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TO OUR READERS

PDF versions of the 2007 issues of the *SSILA Newsletter* are being posted at the SSILA website (<http://www.ssila.org>) as they appear. These files are available for downloading without charge, and SSILA members residing outside the US and Canada are urged to take advantage of this mode of distribution. Due to steeply rising postage rates and long delays in delivery, the hard-copy *Newsletter* will no longer be mailed to addresses outside the US and Canada unless a specific request is made (this does not apply to institutional subscriptions and exchanges). Requests for mail delivery of the 2007 issues to addresses outside of North America should be e-mailed to <editor@ssila.org>.

Beginning with the first issue of volume 27 (April 2008), the default distribution of the *Newsletter* to all individual members, including those residing in the US and Canada, will be by PDF at the SSILA website, where access to the page with the current Newsletter will be password-protected. On request, hard copies will continue to be sent, without additional charge, to addresses in the US and Canada. However, a small additional fee to cover costs will be charged for mailing to addresses outside of North America.

SSILA BUSINESS

The Chicago Meeting

The 2007-08 annual winter meeting of SSILA will be held on January 3-6, 2008 at the Palmer House (Hilton), Chicago, jointly with the 82nd annual meeting of the Linguistic Society of America. Also meeting concurrently with the LSA will be the American Dialect Society, the American Name Society, and the North American Association for the History of the Language Sciences.

The Palmer House has reserved blocks of rooms for those attending the 2008 meeting. All guest rooms offer high speed internet, coffee makers, hairdryers, CD players, and personalized in-room listening (suitable for iPods). The charge for (wired) in-room high-speed internet access is \$9.95 per 24 hours; there are no wireless connections in any of the sleeping rooms. (The lobby and coffee shop are wireless areas; internet access costs \$5.95 per hour.) The special LSA room rate (for one or two double beds) is \$104. The Hilton reservation telephone numbers are 312-726-7500 and 1-800-HILTONS. All reservations are subject to availability if received after December 21. Guest check-in time is 3:00 p.m., and checkout time is 11:00 a.m. To receive the special room rates, you must identify yourself as an LSA Meeting participant. (The special LSA rate is available to all participants, whether or not they are LSA members.)

Participants may preregister on-line through the LSA website (<http://lsadc.org>) until December 17. The preregistration fee is \$100 for regular members of LSA, SSILA, or the other sister societies; \$75 for members in emeritus status; \$40 for students; \$50 for under- or unemployed members; and \$125 for non-members (\$50 for non-member students). Those who preregister may claim their badges and handbooks at the registration desk in the meeting area of the hotel beginning at 1:00 p.m. on January 3. Requests for registration fee refunds cannot be honored. Registrants who are unable to attend the meeting will, however, be sent an Annual Meeting Handbook in late January. On-site registration will open at 1 p.m. on January 3 and will be open all day on January 4 and 5. The on-site fees are \$150 for regular members, \$100 for emeritus members, and \$60 for student and under-/unemployed members; there is also a special 1-day rate of \$75. (Note that on-site registration cannot be paid by credit card.)

Preliminary Program

Thursday, 3 January

• *Phonetics & Phonology: I* (4:00 - 6:00 pm). Chair: **Douglas Parks**. — **John P. Boyle**, “Ablaut, its triggers, and grammaticalization in Hidatsa”; **Gillian Gallagher**, “Preaspiration in Sauk (Algonquian)”; **Chris Rogers**, “Xinkan vowel harmony”; and **William J. Poser**, “The phonological status of Chumash vowel harmony.”

• *Mayan Languages I: Finiteness and categories* (4:00 - 6:00 pm). Chair: **Heriberto Avelino**. — **John Lucy**, “The referential semantics of Yucatec Maya root nouns: An exploration in method”; **Andrew Hoffing**, “Voice and auxiliaries in Mopan Maya”; **Barbara Pfeiler**, “Intransitive verb acquisition in Yucatec Maya”; and **Clifton Pye & Pedro Mateo**, “The acquisition of finiteness in K’iche’ and Q’anjobal Maya.”

• *Lexicography* (6:00 - 8:00 pm). Chair: **Amy Dahlstrom**. — **Richard Rhodes**, “The dictionary in Rev. Edward F. Wilson’s *The Ojebway Language*”; **Marcia Haag**, “The coining of Choctaw legal terms: Peter Pitchlynn’s 1826 secretarial notes of the Choctaw constitutional delegation”; **Wesley Y. Leonard**, “Lexical innovation in Miami: A community guided enterprise”; and **Erin Debenport**, “Person, authority and audience: Pronoun usage in Southern Tiwa dictionary example sentences.”

