”; **Donna B. Gerdtz & Thomas E. Hukari** (Simon Fraser U & U Victoria), “The Argument Structure of Halkomelem Verb Roots: Evidence from Intransitive/Transitive Alternations”; **Melissa Axelrod & Jule Gómez De García** (U Arizona & CSU-San Marcos), “Toward a Discourse-Related Classification of Clause Combining and Embedding Morphology in Jicarilla Apache”; **Jocelyn C. Ahlers** (CSU-San Marcos), “Word Formation in Elem Pomo”; and **Stefanie Adams, Melvatha Chee, Grandon Goertz, Katy Lente & Margaret Motulewicz** (U New Mexico), “Use of Causatives in Navajo: Syntax and Morphology.”

Special Session on Cultural Preservation: **Diane M. Hintz** (UCSB/SIL), “Songbook development and recording: helping Quechua people to make it happen”; **Gerardo Aldana** (UCSB), “Vowel Disharmony, Mayan Hieroglyphic Writing, and Indigenous Education: cultural catalysts and responsible ethnographic research”; and **Juanita L. Watters** (SIL), “Ownership through knowledge: introducing a hands-on literacy method to the indigenous peoples of Mexico.”

Afternoon session: **Carmen Jany** (UCSB), “Vowel Length and Phonation Contrasts in Chuxnabán Mixe”; **Jeanie Castillo** (UCSB/U New Mexico), “The Phonetic Correlates of Intonation Units in Navajo”; **Jose Elias-Ulloa** (SUNY, Stony Brook), “Positional Effects and Glottal Coalescence in Capanahua”; and **Erin O'Rourke** (U Pittsburgh), “An Instrumental Analysis of Quechua Intonation.”;

Saturday, April 22

Morning sessions: **Joey Alexanian, Jalon Begay, Ruth E. Cisneros & Megan Goldberg** (U New Mexico), “The Language of Humor”; **Anna Clawson** (UA-Fairbanks), “How to say ‘we’ in Aleut: Choices in a topic-tracking language”; **Steven Menefee, Lisa Pacheco, Katy Pieri, Heather Cowan, Bernadette Archuleta & Megan Hoffman** (U New Mexico), “Áádóó: An Analysis of a Navajo Discourse Marker”; **Pamela Bunte** (CSU-Long Beach), “Narrative, Place and Identity in a Southern Paiute Community”; **James K. Watters** (SIL), “Obstacles to dialect intelligi-

bility: examples from Tepehua (Totonacan) and some implications”; and **Evan Ashworth** (U New Mexico), “On Nanbé Tewa Language Ideologies.”

Keynote Speaker: **Scott DeLancey** (U Oregon), “Inland Penutian: Problems and Possibilities in Mid-range Comparison” [see extended abstract at the WAIL website (orgs.sa.ucsb.edu/nailsf/index.html)].

Afternoon session: **Harold D. Crook** (Lewis & Clark College), “Nez Perce Detransitivization: Indefinites, Generics, Defocus, and Possessives”; **Kayo Nagai** (Kyoto U), “Passive Construction in St. Lawrence Island Yupik”; **Simoni Maria Benicio Valadares** (U New Mexico & Universidade Federal do Amapá), “Some Notes on Possessive Constructions in Palikur Language”; and **Verónica Vázquez Soto** (SLI-UNAM & CIESAS-México), “The Expression of Number in Cora.”

For information on purchasing WAIL Proceedings, visit the WAIL website (orgs.sa.ucsb.edu/nailsf/Proceedings.html).

WSCLA 11

The 11th *Workshop on Structure and Constituency in Languages of the Americas* was held at the University of British Columbia, March 31 to April 2, 2006, sponsored by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada and the UBC Department of Linguistics. The Workshop theme was “Quantization: form and function.”

Papers presented were: **Leszek Barczak** (UBC), **Rose-Marie Déchaine** (UBC) & **Chris Wolfart** (U Manitoba), “Open Conditionals in Plains Cree”; **David Beck** (U Alberta), “Control of Person and Number Agreement in Multi-object Constructions in Upper Necaxa Totonac”; **Eleanor Blain** (Brandon U) & **Rose-Marie Déchaine** (UBC), “Evidential Domains”; **Heather Bliss** (U Calgary), “Formalizing Point-of-View: Sentience and Obviation in Blackfoot’s Direct/Inverse System” (Invited Talk); **Seth Cable** (MIT), “Wh-movement in Lingít Doesn’t Target Wh-words”; **Ewa Czaykowska-Higgins** (U Victoria), “Form and Function in the Nxa’amxcin Inchoative”; **Donna Gerdtz** (SFU), “Argument Realization in Halkomelem: A Study in Verb (Cross)-Classification” (Invited Talk); **Midori Hayashi** (U Toronto), “Syntax of Tense in Inuktitut”; **Kristin Johannsdottir** (UBC), “Aspect in Gitksan”; **Masaru Kiyota** (UBC), “Semantics of the Particle *kwe* and Event Representations in SENCOTEN [N Straits Salish]”; **Ryan Klint & Vianey Varela** (U Alberta), “The Ribbon Sits on the Candle’s Shin: The Acquisition of Basic Locatives Constructions in Upper Necaxa Totonac”; **Karsten A. Koch** (UBC), “Against Antisymmetry: Possession Marking in Thompson River Salish”; **Lisa Matthewson** (UBC), “An Unfamiliar Proportional Quantifier”; **Amy McNamara** (U Washington), “Nominalization and Antisymmetry in Lushootseed Relative Clauses”; **Marianne Milligan** (U Wisconsin, Madison), “The Need for Language Specific Constraints: Evidence from Menominee Prosodic Structure” (Invited Talk); **Ana Mueller, Luciana Storto & Thiago Coutinho-Silva** (U Sao Paulo), “Number and the Count-Mass Distinction in Karitiana”; **Pat Shaw** (UBC), “Reduplicative Fixed Segmentism in Kwak’wala”; **James Thompson** (UBC), “On the Mechanics of Verbal Number: An Upriver Halkomelem Case Study”; **Andrea Wilhelm** (U Victoria), “Count, Mass, and Part Structure of Dene Sulhine Nouns” (Invited Talk); and **Jan van Eijk** (First Nations U, Regina), “Agreement and Quantization in Lillooet.”

Presentations in a poster session included: **Elena Benedicto** (Purdue U), “Innovating in the Family: Transitivity Alternations in Mayangna”; **Mario E. Chávez-Peón** (UBC), “Aspect Markers in San Lucas Quiavini Zapotec (SLQZ): A Morpho-phonological Account”; **Seok Koon Chin** (UBC), “Unifying the Meanings of ‘Begin’ and ‘End’ for *-akaa-* in Blackfoot”; **Donald Derrick** (UBC), “Blackfoot Geminates and Affricates”; **Janet Leonard** (U Victoria), “Formalizing the Phonology of Stress in SENCOTEN

[N Straits Salish]”; **Tyler Peterson** (UBC), “Grammaticalization and the Organization of Semantic Roles in the Tsimshian Languages”; **Christine M. Pittman** (U Toronto), “Restructuring the Clause in Inuktitut”; **Andres Pablo Salanova** (MIT), “The Sense of Mebengokre Nominalizations”; **Tanya Slavin** (U Toronto), “On the Ordering of Preverbs in Their Interaction with Other Morphemes in Oji-Cree”; and **Claire Turner** (U Victoria), “The SENCOTEN [N Straits Salish] Resultive Construction.”

The meeting also featured two plenary discussions: “Quantization” (chaired by **Martina Wiltschko**, UBC), and “Issues in language Teaching” (chaired by **Henry Davis**, UBC).

Joshua A. Fishman 80th Birthday Symposium

Joshua A. Fishman’s eightieth birthday will be celebrated at the University of Pennsylvania on Sunday, September 10, 2006 with a one-day symposium honoring his pioneering contributions to the study of language and society. An album of greetings and short narratives honoring Fishman is also being assembled for the occasion, to which all are invited to contribute.

The symposium, to be held from 9:30 am to 5:00 pm, will feature a keynote address by Nkonko Kamwangamalu of Howard University, a panel of three young scholars who are continuing the tradition of Joshua Fishman’s scholarship, and a cross-generational panel of three scholars who draw inspiration from his work. In addition, two volumes will be presented in honor of Professor Fishman. The full program is:

- 9:30-10:00 am: Check-In
- 10:00-11:00 am: Greetings (Susan Fuhrman, Courtney Cazden, Dell Hymes, William Labov, and Samuel Norich).
- 11:00 am-12:00 noon: Keynote Address—Nkonko Kamwangamalu, “Language Policy and Practice in Post-apartheid South Africa: Challenges and Opportunities.”
- 12:00-1:30 pm: Lunch.
- 1:30-2:30 pm: Panel—The Sociology of Language: A New Generation of Scholarship (Francis M. Hult, Naomi Praver Kadar, Shuhan Wang).
- 2:30-3:00 pm: Break.
- 3:00-4:00 pm: Panel—Language Use, Language Planning, and Identity: Intergenerational Perspectives (Kendall King, John Baugh, Shirley Brice Heath).
- 4:00-4:30 pm: Panel—Presentation of two volumes honoring Joshua A. Fishman. Vol 1: *Language Loyalty, Language Planning, and Language Revitalization: Recent Writings and Reflections from Joshua A. Fishman* (Nancy H. Hornberger & Martin Pütz); vol 2: *Language Loyalty, Continuity, and Change: Joshua A. Fishman’s Contributions to International Sociolinguistics* (Ofelia García, Rakhmiel Peltz, Harold Schiffman).
- 4:30-5:00 pm: Closing Remarks by Joshua A. Fishman.