• *Mayan Languages 2: Argument realization and word order* (7:00 - 9:00 pm). Chair: **Elisabeth Norcliffe**. — **Pamela Munro**, “Emerging subject properties of K’iche’ experiencers”; **Judith Tonhauser**, “Yucatec Mayan predicate-argument structures”; **Rodrigo Gutiérrez-Bravo & Jorge Monforte y Madera**, “On the nature of word order in Yucatec Maya”; and **Jessica Coon**, “The source of split ergativity in Chol Mayan.”

#### Friday, 4 January

• *Relatives, Questions & Determiners* (9:00 am - noon). Chair: **Richard Rhodes**. — **Marianne Mithun**, “Identifying relatives”; **Rafael Fischer**, “Discourse continuity in Cofán (A’ingae)”; **Hannah J. Haynie**, “The Morphosyntax of question formation in Southeastern Pomo”; **Sara Trechter**, “The uniqueness marker in Mandan”; **Timothy Montler**, “Specific, non-specific, and definite in Klallam determiners”; and **Cynthia I. A. Hansen**, “The demonstrative pronoun/determiner system in Iquito (Zaparoan).”

• *Mayan Languages 3: Topic, focus, and sociolinguistics* (9:00 am - noon). Chairs: **Heriberto Avelino & Elisabeth Norcliffe**. — **Elisabeth Norcliffe**, “Filler-gap dependencies in Yucatec Maya”; **Stavros Skopeteas & Elisabeth Verhoeven**, “The influence of structural constraints on the choice of topic constructions: Evidence from Yucatec Maya”; **Heriberto Avelino**, “Intonational patterns of topic and focus constructions in Yucatec Maya”; **Melissa Frazier**, “Acoustic analysis of pitch in Yucatec Maya and implications for dialectal differentiation”; **Judith M. Maxwell**, “Stylistics of the second person singular independent pronoun in Kaqchikel”; and **Louanna Furbee**, “Evidentials and the analysis of Tojolab’al Maya interviews.”

• *Space* (2:00 - 4:30 pm). Chair: **Pamela Munro**. — **Chris Koops**, “Semantic extensions of Cherokee deictic prefixes: motion, orientation, and visibility”; **Russell Lee-Goldman**, “From motion to co-location: Source/goal ambiguity in Southeastern Pomo”; **Carolyn O’Meara**, “Linguistic frames of reference in Seri”; **Brook Danielle Lillehaugen**, “PLACE-Encoding body parts in Zapotec”; and **Rusty Barrett**, “Positional roots in K’iche’: Examples from the poetry of Humberto Ak’abal.”

• *Possession & Related Issues* (2:00 - 4:30 pm). Chair: **Marianne Mithun**. — **Donald G. Frantz & Frank R. Trechsel**, “Obviation effects in Southern Tiwa”; **Andrew Koontz-Garboden**, “Possession and property concepts in Ulwa”; **Ruth Rouvier**, “Inalienability in Miskitu”; **Jean-Pierre Koenig & Karin Michelson**, “Argument structure of Oneida kin terms”; and **Andrea Wilhelm & Leslie Saxon**, “The ‘possessed noun suffix’ and ‘possession’ in two Northern Athabaskan languages.”

• *SSILA Poster Session: Phonetics & Phonology* (3:30 - 5:00 pm; posters available for viewing all day). Chair: **Alan Yu**. — **Molly Babel, Michael Houser & Maziar Toosarvandani**, “A phonetic sketch of Mono Lake Northern Paiute”; **Sharon Hargus**, “Deg Xinag lateral affricates: phonetic and historical perspectives”; **Marie Klopfenstein**, “Phonological rules of nasalization in Nishnaabemwin”; **Nicole Rosen, Richelle Staehr & Heather Souter**, “How many back vowels in Michif?”; **Siri Tuttle & Olga Lovick**, “The development of the Upper Tanana vowel system”; and **Alex Walker**, “Proto Pomo uvulars.”

• *Business Meeting* (5:00 - 6:00 pm). Chair: **Leslie Saxon**, President.

#### Saturday, 5 January

• *Phonetics & Phonology: 2* (9:00 am - 12:30 pm). Chair: **Karin Michelson**. — **Verónica Muñoz Ledo**, “Interrupted vowels and the phonological status of the glottal stop in Sierra Popoluca”; **Yuni Kim**, “Phonetic versus

phonological unnaturalness in Huave vowel breaking”; **Lynnika Butler**, “Verb templates and grammatical metathesis in Mutsun”; **Patrick J. Midtlyng**, “Morphophonological facts about hiatus resolution in Washo”; **Eugene Buckley**, “Alsea reduplication and phonological opacity”; **Alan Yu**, “A tale of two reduplication patterns in Washo”; and **Gabriela Caballero**, “Output optimization and truncation in Choguita Rarámuri (Tarahumara).”