The symposium is strictly limited to 200 attendees. The registration fee is \$30. Payment can be made with a check drawn on a US bank, or an international money order, made payable to “The Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania.” To register send your name, institutional affiliation, and e-mail address along with payment to: Fishman Celebration, c/o Prof. Nancy H. Hornberger, 3700 Walnut Street, 3d Floor, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6216. For more information about the symposium, including how to submit greetings and narratives, visit <ccat.sas.upenn.edu/plc/clpp/fishman80/>.

Digital technology session planned for January meeting

A Global Revitalization Technology “poster” session is being organized for the January 2007 SSILA/LSA meeting in Anaheim, California. The session will be composed entirely of digital media presentations and will differ from the usual format insofar as the creators will not be required to attend the conference, as they usually are when presenting a paper. It is hoped that this will allow more people from around the globe to take part.

This session was conceived after the 2006 meeting in Albuquerque, where there were a number of good presentations on revitalization. Many participants on Phil Cash Cash and Susan Penfield’s Indigenous Languages and Technology (ILAT) discussion list have been talking about how we need more opportunities to see how others are incorporating digital technology into language revitalization work.

The session will work as follows: (1) People working in revitalization from around the world submit their presentations, examples, and demonstrations, either as digital media or over the internet. (2) The organizers will re-format the submissions into a carousel-style Flash movie that allows people to select individual presentations to listen to and watch—similar to the displays in music stores where people can listen to albums. (3) The presentations will also be projected, in rotation, on a large screen, with audio available through headphones.

The organizers are primarily looking for digital movie formats, although Powerpoint with video and voice-over is quite acceptable. Their intention is to showcase how technology can be used in revitalization, and how we as a community are using it. Presentations are encouraged in local languages.

Please contact Mia Kalish (Mia@LearningForPeople.us) if you have questions about or suggestions for this proposed session. The abstract submission deadline will be August 15th, with a media submission deadline of November 20.

Archivo de Lenguas Indígenas de México

Yolanda Lastra (ylastra@servidor.unam.mx) has announced that the first eleven volumes of the *Archivo de Lenguas Indígenas* can now be consulted on the Web at (www.colmex.mx/alim). The volumes available include:

1. *Zapoteco del Istmo* (Velma Pickett)
2. *Trique de San Juan Copala* (Fernando & Elena Hollenbach)
3. *Mixteco de Santa María Peñoles* (Jon Daly & Margarita Holland de Daly)
4. *Chocho de Santa Catarina Ocotlán* (Carol Mock)
5. *Mazateco de Chiquihuitlán* (Allan Jamieson)
6. *Zoque de Chimalapa* (L. Knudson)
7. *Chontal de la Sierra* (Viola Waterhouse)
8. *Mixe de Tlahuitoltepec* (Don D. Lyon)
9. *Chinanteco de San Juan Lealao* (John Rupp)
10. *Náhuatl de Acaxochitlán* (Yolanda Lastra de Suárez)
11. *Huave de San Mateo del Mar* (Glenn & Emily Stairs)

Bilingual Hawaiian museum opens In Hilo

The University of Hawai’i at Hilo opened a new museum on its campus in February that is fully bilingual in Hawaiian and English. The 40,000 square foot *‘Imiloa Astronomy Education Center* (www.imiloahawaii.org) has as one of its purposes inspiring Hawaiian children to pursue a career in science while maintaining

their traditional language and culture. The idea of the museum developed during a period of Native Hawaiian and general community concern over the rapid growth of observatories atop 13,000 foot Maunakea. This snow-capped mountain is the location of many important cultural sites and features, which are explained in the museum. The overall organization of the museum is based on the theme of *'imi loa* or 'distant quest'—for new places, new ways of life, and new ways of thinking. The astronomy content includes recent discoveries from the observatories and astronomical clues to the origin of the universe. Hawaiian cultural content includes information on Hawaiian traditions regarding creation, the revitalization of long distance canoe voyaging, contemporary Hawaiian music and dance and the revitalization of the Hawaiian language through Hawaiian medium schools. The use of Hawaiian throughout the museum involved the creation of a considerable body of new terminology and its distribution to Hawaiian language medium schools statewide.

ELF awards grants for work on American Indian languages

Six of the twelve grants awarded in 2005 by the Endangered Language Fund went to projects focusing on indigenous American languages. The projects included:

Documenting Wichi Language and Traditional Culture (Laureano Segovia) [Collection of data and establishing a website for Wichi, a Matacoan languages of the southern Chaco in Argentina and SE Bolivia.]

Video Documentation of Gitksan Narratives: Legends, Life Stories, and My Day (Tyler Peterson) [The language data will be analyzed as part of P's research at UBC, and the recordings will be made available to the Gitksan community.]

A Returning Fluent Hupa Speaker: Documentation and Digital Language Materials (Andrew Garrett, Melodie George & Victor Golla) [Systematic documentation of the Hupa spoken by a fluent speaker who has not been part of the speech community for many decades and whose level of proficiency is reminiscent of the oldest speakers a generation ago.]

Documented Survey of Sia Pedee and Development of Basic Teaching Materials (Jorge Gomez Rendon) [Linguistic and sociolinguistic survey, with audio and video documentation, of a poorly attested Chococo language of the Embera family of Ecuador.]

Documenting the Language of the Kokoma-Kokamilla People (Rosa Vallejos) [Fieldwork to collect data for pedagogical materials to train bilingual teachers for a small endangered language of Lowland Peru.]

Hidatsa Language Documentation and Revitalization (John P. Boyle) [Documentation, ultimately for pedagogical purposes, of an underdocumented Siouan language of North Dakota.]

For more information about the ELF and its grant program, visit the ELF website (www.ling.yale.edu/~clf).

SUMMER COURSES & INSTITUTES

- **Aboriginal Language Revitalization** (U of Victoria & En'owkin Centre, BC, Canada)

The University of Victoria, in partnership with the En'owkin Centre in Penticton, is very pleased to offer two Summer Institutes in July and August 2006 through the Certificate Program in Aboriginal Language Revitalization (CALR), to strengthen participants' knowledge and practical skills in language preservation and revitalization. Over 45 people involved in

language preservation activities from across British Columbia and as far afield as Nunavut and Ontario are already participating in the program and we look forward to welcoming new participants this summer.

During the introductory Institute at the En'owkin Centre in Penticton, BC from July 4-28, the first two core courses in the Certificate Program, "Language Revitalization Principles and Practices" and "Introductory Linguistics for Language Revitalization," are offered in an intensive format. During the second Institute at the University of Victoria from August 2-25, the second two core courses "Language Learning and Teaching in Situations of Language Loss" and "Field Methods for Language Preservation and Revitalization" are scheduled. Classes are small and welcoming, and a range of instructors, resource people and learning activities ensure that courses are enjoyable and relevant to the interests of participants from many language communities.

New participants can begin their Certificate Program with the July 2006 Institute, and they have the choice of either continuing on with the August 2006 Institute, or of participating in the August 2007 Summer Institute to complete their core course requirements. Further information and registration materials for the Certificate Program and the Summer Institutes is available on the Program website (www.uvcs.uvic.ca/calr), or contact Joy Davis, Director, Cultural Management Programs, Div. of Continuing Studies, Univ. of Victoria, PO Box 3030 STN CSC, Victoria, BC V8W 3N6, Canada (joydavis@uvcs.uvic.ca, tel: 250/721 8462). We would be happy to answer any questions!

- **Summer Course in Quechua** (U of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign)

The Center for Latin American and Caribbean Studies, University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, offers an intensive summer course in Quechua for graduate students and undergraduates from any university. The instructor is Sixto C. Soto (s-soto3@uiuc.edu), a native Quechua speaker and author with 15 years of experience teaching at the University of Illinois. The course runs from June 12 to August 2. Quechua, with 8-10 million speakers, is the most widely spoken Native American language. It is spoken in the Andean Countries (Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia). Colombia, Chile, Argentina and Brazil also have Quechua speaking communities. Quechua has been taught continuously at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign since 1977. We provide classes with variety of teaching materials: the traditional written materials, videos, slides and computerized lessons. *Hamuychik runasimi yachariku!* For further information contact Sixto C. Soto (s-soto3@uiuc.edu).

UPCOMING GENERAL MEETINGS

- **Stabilizing Indigenous Languages** (Buffalo, May 18-21)

The 13th annual *Stabilizing Indigenous Languages* symposium is scheduled for May 18-21, in Buffalo, NY, co-hosted by the Seneca Nation and by the School of Education, Buffalo State College. Preference will be given to presentations that describe innovative, holistic approaches to the revitalization, stabilization and maintenance of indigenous languages. Contact: Lori Quigley, Buffalo State College, 1300 Elmwood Ave, BAC 302, Buffalo, NY 14222 (quiglev@buffalostate.edu; www.buffalostate.edu/elementaryeducation/sils.xml).

- **Lenguas Indígenas Americanas** (Santa Rosa, Argentina, June 15-17)

El Encuentro de Lenguas Indígenas Americanas—Universidad Nacional de la Pampa, Santa Rosa, 15 al 17 de junio de 2006—se propone generar un espacio de discusión sobre una temática que en los últimos años ha cobrado gran dinamismo. Es por ello que se intenta establecer redes de interacción entre los investigadores que trabajan en la lingüística aborígen en Argentina y en Latinoamérica. Los interesados en participar en las Comisiones de Ponencias deberán enviar el Resumen de su trabajo por

correo electrónico a alguna de las siguientes direcciones electrónicas: Dra. Ana Fernández Garay <anafg@ciudad.com.ar>, Dra. Marisa Malvestitti <malves@bariloche.com.ar>, Lic. María Inés Poduje <sc_investiglapampa@cpnet.com.ar>.

• **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 should contact the individual symposium organizers at the addresses given. For general information on the Congress, visit the ICA 52 website (<www.52ica.com/cuotasin.html>).

—*Lenguas chaqueñas en Argentina, Bolivia y Paraguay: estudios descriptivos, tipológicos y comparativos* — Lucía Golluscio (golluscio@lpgranchaco.com.ar, lgollusc@hotmail.com), Alejandra Vidal (avidal@lpgranchaco.com.ar), and Harriet Klein (hklein@notes.cc.sunysb.edu).

—*Languages of Central America Caribbean Coast* — 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* — Claudine Chamoreau (claudine@vjf.cnrs.fr), Zarina Estrada Fernández (zarina@guaymas.uson.mx), and Yolanda Lastra (yلاstra@servidor.unam.mx).

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

UC Santa Barbara will be hosting an interdisciplinary conference *Languages and Genes* on September 8-10, 2006, which will bring together leading international specialists in the areas of linguistics, genetics, anthropology, and archeology. The aim is to ascertain the state of the art with regard to cooperative research among these disciplines relating to human prehistory, in particular the major population movements that led to the demographic distribution of population groups, and especially to identify the most promising developments for future research on this problem from a multi-disciplinary perspective. The conference web site is currently under construction; further information will be posted when it is ready. Otherwise, contact Bernard Comrie at <comrie@eva.mpg.de>.

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

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

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

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

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

La Universidad de Sonora, Departamento de Letras y Lingüística, invita a lingüistas nacionales y extranjeros interesados en las diferentes áreas del estudio del lenguaje al IX *Encuentro Internacional de Lingüística en el Noroeste*, los días 15-17 de noviembre de 2006, en la ciudad de Hermosillo, Sonora, México. Los interesados deberán enviar su propuesta de resumen y datos personales, antes del 1 de mayo del 2006. Para cualquier información favor de comunicarse al correo del congreso: Lic. Martha Martínez Figueroa, Por el Comité Organizador, Depto. de Letras y Lingüística, Edificio 3A, Apartado postal 793, col. centro, C.P. 83000, Hermosillo, Sonora, México (encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx; tel./fax: 662-2125529). Website: <www.encuentrolinguistica.uson.mx>.

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 Nicholas Ostler, Blair Rudes, Shirley Silver and Wes Taukchiray.*]

Dakota saved by Scrabble

An Associated Press story posted in late March reported on a Dakota Scrabble tournament that was held recently on the Sisseton-Wahpeton Reservation in South Dakota, pitting teams from Sioux reservation schools in both the US and Canada. Dakota Scrabble is the latest of the Sisseton-Wahpeton Tribe's many innovative efforts to revitalize their traditional language, which is now spoken fluently by only a dwindling number of elders.

According to the AP, a survey has predicted the last fluent Sisseton-Wahpeton Dakota speaker will be gone by 2025. “With these efforts, we'll try to prolong that,” language program director Darell DeCoteau told the reporter. “Scrabble will probably push that back a little bit.” David Seaboy, 63, one of the Sisseton-Wahpeton elders still fluent in his language, was on hand to encourage the Scrabble players. “Start in the middle!” Seaboy advised a group of middle-school students from the Enemy Swim Day School at Waubay, S.D. The first word to take shape was *sa* ‘red’. After a few minutes of frantic consultation with the official Dakota Sioux Scrabble dictionary, a team built on the base to form the word *sapa* ‘dirty’, a word worth seven points. “This is a good stimulant for the mind,” said Seaboy.

[This story was posted on Anthro-L, where it elicited this reply from Ron Kephart (rkephart@unf.edu): “You haven't really played Scrabble until you've played it in Aymara: *Aruskipasipxañaka-sakipunirakispaña!*”]

Virginia Algonquian raised from the dead for *The New World*

Terrence Malick, director and writer of New Line Cinema's recent release *The New World*, hired our fellow SSILA member, **Blair Rudes**, to lend historical realism to the movie by coaching the cast in Virginia Algonquian, the language spoken by Pocahontas and other Native Americans that were encountered in the founding of Jamestown. Malick had first tried to hire a native speaker, only to discover that the language had been extinct since around 1785. Rudes is an authority on the surviving material on Virginia Algonquian.

“Originally they wanted the language revived for one scene and done by the end of the month, in keeping with the production schedule,” said Rudes. “But the records of Virginia Algonquian are, shall we say, limited.”

Rudes, who teaches at the University of North Carolina at Charlotte, “re-built” the language from a list of about 500 words transcribed by William Strachey in 1609, and a few more words recorded by John Smith. With the vast majority of the vocabulary missing, along with its syntax, Rudes had to fill the gaps with material from other Algonquian languages and his knowledge of comparative Algonquian linguistics.

The product of Rudes’ work was so convincing to the director and actors that Virginia Algonquian, originally intended to be spoken in only one scene, grew to become an integral part of the film’s world and was used in about a third of the movie, with English subtitles. The translation, which had to be done on-location, turned into a massive and intense project for Rudes. “I spent a month holed up in a hotel room, translating like crazy,” he said.

The production company is turning over the scripts and language CDs to the descendants of the Powhatan Confederacy, eight state-recognized tribes in Virginia. Rudes expects to be working with the tribes on language reclamation programs and is working on a dictionary of Virginia Algonquian with Helen Rountree, an authority on the history of the Powhatan people.

For the full press release, visit (www.eurcalert.org/pub_releases/2006-01/uonc-uc1011906.php).

The bald eagle may be safe but languages are still in danger

The following letter from **Wilhelm Meyra**, Director of the Lakshota Language Consortium and a recipient of the 2005 Ken Hale Prize, was published in London’s *Financial Times* on March 11:

Sir, It was truly wonderful to read that America’s national symbol, the bald eagle, is back in such strength that the US Fish and Wildlife Service is considering its removal from the endangered species list. In a way, the eagle’s rescue symbolizes our own redemption.

Nevertheless, there is a crisis today even greater than that recently averted danger by the bald eagle—that of our indigenous Native American languages, which are on the leading edge of a global wave of linguistic extinctions with 90 per cent of remaining languages expected to disappear within less than 100 years.

In the same ways that a healthy planet requires biological diversity, a healthy cultural world requires linguistic diversity. Yet, language is also an elaborate phenomenon tied to real people and cultures. Language loss threatens a fundamental human right—that of expression of the life and life ways of a people.

Each language relates ideas that can be expressed in that language and no other. Thus, when an indigenous community is no longer allowed to pray, sing, or tell stories in its language, it is denied a fundamental human right. Unfortunately, linguistic rights have been seriously abused for hundreds of years by banning specific languages and indirectly by assaulting language-support structures such as land, economies and religions.

Tragically, the denial of linguistic rights continues in the US in the form of regulatory obstruction, fiscal neglect and racism. Even today, Native American schools are often forced to choose between basic funding and Native American language preservation. It is the modern continuation of the colonialism and abuse that originally denied the land to this country’s original inhabitants.

Yet deliverance is not out of reach on this issue either. Consider for a moment that in the early 1960s, few Americans knew or cared that the bald eagle was on the verge of extinction in the lower 48 states.

It took a few non-profit organizations and a massive direct mail campaign to inform the public about the plight. Fortunately, the national response was immediate and effective.

Within several years, new regulations like the Endangered Species Act were in place and financial resources were directed towards solving the problem. The eagles were on the road to recovery. But our success was long in coming. We cannot, however, be satisfied with this single victory. Languages today are the next frontier in setting the country into moral and environmental symmetry. We cannot simply save the eagle while neglecting our other important national symbols.

Cherokee revitalization

Wes Taukchiray keeps us informed about language preservation and revitalization activities among the Eastern Cherokee at the Qualla Boundary. In a recent clipping he sent us from the tribal paper, *The Cherokee One Feather*, we learned of a ribbon cutting ceremony at the Dora Reed Childcare Center for a new “Immersion Room” where only the Cherokee language is allowed to be spoken. This is the second such classroom on the reservation. Two children are initially assigned to the new room, but the number is expected to rise as the facility becomes fully staffed. The children (aged between 10-15 months) follow the regular daycare curriculum, but all lessons are conducted in Cherokee and the blocks they play with have only symbols from the Cherokee syllabary.