• *Evidentials & Modality* (9:00 am - 12:30 pm). Chair: **Steve Marlett**. — **Wilson Silva**, “Comparative study of the evidential systems in Tukanoan languages”; **Connie Dickinson**, “Middle voice and mirativity in Tsafiki”; **Racquel Yamada**, “An updated analysis of [ky- V -ng] in Kari’ña: Evidentiality or deixis?”; **Amy Dahlstrom**, “The metapragmatics of quotation and evidentials in Meskwaki”; **Marilyn Manley**, “Cuzco Quechua epistemic markers in discourse”; **Amy Rose Deal**, “Morphosemantics of Nez Perce modals”; and **Donna B. Gerdtts**, “Halkomelem limited control as speaker’s viewpoint.”

• *Historical & Areal Linguistics, Archival Research* (2:00 - 5:00 pm). Chair: **Harriet E. M. Klein**. — **Charles B. Chang**, “The variable nature of sound change in Southeastern Pomo”; **Catherine A. Callaghan**, “Ancient Utian stem alternation”; **Carmen Jany**, “Chimariko in areal perspective”; **Jason Brown**, “Against universal markedness scales for glottalized consonants”; **Justin Spence**, “Yahi quotative cliticization: Evidence from Ishi’s Story of Wood Duck”; and **Eduardo Rivail Ribeiro**, “Preserved in amber: On the origins of a non-concatenative morphological pattern in Karajá (Macro-Jê).”

• *Morphosyntax* (2:00 - 5:00 pm). Chair: **David Beck**. — **Zarina Estrada Fernández**, “Ditransitive constructions in Yaqui”; **Kaoru Kiyosawa**, “On the history of Salish object suffixes: Evidence from applicatives”; **Michael Galant**, “Functions and morphosyntactic reflexes of Proto-Zapotec \*nV [-hi] in San Andrés Yaa Zapotec”; **Antoine Guillaume**, “The development of split intransitivity in Tacanan languages”; **Joana Jansen**, “Bipartite causative constructions in Yakima Sahaptin”; and **Brad Montgomery-Anderson**, “Changing valency in Oklahoma Cherokee.”

#### Sunday, 6 January

• *Syntax, Semantics & Lexical Categories* (9:00 am - 12:30 pm). Chair: **Michael Silverstein**. — **Heidi Harley, Jason D. Haugen & Mercedes Tubino Blanco**, “Lexical categories and derivation in Hiaki (Yaqui)”; **Patrick Moore**, “Codeswitching in Kaska narrative performances”; **Nicholas Welch**, “Two bes or not two bes? Semantic distinctions between two northern Athabaskan copulas”; **Steve Marlett**, “Nominal coordination in Seri”; **Anna Berge**, “Disjunction in Pribilof Islands Aleut”; **Aaron Broadwell**, “Two words in syntax; one word in phonology: The case of Zapotec adjectives”; and **Tim Thornes**, “Polyfunctionality and the /na-/ middle marker in Northern Paiute.”

• *Current Perspectives on Totonac-Tepehua Languages* (9:00 am - 12:30 pm). Chair: **Carolyn J. MacKay**. — **Frank R. Trechsel**, “Totonac dialect survey: A preliminary report”; **Carolyn J. MacKay**, “Totonac-Tepehua primary stress: A comparative sketch”; **Susan Smythe Kung & Megan Crowhurst**, “Weight-sensitive stress in Huehuetla Tepehua: A typological novelty”; **Vianey Varela**, “Markedness in Upper Necaxa Totonac positional bases”; **David Beck**, “Variable ordering of affixes in Upper Necaxa Totonac”; **James Watters**, “Lexical and discourse functions of the clitic =cha in Tlachichilco Tepehua”; and **Susan Smythe Kung**, “Mood in Huhuetla Tepehua.”

#### Errors in January Newsletter

SSILA members who received a paper copy of the January 2007 issue by mail may wish to download the PDF for that issue from the website, since the paper version contains a number of misprinted phonetic characters. Most of these unfortunate typographical errors are in the three papers on placenames, pp. 9-14. Our apologies to the authors!