In a second clipping, dated late March, it is reported that the language revitalization program at the Qualla Boundary, the Kituwah Preservation and Education Program, is collaborating with Western Carolina University to set up a Cherokee Language Academy and a college program to certify Cherokee language teachers. The Tribe’s Cherokee Preservation Foundation has awarded KPEP and WCU grants totaling \$458,000 to further this work. (In a related story, a recent KPEP survey found that 72% of fluent Eastern Cherokee speakers are now over the age of 50.)

Klingon visitor entertains First Nations linguistics class

The November 14, 2005 issue of the Canadian news magazine *Maclean’s* featured a story on the “quirky courses” that have blossomed in the once staid curricula of Canadian universities—courses dealing with such topics as polar tourism, the psychoanalytic significance of HBO television shows, or steamy sex scenes from the Bible. The new quirkiness, it seems, extends to the personal style of some instructors. As an example of this the *Maclean’s* reporter, Cathy Gulli, described a recent meeting of our SSILA colleague **Brent Galloway’s** linguistics class at First Nations University in Regina:

Students [were told] they had a guest lecturer to their class, though the speaker’s identity wasn’t revealed until they took their seats. That’s when Prof. Galloway showed up in a costume few would have expected: Worf from *Star Trek*. In a red unitard and polished black boots [the article is accompanied by a photograph of Galloway standing before his bemused students in full Klingon gear], he lectured on Klingon—the warrior language created for the television show—as part of his [discussion of] semantics, phonetics and phonology. . . . “If you deliver a lecture from a podium, there can’t be anything more boring,” he says. By going through

the Klingon dictionary and learning its sounds, students are better able to understand and enunciate other tongues. “Learning should be fun,” adds Galloway.

The “Klingon language” itself, of course—complete with dictionary, grammar, and language-learning tapes—is the invention of another SSILA member, **Marc Okrand**. Don’t say American Indian linguistics isn’t out there on the creative edge!

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Eskimo

- The 15th *Inuit Studies Conference* will be held in Paris, October 26-28, 2006, at the Musée du quai Branly, 222 rue de l’Université. The Organizing Committee is Michèle Therrien (INALCO), Nicole Tersis (CNRS) & Béatrice Collignon (Panthéon-Sorbonne). The theme will be “Orality in the XXIst Century: Inuit discourse and practices.” As with previous Inuit Studies Conferences, participants must seek their own funding. A short description of most sessions is available on the INALCO web site (www.inalco.fr) Information about accommodation close to the Conference site will be available on-line this spring. Questions can be sent to the Secretary of the conference (gwenaele.guigon@inalco.fr).

Athabaskan

- The 2006 *Dene Languages Conference* will take place on 13-15 June 2006 in Yellowknife, NWT. Later dates were considered but proved impossible because of the need to book the Explorer Hotel. Participation by speakers in 30-minute and 60-minute time blocks is invited. The theme of the conference will be “Land and Language.” Later on, the organizing committee will put out more information about local arrangements. The Explorer Hotel’s website is (www.explorerhotel.ca), and tourist information can be found at (www.explorerhotel.ca/keylinks.html). The weather isn’t predictable in Yellowknife in June, but the wild roses can be expected to be out. For further information contact Leslie Saxon (saxon@uvic.ca) or visit www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc.

Northwest

- The volume of preprint papers for the 40th International Salish Conference (Vancouver, 2005) is available as UBC Working Papers in Linguistics, Volume 16 (edited by J. C. Brown, M. Kiyota & T. Peterson). The price is Can\$20/US\$17. Contents include: (Preface) “The Kinkade Collection: 40 years of papers from the International Conference on Salish and Neighbouring Languages, 1967-1987.” (Other papers) George Adams, Brent Galloway & Catalina Renteria, “A Nooksack story from 1956, How to become an Indian Doctor”; Dawn Bates, “Code-switching in Martha Lamont’s ‘Little Diver Was the Wife of Heron’”; Jason Brown & James J. Thompson, “Is Upriver Halkomelem a tone language?”; Jason Brown, Karsten Koch & Martina Wiltschko, “On certain unexpected gaps in transitive paradigms and their implication”; John Hamilton Davis, “High consonants, articulatory transitions, and nonhigh vowels in Comox”; Donna B. Gerds & Kaoru Kiyosawa, “Discourse functions of Salish applicatives”; Karsten A. Koch, “Double subject marking in Nle’kepmxcin [Thompson Salish]”; Janet Leonard, “Lexical Suffixes, Roots and Stress in SENCOTEN (N Straits Salish)”; Lisa Matthewson, Hotze Rullman & Henry Davis, “Modality in St’át’imcets [Lillooet]”; Nicholas Pharris & Sarah Thomason, “Lexical transfer between Southern Interior Salish and Molalla-Sahaptian”;

Patricia A. Shaw, Fiona Campbell, Flora Ehrhardt & Patricia McKay, “Patterns and timing of resonant glottalization in Nle’kepmxcin [Thompson Salish]”; James J. Thompson, “Vowel duration in Upriver Halkomelem”; Nile R. Thompson & C. Dale Sloat, “The case of the two ladies and the owl: How a disagreement can help a dying language speak”; Claire Kelly Turner, “Resultatives and Actuals in SENCOTEN [N Straits Salish]”; Martina Wiltschko, “A part of wood is not a tree: On the absence of the count/mass distinction in Halkomelem”; Rachel Wojdak, “‘Outside-in’ dependencies in Nuu-chah-nulth affixation”; Henry B. Zenk & Tony A. Johnson, “Chinookan word classes and Chinuk Wawa etymologies.” — Order from UBCWPL, Department of Linguistics, Buchanan E 270 - 1866 Main Mall, University of British Columbia, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1, Canada (Linguistics-UBCWPL@arts.ubc.ca; www.linguistics.ubc.ca/UBCWPL).

California

- The 2006 *California Indian Conference* will be held on October 13-15 at Dominican University in San Rafael. The conference organizer is Arthur Kane Scott, Humanities Dept., Dominican University of California, 50 Acacia Ave., San Rafael, CA 94901 (AScott@dominican.edu). For other information and archived programs for the previous California Indian Conferences 1984-2005, visit the CIC website (bss.sfsu.edu/calstudies/CIC/default.htm).

Uto-Aztecan

- The *Friends of Uto-Aztecan Languages Conference* (previously announced for June 29-July 1) will now be held August 23-27, 2006, on the University of Utah campus in Salt Lake City, Utah. Accommodations are available in the University Guest House, 10 minutes from the meeting venue. To book accommodations, please contact the Guest House directly (www.guesthouse.utah.edu); mention FUAC for the conference booking. Please make reservations early, since rooms will be held for the conference only until early July. For further information contact Mauricio J. Mixco at m.mixco@utah.edu. If you need information not easily arranged via e-mail, please call: 801-587-0720 or 801-581-3441 during business hours (MST), or Fax 801-585-7351.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Mexican Indigenous Languages at the Dawn of the Twenty-First Century. Edited by Margarita Hidalgo. Contributions to the *Sociology of Language* 91, Mouton de Gruyter, 2006. 332 pp. \$132.30.

Contents: *Prologue*: Margarita Hidalgo, “At the dawn of the 21st century.” — I. *History and Theory*: Margarita Hidalgo, “Mexican indigenous languages in the 21st century”; Claudia Parodi, “The Indianization of Spaniards in New Spain”; Margarita Hidalgo, “The multiple dimensions of language maintenance and shift in colonial Mexico”; and Margarita Hidalgo, “Socio-historical determinants in the survival Mexican indigenous languages.” — II. *Language Policy*: Dora Pellicer, Bárbara Cifuentes & Carmen Herrera, “Legislating diversity in twenty-first century Mexico”; Daniel Althoff, “Centralization vs. local initiatives: Mexican and U.S. legislation of Amerindian languages”; and Bárbara Cifuentes & José Luis Moctezuma, “Mexican indigenous languages and the national censuses: 1970-2000.” — III. *Bilingual Education and Bilingualism*: Jacqueline Messing & Elsie Rockwell, “Local language promoters and new discourses”;

sive spaces: Mexicano in and out of schools in Tlaxcala”; Barbara Pfeiler & Lenka Zámilová, “Bilingual education. Strategy for language maintenance or shift of Yucatec Maya?”; José Antonio Flores Farfán, “Intervention in indigenous education: Culturally-sensitive materials for bilingual Nahuatl speakers”; and Dora Pellicer, “Stages of bilingualism. Local conversational practices among Mazahuas.” —IV. *Conclusions*: Margarita Hidalgo, “Language policy: Past, present and future.”

— Order from: Walter de Gruyter (www.degruyter.de)

UC Publications in Linguistics

Full-text downloadable pdfs of the latest volumes in the *University of California Publications in Linguistics* (UCPL) series are available for no charge at the California Digital Library’s “eScholarship” website (repositories.cdlib.org/ucpress/ucpl/). The volumes available in this format that are of special interest to SSILA members are:

A Grammar of Cupeño. Jane H. Hill. UCPL 136, 2005. 552 pp. [Hill reviews the phonology, morphology, syntax and discourse features of Cupeño, a Uto-Aztecan (Tatic) language of California. Cupeño exhibits many unusual typological features, including split ergativity, that require linguists to revise our understanding of the development of the Uto-Aztecan family of languages in historical and areal perspective.]

Proto-Wintun. Alice Shepherd. UCPL 137, 2005. 247 pp. [A reconstruction of Proto-Wintun, the parent language of a group of California Indian languages. It includes a grammatical sketch of Proto-Wintun, cognate sets with reconstructions and an index to the reconstructions. The book fills a need for in-depth reconstructions of proto-languages for California Indian language families, both for theoretical purposes and deeper comparison with other proto-languages.]

A Dictionary of the Verbs of South Slavery. Andy Norwegian & Philip G. Howard. 2nd edition. Dehcho Divisional Education Council, 2004. 1165 pp., 2 vol. \$70 (Can). [A revision and enlargement of the first edition, published in 1990.]

South Slavery is a Dene language spoken from NE British Columbia and N Alberta as far north as Wrigley on the Mackenzie River, with perhaps some 3000 speakers. The *Dictionary* is organized in three sections: The main section (comprising the entire first volume) lists 5000 verbs by stem and displays 3rd person inflections and various pronunciations, plus English translation. In the second section the inventory of 5000 verbs is listed by first letter, in the manner of English dictionaries. The third section is an English to Slavery index. Sections 2 and 3, plus 90 pages of Appendices, comprise the second volume. The Appendices give details regarding the organization of the data plus basic Slavery verb grammar.

This verb dictionary complements the dictionary of South Slavery nouns, prepositions, and particles that was compiled by Victor P. Monus & Andy Norwegian, reissued in 1993 by the Dehcho Divisional Board of Education (*Dene K’ée Tahsu Ts’uuzi Gha EdjhtL’éh NadaatL’éh / South Slavery Topical Dictionary*). Compared to the highly productive verb system, Slavery nouns are relatively non-complex.

Andy Norwegian, a native of Jean Marie River on the Mackenzie River, is a specialist in his own language. He oversees the Education Department’s native language projects over a wide geographical area which includes seven Slavery communities and contacts with North Slavery and other dialects. Philip Howard, having done linguistic studies with the SIL, began his work on Slavery in 1953. Using phonemic principles he developed the orthography now in use.

— Order from: Andy Norwegian, Dehcho Divisional Education Council. Box 376, Fort Simpson, NT, Canada X0E 0N0 (andy_norwegian@dchcho.learnnet.nt.ca.)

Navajo/English Dictionary of Verbs. Alyse Neundorf. Foreword by Robert W. Young. Univ. of New Mexico Press, 2006. 304 pp. \$50. [350 Navajo verbs, alphabetized by English translation (from “add numbers, objects together” to “yell, shout, holler”), presented in paradigm form, with full conjugations for the imperfective, perfective, and future modes.]

Intended as a practical tool for the language learner, the book reflects N’s long experience as a teacher and translator of her native language. As Young explains in his foreword, the teacher of Navajo has two options: the notoriously complex verb morphology can be presented in terms of an equally complex maze of phonological rules, or it can be presented in word example form, with the rules tacitly obvious (as in C. & T. Kendris, *501 Spanish Verbs*). N was convinced that the latter was the only effective alternative for a teacher concerned with getting practical results.

Born into a traditional monolingual family in 1942, N belonged to the first generation of Navajos to be thoroughly assimilated into Anglo culture, graduating from Arizona State University in 1965. Although, as Young puts it, she “moved culturally from shepherd to professor” during her lifetime, she nevertheless retained both the language and values of her childhood. A staunch advocate of formal education in Navajo, she began teaching the language at the University of New Mexico in 1976, where she received her Ph.D. in 1988. She was on the faculty of UNM Gallup at the time of her death in 2004 at the age of sixty-two.

— Order from U of New Mexico Press (unmpress.com.)

Choctaw Tales. Collected and annotated by Tom Mould. Foreword by Chief Phillip Martin. Univ. Press of Mississippi, 2004. 290 pp. \$20 (paper)/\$50 (cloth). [Traditional Choctaw narratives, collected from members of the Mississippi Band of Choctaws by an academic folklorist and his student assistants. Included are two creation stories (one telling of the tribe’s migration from the west, the other telling of its emergence from a sacred mound); *shukha anumpa* fables where cleverness is rewarded and pride punished; supernatural stories revolving around the devil; historical legends recounting the Choctaw removal to Oklahoma in 1830; and prophetic tales telling of coming disasters. Sixteen of the narratives are accompanied by Choctaw transcriptions as well as English translations. Also included are photographs and short biographies of the storytellers. — Order from: Univ. Press of Mississippi (www.upress.state.ms.us.)]

Special Session on Syntax and Semantics of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas. Edited by Andrew K. Simpson. Proceedings of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting of the Berkeley Linguistics Society, February 18-21, 2000. 151 pp. \$15. [Contains: Emmon Bach, “More Impossible Words”; Scott DeLancey, “Argument Structure of Klamath Bipartite Stems”; Connie Dickinson, “Complex Predicates in Tsafiki”; Julia Dieterman, “Word Order and Inverse Voice in Isthmus Mixe”; Donna B. Gerdt & Thomas E. Hukari, “Multiple Antipassives in Halkomelem Salish”; Mercedes Q. Hinkson, “The Semantics of the Salishan Suffix *an/n’ak”; Marianne Mithun, “Ergativity and Contact on the Oregon coast: Alsea, Siuslaw, and Coos”; Eve Ng, “Demonstrative Words

in Passamaquoddy”; Loretta O’Connor, “Aspectual Classes and Non-agentive Morphosyntax in Lowland Chontal”; Jerry Sadock, [on Alcut]; and Roberto Zavala, “Grammaticalization of Olutec Motion Verbs under Areal Contact.” — Order from BLS (www.linguistics.berkeley.edu/BLS).]

Proceedings of the Workshop on Structure and Constituency in the Languages of the Americas

WSCLA IX. Edited by Christine Ravinski & Yunhee Chung. UBC Working Papers in Linguistics 15, 2004. 171 pp. Can\$20/US\$17. [Contents: Raúl Aranovich, “Morphosyntactic opacity in Aymara complement agreement; An OT account”; J. C. Brown, “Marked fixed Segments in Salish”; Suzanne Gessner, “Internal word domains in Dakelh; Evidence from the phonology-morphology interface”; Diana Gibrael, “The behavior of roots; a comparison of Ojibwe and Hebrew”; Marcia Haag, “Thematic structure in Cherokee roots: against deverbal nouns”; Lisa Matthewson, “On the absence of telic accomplishments in St’át’imcets”; Jerry Sadock, “The problem of lexicalization in polysynthetic languages”; Brettina Spreng, “How to drive a verb: Syntactic objects in Inuktitut”; James J. Thompson & Peter Jacobs, “Prolegomenon to a new analysis of Salish /*səwt/”; Jan P. van Eijk, “Why study First Nations languages?”; Lindsay Weichel, “The demarcation of nouns and verbs in various Amerindian languages”; Martina Wiltschko, “On number in Halkomelem Salish or The problem with ‘the two man’”; and Rachel Wojdak & Florence Woo, “Deriving the definiteness effects in Nuu-chah-nulth locatives.”]

WSCLA X. Edited by Solveiga Armoskaite & James J. Thompson. UBC Working Papers in Linguistics 17, 2005. Can\$22/US\$19. [Contents: Gabriela Alboiu & Michael Barrie, “Transitivity alternations and root (non)-augmentation in Onondaga”; Solveiga Armoskaite, Clare Cook, & Jeff Mühlbauer, “Constructing aspect in Plains Cree”; Leora Bar-el, “Minimal and maximal events”; S. T. Bischoff, “The Left-Periphery in Coeur d’Alene: Evidence from the Reichard Manuscripts”; Phil Branigan, Julie Brittain, Carrie Dyck, “Balancing prosody and syntax in the Algonquian verb complex”; Seth Cable, “Lingit (Tlingit) portmanteau allomorphy requires Fusion”; Donna B. Gerds & Kaoru Kiyosawa, “The function of Salish applicatives”; Diana Gibrael, “Nishnaabemwin prosodically conditioned vowel syncope”; Gunnar Ólafur Hansson, “Latent segments in Yowlumne [Yokuts]: an epiphenomenon of template satisfaction?”; Midori Hayashi, “Before and After in Inuktitut”; Karsten Koch, “Prenominal Modifiers in Nl̓e’kcpmxcin (Thompson River Salish)”; Tadataka Nagai, “Ambivalent verb bases in Iñupiaq”; Nahal Namdaran, “An ultrasonic investigation of retraction in St’át’imcets”; Lynn Nichols, “How much syntax is syntax?”; Marina Sherkina-Lieber, “Fronting of wh-words in Inuktitut as focus movement”; Tanya Slavin, “Evidence for layered morphology: the case of the preverb nihtaa- in Ojibwe”; Bettina Spreng: Third person arguments in Inuktitut”; Jan P. van Eijk, “‘The new shoes’ (a Lillooet text)”; Lindsay Weichel, “A text based analysis of the Pokomchi’ language”; and Martina Wiltschko, “The syntax of precatatorial roots.”]

—Order from UBCWPL, Dept. of Linguistics, Buchanan E 270-1866 Main Mall, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1Z1, Canada (linguistics-UBCWPL@arts.ubc.ca; www.linguistics.ubc.ca/UBCWPL).

Language Classification by Numbers. April McMahon & Robert McMahon. Oxford University Press, 2005. 265 pp. \$45 (paper). [The McMahons—she a historical linguist and he a molecular geneticist—regret that they were unable to persuade their editor to let the title of this useful little book continue down the page in 18th Century fashion: *...in which the authors suggest that using quantitative methods to test hypotheses and represent results may be a useful addition to comparative historical linguistics.*

They would like us to know that their object is not to replace the time-honored methods of linguistic comparison and reconstruction with “sleek, humming computers and programs which smooth out all the bumps.” Rather, they want to encourage historical linguists to go beyond the patient accumulation of data to experiment (as many sociolinguists and corpus linguists already have) with computational simulation and model-building. “Evidence in linguistics,” they tell us, “cannot simply be lifted off the shelf: it also has to be analyzed.” More to the point, good historical linguistics can be made even better—and more readily distinguished from the products of the lunatic fringe—if we adopt formal ways of testing our results and separating the good from the bad. A bit of statistical sophistication, furthermore, would greatly aid us in communicating with geneticists, and archaeologists.

Among the statistical tools that M & M explore are computational cladistics—constructing linguistic family trees and evaluating them with probability-based testing—with special attention to the work of Don Ringe and his collaborators at the University of Pennsylvania (www.cis.upenn.edu/~histling); the modeling of contact-induced changes; correlations between genetic and linguistic tree models; network representations in biology and their application to linguistic data; dating and time depth in linguistics and biology; and measuring extra-lexical (morphosyntactic and phonetic) similarity. While most of the examples in the text are drawn from Indo-European, a substantial section is devoted to work that M & M have carried out with Paul Heggarty on the modeling of Andean linguistic relationships. (Their analysis suggests that contact has been the main determinant of the lexical similarities between Quechua and Aymaran.)

— Order from: OUP (www.oup.com/us).]

Talking in Context: Language and Identity in Kwak’waka’wak’W Society. Anne Marie Goodfellow. McGill-Queen’s University Press, 2005. 240 pp. \$75. [G’s analysis of linguistic data from three generations of Kwak’wala speakers shows that English has greatly influenced the grammar and phonology of the traditional language. This is especially true for the youngest generation of speakers, for nearly all of whom Kwak’wala is a second language. However, even though Kwak’wala is being replaced by English as the language of general communication, G finds that speakers with varying degrees of fluency continue to use Kwak’wala as a marker of cultural identity. Somewhat controversially, G speculates that radical restructuring—even creolization—by young second-language learners may be inevitable when indigenous languages are restored to broader uses in their communities. — Order from: McGill-Queen’s University Press (www.mqup.ca).]

Essentials of Linguistic Documentation. Edited by Jost Gippert, Nikolaus P. Himmelmann & Ulrike Mosel. Mouton de Gruyter, 2006. 424 pp. € 19.95/\$19.95 (in USA, Canada, Mexico). [A multi-authored textbook designed for the “rapidly emerging new field in linguistics which is concerned with the methods, tools and theoretical underpinnings for compiling a representative and lasting multipurpose record of a natural language.”]

The contributors (including several SSILA members) present in-depth introductions to major aspects of language documentation, combining theoretical and practical considerations and making specific suggestions for the most common problems encountered in language documentation.

Chapters include: 1 Language documentation: What is it and what is it good for? (Nikolaus P. Himmelmann); 2 Ethics and practicalities of cooperative fieldwork and analysis (Arienne M. Dwyer); 3 Fieldwork and

community language work (Ulrike Mosel); 4 Data and language documentation (Peter K. Austin); 5 The ethnography of language and language documentation (Jane H. Hill); 6 Documenting lexical knowledge (John B. Haviland); 7 Prosody in language documentation (Nikolaus P. Himmelmann); 8 Ethnography in language documentation (Bruna Franchetto); 9 Linguistic annotation (Eva Schultze-Berndt); 10 The challenges of segmenting spoken language (Nikolaus P. Himmelmann); 11 Orthography development (Frank Seifart); 12 Sketch grammar (Ulrike Mosel); 13 Archiving challenges (Paul Trilsbeek & Peter Wittenburg); 14 Linguistic documentation and the encoding of textual materials (Jost Gippert); and 15 Thick interfaces: mobilizing language documentation with multimedia (David Nathan).

— Order from: Walter de Gruyter (www.degruyter.de).]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

47.2 (Summer 2005):

William J. Poser, “Noun Classification in Carrier” (143-68) [Carrier has an extensive and productive system of noun classification that includes absolutive shape classifiers, a ‘body of water’ absolutive classifier, four sets of classificatory verbs, classificatory forms of third person singular possessors and objects of postpositions, demonstratives, relativizers, numeral classifiers, and a special system for the interrogative ‘how many?’ Although some subsystems make use of the same or related categories, there is a high degree of nonhomomorphism among the classifications.]

Current Anthropology [U of Chicago Press, Journals Division (www.journals.uchicago.edu/CA)]

46.5-Supplement (December 2005):

Francisco Mauro Salzano, Mara Helena Hutz, Sabrina Pinto Salamoni, Paula Rohr & Sidia Maria Callegari-Jacques, “Genetic Support for Proposed Patterns of Relationship among Lowland South American Languages” (S121-29) [The bifurcating tree models of the relationships among the 4 main lowland S American native languages (Maipure/Arawakan, Tupi, Carib and Ge) that have been proposed by Greenberg, Loukotka, and Rodrigues are compared with variability in 37 “classical” genetic systems (including blood groups) and 13 polymorphisms at the DNA level. Of the 3 models proposed, that of Rodrigues has the best genetic support: Maipure vs. Ge-Carib-Tupi; Ge vs. Carib-Tupi.]

47.1 (February 2006):

Mark Clendon, “Reassessing Australia’s Linguistic Prehistory” (with CA★ Comment by B. Alpher, C. Bowern, C. Clarkson, N. Evans, P. McConnell & D. Nash) (39-62) [The Pama-Nyungan and non-Pama-Nyungan languages, in the model advanced here, originated in widely separate regions of Sahul at a time depth about twice that of previous estimates. Australian linguistic diversity is explained in terms of climatic events at the end of the last ice age—those that brought about the evacuation of the central arid zone during it, and the evacuation of the Arafuran floodplain after it. The Pama-Nyungan and non-Pama-Nyungan groups are now understood to represent very ancient Sprachbünde rather than the results of phylogenetic spreading from proto-language ancestors.]

Valentina Bambini, Claudio Gentili, & Pietro Pietrini, “On Cultural Constraints on Pirahã Grammar” (with reply from D. Everett) (143-5) [While according to Everett (in *CA* 46.4, Aug.-Oct. 2005) recursion is dramatically limited in Pirahã, his examples demonstrate that the language exhibits recursion in some limited domains. Therefore, the hypothesis that the Pirahã neural mechanisms for language have been shaped by culture “remains to be proven.” Everett replies that he is making no claims that Pirahã *reasoning* lacks recursion, only that it is lacking in the *grammar*, which is constrained by an “immediacy-of-experience” principle in Pirahã culture.]

European Review of Native American Studies [Christian Feest, Editor, Museum für Völkerkunde, Neue Burg, A-1010 Wien, Austria]

19.2 (2005):

Ives Goddard, “‘I Am a Red-Skin’: The Adoption of a Native American Expression (1769-1826)” (1-20) [The full text and some supplementary materials are posted on the author’s web page: (www.nmnh.si.edu/anthro/goddard/).]

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

72.1 (January 2006):

Terry Malone, “Tone and Syllable Structure in Chimila” (1-58) [Chimila, a Chibchan language of Colombia, has a tone system in which lexical tone contrasts with its absence. The analysis presented in this paper focuses on the interactions of phonetic and lexical tone with the metrical system, surface (phonetic) segments, and the resulting syllable structure. The uniqueness of Chimila’s tone system lies in its interaction with surface metrical structure to create surface segments (lengthened consonants and syllable-final nasal consonants) which do not appear in underlying lexical structure.]

David W. Fleck, “Body-Part Prefixes in Matses: Derivation or Noun Incorporation?” (59-96) [In Matses, as in all Panoan languages, there is a set of 28 monosyllabic forms, representing mostly body parts, which are phonologically attached to the front of verbs, adjectives, and nouns. While there is some controversy about whether these are prefixes or incorporated nouns diachronically, F argues that in Matses synchronically they should be considered prefixes.]

Nancy Mattina, “Determiner Phrases in Moses-Columbia Salish” (97-134) [M describes the basic patterns and behaviors within the Moses-Columbia determiner phrase (DP). Despite differences in detail, the main properties of Moses-Columbia DPs are similar to those in other Interior Salishan languages. Intragroup variation in the properties of articles and the role they play in the interpretation of DPs suggest a complex group history that warrants closer study.]

Sérgio Meira, “Syntactic Reanalysis in Yukpa (Cariban)” (135-50) [M describes two cases of syntactic (construction) reanalysis in Yukpa. In both cases, old nominal constructions acquired main clause verbal status, giving rise to a Progressive and to a Future. The two cases show that Yukpa fits Gildea’s (1998) cross-Cariban description, making it look more like a typical member of the family.]

Linguistic Discovery [published online (journals.dartmouth.edu)]

3.1 (2005):

Martin Haspelmath, “Argument Marking in Ditransitive Alignment Types” [Patterns of case-marking/adpositional marking and indexing of ditransitive clauses in the world’s languages, i.e. clauses with an Agent, a Recipient and a Theme argument. The alignment and cod-

ing patterns are recorded for a sample of 100 languages (including 32 from the Americas). Seven cross-linguistic generalizations emerging from the data are proposed as valid tendencies, and possible functional explanations for these tendencies are discussed.]

Stephen A. Marlett, “A Typological Overview of the Scri Language” [A concise overview of some typological characteristics of Scri, an isolate of northern Mexico. Sections on sentence syntax, constructions, morphology, lexicon, and phonology.]

Onoma: Journal of the International Council of Onomastic Sciences [ICOS, Box 135, SE-75104 Uppsala, Sweden (poj.peeters-leuven.be)]

38 (2003) [appeared 2005]:

(Special issue on North American Onomastics.)

William Bright, “American Indian Placenames in the United States” (15-37) [A series of case studies illustrating typical patterns in placenames of American Indian origin that have entered official usage. Much of this material was first published in B’s columns (“The Placename Department”) in the *SSILA Newsletter* between 1999 and 2002.]

Michael McCafferty, “On Wisconsin: The Derivation and Referent of an Old Puzzle in American Placenames” (39-56) [Although commonly thought to be an Ojibwa placename, “Wisconsin,” as indicated by the linguistic and historical evidence, comes from another Algonquian language, Miami-Illinois. The word means ‘it lies red,’ a reference to a particular aspect of the Wisconsin River’s geology.]

Grant W. Smith, “Placenames Derived from Chinook Jargon in the State of Washington” (57-74) [The relative frequency and retention rate of Washington placenames derived from Chinook Jargon illustrates a high level of commercial and cultural contact between whites and Indians in this region throughout the nineteenth century.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS & THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 66 (7-10), January-April 2006, and *Masters Abstracts International* (MAI), volume 44 (1-2), February-April 2006, and from other sources as noted. The delay between the filing of a dissertation or thesis and its appearance in DAI/MAI can be six months or longer.

Bolnick, Deborah A. Ph.D., UC Davis, 2005. *The Genetic Prehistory of Eastern North America: Evidence from Ancient and Modern DNA*. Adviser: David Glenn Smith. [B reconstructs the demographic history of eastern North America from patterns of mitochondrial DNA (mtDNA) and Y chromosome diversity, and uses genetic data to test hypotheses about North American prehistory that were formulated based on historical linguistics and the archaeological record. In chapter 1 she provides the first evidence that a genetic bottleneck associated with the historical population decline significantly affected Native American genetic variation. In chapter 2 she presents a detailed survey of extant Y chromosome diversity in the region and shows that geographic and sociocultural factors have affected Y chromosome variation more than language. When these data are compared with mtDNA data from the same populations, it can be seen that male and female demographic histories have differed, due to post-marital residence patterns and recent male-mediated European admixture. The data also suggest that the ancestral Iroquoian homeland was in the southeast. In chapter 3 she examines ancient DNA from two prehistoric burial populations in the Midwest to address questions about the communities participating in the Middle Woodland Hopewell phenomenon. DAI-A 66(10):155, April 2006.] [AAT 3191092]

Gonzalez, Hebe A. Ph.D., Univ. of Pittsburgh, 2005. *A Grammar of Tapiete*. 433 pp. Adviser: Terrence Kaufman. [A linguistic description of Tapiete, a Tupi-Guarani (TG) language spoken in Argentina, Bolivia and Paraguay. G’s fieldwork was conducted in northern Argentina, where about 80 Tapiete families are settled in Misión Los Tapietes, Tartagal, in the province of Salta, and reflects that variety. The main features of Tapiete phonology, the nominal and the verbal morphology, as well as the syntactic structure are investigated. At the lexical level, a vocabulary of 2049 entries and 400 subentries is provided based on the information gathered through the elicitation of lexical questionnaires and texts. G gives special attention to the expression of possession, the default marker for which represents a functional extension of the *t-* that marks possession in Class II nouns in other TG languages. In addition, she discusses the restructuring of the cross-reference system in Tapiete, as well as an innovative paradigm of reflexive person markers. DAI-A 66(9):3285, March 2006.] [AAT 3192949]

Harvey, Christopher W. M.A., Univ. of Manitoba, 2005. *Sound Change in Old Montagnais*. 90 pp. [Old Montagnais, the language recorded by the Jesuits during the 17th century in the region of Quebec City, Lac Saint-Jean and the lower Saguenay River at the Tadoussac mission, is mainly attested in two dictionaries, *Dictionnaire montagnais* by Antoine Silvy and *Racines montagnaises* by Bonaventure Fabvre. By comparing the entries in these two dictionaries with their Proto-Algonquian equivalents, a series of sound changes is presented which account for the 17th century form of the language. Most notably, this period sees the beginnings of *k-palatalization, so characteristic of Montagnais languages today. Other sound changes include: some /s/~/ʃ/ neutralization, /st/ assibilation, and the /t/ reflex of *l. MAI 44(1):78, Feb. 2006.] [AAT MR05287]

Kampf, Constance E. Ph.D., Univ. of Minnesota, 2005. *Kumeyaay Online: Dimensions of Rhetoric and Culture in the Kumeyaay Web Presence*. 352 pp. Adviser: Victoria M. Mikelonis. [Native Americans are using the Internet to express their views, as well as to assert their right to define themselves and to try to influence mainstream American perceptions of “Indian-ness,” which in turn affect U.S. federal policy decisions that concern Native Americans. This case study focuses on the Kumeyaay people, a group of Native Americans from the San Diego county area of California and their web presence at three sites: *Kumeyaay.com*, *Kumeyaay.org*, and *AmericanIndianSource.com*. These websites use different approaches to convey the same rhetorical themes—tradition, respect, and loss. K examines these sites through a lens that incorporates Brockreide’s rhetorical dimension of attitude and Hofstede’s dimensions of culture, demonstrating that behaviors such as website design choices are influenced by both culture and rhetoric. DAI-A 66(8): 2917, Feb. 2006.] [AAT 3184943]

Kobashigawa, Suzan R. Ph.D., Indiana Univ. of Pennsylvania, 2005. *Native Hawaiian Literacies: A Case Study of Three Generations of One Native Hawaiian Family*. Adviser: Jerry G. Gebhard. [Before the 1970s, the Hawaiian language was headed toward what seemed inevitable death. Since then, however, Native Hawaiians and other advocates have breathed new life into the language and culture. This study centers on identifying the primary and secondary Discourses (in Gee’s sense) of one multigenerational Native Hawaiian family. Three categories of “literacy” emerged from the data: literacies which have died or are dying (fishing, taro farming, and feasting), the literacy which has endured (hula), and the new literacy (Hawaiian language). DAI-A 66(10):215, April 2006.] [AAT 3193272]

Laderoute, Barbara. Ph.D., Univ. of Alberta, 2005. *Nihiyaw Awasak: Validation of Cree Literacies. An Ethnographic Study of Children at Home, at School, and in the Community*. [This is a study of Grade 5/6 children, varying in age from 11 to 14 years, in a small northern Alberta Cree community, and their experience of literacy in a cross-cultural situation. The research has several key findings. One is that Cree children’s Indigenous representation of literacy is a symbolic configuration that is expressive of their own language, culture, values, and beliefs. Few studies have

been done that look at the literacy of young Cree children from this perspective. This study will assist educators who are looking for ways to improve the literacy and educational experience of Aboriginal children. DAI-A 66(10):179, April 2006.] [AAT NR08667]

Milligan, Marianne I. Ph.D., Univ. of Wisconsin-Madison, 2005. *Menominee Prosodic Structure*. 167 pp. Adviser: Monica Macaulay. [The metrics of Menominee, an Algonquian language spoken in Wisconsin, have long been recognized as typologically unusual. First, short vowels are lengthened in closed syllables and long vowels are shortened in open syllables. Second, previous analyses require an ad hoc distinction between “glottal” words (words with a short vowel and glottal stop in the first syllable) and other words. Using new data on the interaction of pitch and duration, an analysis is given that captures the differences between glottal and non-glottal words and clarifies the rhythmic effects of the typologically unusual vowel length conditions. DAI-A 66(8):2913, Feb. 2006] [AAT 3186114]

Nevins, M. Eleanor. Ph.D., Univ. of Virginia, 2005. *“You Find Yourself in There”: Hybridity, Transposition and Translation in White Mountain Apache Discourse*. 276 pp. Adviser: Dell Hymes. [N focuses on three situations in which White Mountain Apache people bring locally derived Apache and globally engaged Western language ideologies and communicative competencies into interaction with one another: (1) the use of mass media discourse in a new place-name genre, (2) relations between Christian and “traditional” ceremonial discourse in Independent Apache Christian Churches, and (3) contrasting understandings of language learning and “language loss” in Apache homes and schools. While characterizing the speech community in terms of a notion of “hybridity” N shows that this is not the uniform state of discourse. By attending to the differences, we are afforded a view of contemporary Apache discourse that reveals the continuing relevance of locally derived communicative competence and language ideology and reveals the dynamic role played by actors differently positioned with respect to communicative practices and ideologies. DAI-A 66(9):3353, March 2006.] [AAT 3189292]

Oliveira, Christiane Cunha de. Ph.D., Univ. of Oregon, 2005. *The Language of the Apinajé People of Central Brazil*. 430 pp. Adviser: Spike Gildea. [O presents the core facts about the phonology, morphology and syntax of Apinajé, a Northern Jê language, from a functional-typological perspective, and provides a sample collection of texts and a preliminary dictionary. The phonological analysis points to phonemic distinctions not previously noted. In its morphology, Apinajé is basically analytic: morphemes are typically monosyllabic and the language makes ample use of function words for the expression of grammatical categories. Nonetheless, Apinajé morphology is more complex than it seems at first. Nouns and Verbs are characterized by formatives that are either semantically empty or of elusive meaning, but which subcategorize words in formal or semantic terms. Word order is predominantly SOV. Syntactically complex constructions include verb serialization and clause subordination, with ergative case-marking a characteristic of subordinate clauses. DAI-A 66(9):3284, March 2006.] [AAT 3190512]

Rukeyser, Alison S. Ph.D., UC Davis, 2005. *A Semantic Analysis of Yup'ik Spatial Deixis*. Adviser: Aram Yengoyan. [Only recently have scholars fully described the contrasts that structure the demonstrative paradigm of Central Alaskan Yup'ik. R's study is intended to supplement that work in three ways: (1) by situating the Yup'ik demonstratives within the context of linguistic studies of space and deixis; (2) by providing a semantic analysis of the component forms; and (3) by examining the metaphorical uses of the demonstratives. Arguing that Yup'ik spatial language privileges relation, R opts for a classification based on a reference point relative to which location is determined, deviating from much of the recent deictic literature in claiming that origo and ground are best analyzed as separate reference points. Each demonstrative possesses a distinctive set of semantic features and the paradigm as a whole is hierar-

chically structured around these features. Because of their context-dependent and underspecified semantic nature, the demonstratives are susceptible to a wide variety of interpretations, based on the metaphorical extensions of particular features. Such metaphorical uses illustrate the role of spatial deixis both in the organization of discourse and as an expressive device. DAI-A 66(10):504, April 2006.] [AAT 3191174]

[Most of the dissertations and theses abstracted in *DAI* and *MAI* can be purchased in microfilm or paper format, or as downloadable PDF files, from ProQuest-UMI. The publication order number is given in brackets at the end of each entry (e.g. [AAT 3097154]). Microfilm or microfiche copies are \$44 each, unbound paper copies \$41, softcover paper copies \$50, and hardcover paper copies \$63. PDF web downloads are available for \$30. Prices are in US dollars and include shipping; applicable GST, state and local taxes will be added. Orders are most easily placed through the ProQuest-UMI Dissertation Services website (www.lib.umi.com/dissertations). Orders and inquiries from the US or Canada can also be made by phone at 1-800-521-0600. From elsewhere call +734-761-4700. (Information as of April 2006.)]

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REGIONAL NETWORKS

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

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

American Indian Language Development Institute (AILDI). Annual 4-week training institute at the U of Arizona, Tucson, for teachers of American Indian languages, with emphasis on the languages of the Southwest. 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). [See "News and Announcements"]

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

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

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

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

Stabilizing Indigenous Languages. Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. The next conference will take place May 18-21, 2006, in Buffalo, NY, hosted by Buffalo State College's School of Education and co-hosted by the Seneca Nation. For general information visit the Teaching Indigenous Languages website (jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TIL.html).

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

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. The 2006 conference will take place on 13-15 June in Yellowknife, NWT. Contact: Leslie Saxon (saxon@uvic.ca). Further information on the Athabaskan Conference web page (www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc). [See "News from Regional Groups"]

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

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

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

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).

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

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

EASTERN CANADA

Atlantic Provinces Linguistic Association (APLA)/Association de linguistique des provinces atlantiques (ALPA). General linguistics conference, annually in early November. Papers (in English or French) on local languages and dialects (e.g. Mi'kmaq, Gaelic, Acadian French) especially welcome. The 2005 conference was 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/FNLGe_conferences.htm). Preprint volume available from UBC (www.linguistics.ubc.ca/UBCWPL). [See "News from Regional Groups"]

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

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

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

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

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

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

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

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

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

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

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

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

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Encuentro de Lingüística en el Noroeste. Biennial linguistics conference at the U of Sonora, with sessions on the indigenous languages of Mexico and Latin America. Next meeting: November 15-17, 2006. Contact: Zarina Estrada, Salvatierra #33, Los Arcos, Hermosillo, Sonora, MEXICO (encuentro@guaymas.uson.mx). Website (www.encuentrolinguistica.uson.mx).

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

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

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

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

MAYAN

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

Texas Maya Meetings. Annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. 2006 dates: March 14-19. Contact: Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (gus.gonzales@mail.utexas.edu). Website (www.utmaya.org).

Tulane Maya Symposium & Workshop. 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 was canceled 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@unb.br).

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

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

International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. The 52nd ICA will be held in Seville, Spain, July 17-21, 2006. General Secretariat: Prof. Dr. Antonio Acosta Rodríguez & Prof. Dra. María Luisa Laviana Cuetos (52ica@us.es). 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, Bathcaston Villa, 172 Bailbrook Lane, Bath BA1 7AA, England, UK (nostler@chibcha.demon.co.uk). Website (www.ogmios.org).

Linguistic Society of America—Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation. 2006 Chair: K. David Harrison, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, PA 19081 (dharris2@swarthmore.edu). Webpage (lsadc.org/info/lsa-comm-endanger.cfm).

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

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

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

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

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

Founded 1981

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SSILA welcomes applications for membership from all those interested in the scholarly study of the languages of the native peoples of North, Central, and South America. Dues for 2006 are \$16 (US) or \$20 (Canadian). Dues may be paid in advance for 2007 and 2008 at the 2006 rate. Checks or money orders should be made payable to "SSILA" and sent to: SSILA, P.O. Box 555, Arcata, CA 95518. For further information, visit the SSILA website (www.ssila.org).

**ISO 639-3 Standardized Language Codes
A special call for corrections**

The ISO (International Organization for Standardization, www.iso.org) recently decided to expand its set of approximately 500 standard three-letter codes for language names (ISO 639-2) to provide unique identifiers for all the known languages in the world. To facilitate this expansion, the three-letter codes used in SIL's *Ethnologue* (www.ethnologue.com) were adopted as the basis for the new ISO 639-3 standard.

Since *Ethnologue*'s nomenclature will now serve as the basis for this international standard, the ISO has granted SIL the "administrative authority" for managing and revising the coding of living languages—supervising the addition of new language codes, merging codes, retiring codes, etc. LinguistList will work in coordination with SIL to provide an equivalent service for the extinct and classical languages that *Ethnologue* does not include.

Ethnologue is setting up a process to identify and correct inconsistencies and errors in its database, and to formally recommend any changes in codes and names to the ISO. The code and name problems can be of several different kinds:

1. Cases where a single language is incorrectly assumed by *Ethnologue* to be multiple languages, and so has multiple codes.
2. Cases where multiple languages are incorrectly assumed by *Ethnologue* to be a single language, and so have a single code.
3. Cases where *Ethnologue* mistakenly assigns a code to a language that does not appear to exist.
4. Cases where known languages have no code at all.
5. Cases where the main *Ethnologue* name for a language is not the name by which the language is most commonly known (either by speakers or by scholars and others).

To recommend a change from the standard code and name (i.e., those specified in *Ethnologue* 15), there will be an official procedure which involves filling out forms and providing solid justification. The formal process for this has not yet been reviewed by the ISO 639 Joint Advisory Committee, as Part 3 is still officially a Draft International Standard. However, the forms which SIL proposes to use are available upon request from the ISO 639-3 Registrar, Joan Spanne (iso639-3@sil.org), and will be processed when the draft standard is formally adopted by the ISO.

The plan is to have proposed changes to the codes and names of indigenous languages of the Americas reviewed by a special SSILA Committee on Language Codes. Completed forms can be returned either to the ISO 639-3 Registrar, who will consult with the Committee as appropriate, or they can be sent directly to the Committee, who, after review, will pass them on to SIL with a recommendation. The Committee's role will be significant, since *Ethnologue* has only a small staff and will not be able to process requests rapidly. The Committee can be reached through its vice-chair, Marianne Mithun (mithun@linguistics.ucsb.edu) until August 1, and through its chair, Lyle Campbell (lyle.campbell@linguistics.utah.edu) after then. The other members of the committee are Willem Adelaar, Gary Holton, and Eduardo Rivaldo Ribeiro.

Family classifications, as well as information on numbers of speakers and their locations, are not part of the ISO 639-3 standard. However, they are an important part of the *Ethnologue* database, and when more recent and accurate information is available, or where classifications are out of step with consensus views of scholars, comment is invited. Suggestions and updates should be sent to Ethnologue_Editor@sil.org.