## Bill Poser takes over management of SSILA website

Longtime SSILA member Bill Poser (wjposer@ldc.upenn.edu) has taken over general responsibility for the SSILA website from Ardis Eschenberg, who has ably managed the site for several years, twice overseeing its migration to a new server. Plans are under way to give the site a major overhaul. Meanwhile, the reinstallation of the SSILA Directory and other online databases, which Ardis has been working on during the past few months, will remain a major priority.

## CORRESPONDENCE

### Outcomes of ISO 639-3 change requests

July 27, 2007

The review period for the 2006 series of ISO 639-3 Change Requests ended on June 30. Of the 120 requests considered, seven are still pending, either because they affect code elements included in both ISO 639-2 and 639-3 or because additional information has come to light which requires further analysis. Of the decisions finalized:

- 11 code elements are retired, having been duplicates of another language (2), determined to be nonexistent (2), or merged into another code as being mutually intelligible varieties of the same language (7).
- 4 code elements have undergone a broadening in their denotation due to merges with other language varieties.
- 8 code elements have been split into two or more distinct languages, accounting for the creation of 24 new code elements (net gain of 16 individual languages).
- 49 entirely new language code elements have been created for languages not previously accounted for in the standard. Of these, 11 are ancient languages.
- 47 code elements have undergone name changes and/or additions without any change in denotation.

A summary report of changes and outcomes may be viewed and downloaded as a PDF document. Please see <http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/default.asp> for more information and a link to the summary report.

The 2007 series of change requests is now visible via the Change Request Index ([http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/chg\\_requests.asp](http://www.sil.org/iso639-3/chg_requests.asp)), which permits sorting in various ways and has links to specific documentation for each change being proposed. Proposals for 2007 will be accepted until September 1, 2007, and will be formally under review from September 15 - December 15. Outcomes will be announced for these proposals in January 2008. Proposals received after September 1 will be a part of the 2008 series of Change Requests, and will await formal review from September 15 - December 15, 2008.

— Joan Spanne  
ISO 639-3/RA, SIL International, Dallas, TX  
([iso639-3@sil.org](mailto:iso639-3@sil.org))

### Opening the Jacobs Collection

February 23, 2007

On behalf of the University of Washington Libraries, I am writing to inform you that effective January 1, 2007, the Melville Jacobs collection has been opened to researchers without the former requirements of review and approval by the board of trustees for the collection before access is granted

to the papers. We are pleased that the important field notes, notebooks, audio recordings, speeches, and writings regarding Jacobs' and his students' investigations of Indian languages and oral traditions are now accessible both to tribal members and to researchers interested in the languages, history, and culture of the Native peoples Jacobs documented.

The Special Collections Division has made this change in consultation with members of the former board of trustees and in accordance with the stipulation set forth in the Deed of Gift to the collection. The Deed states that, "After January 1, 2006, access will be governed by rules that normally apply to other manuscripts accessions in the Manuscript Collection of the University of Washington; viz., that a demonstrated serious intent must be proved within reasonable limits by an applicant."

The public service policy of the Special Collections limits access to materials in collections requiring demonstrated serious intent to "serious researchers who have done appropriate background reading or research in their area of interest, have knowledge of the topic they are researching, and can provide proper identification." Members of tribes whose history and traditions are represented in the Jacobs Collection who seek access to information on their tribal groups will be considered serious researchers.

We encourage tribe members to take advantage of the expanded opportunity to make use of these materials. If you have any questions or comments about the above change, please do not hesitate to contact us. The Special Collections Division is pleased to be able to make Jacobs' important collection more accessible to Native American community members and to researchers, and we look forward to having you visit this important collection.

— Carla Rickerson  
Head, Special Collections Division, Allen Library  
University of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195

### Why was the Jacobs Collection closed?

July 4, 2007

We are very glad that the Jacobs collection is now fully accessible. But it should be made clear that it has been accessible on request since it was donated to UW early in 1972. The reason for the restrictions that were in place between 1972 and 2006 was to keep family matters included in the raw field notes private for a period of time for the sake of the language experts the Jacobs worked with. When the two of us went through Mel's and Bess's files and processed them for the archives, Mel was near death of cancer and knew he would no longer be able to use the material or give his personal permission for it to be used. He would be very pleased at its extensive use during the past 36 years. At one time, it was the most used of any of the collections in the archives.

Over the years, there has also been some negative noise about the Northwest Collection of manuscripts also being closed. That closure is due to the still active scholars and the living language/culture experts who need to give permission for specific material to be used. Again, these are raw field notes and need some understanding by a responsible person for their use. They can be used with specific permission from the collector of the material, just as would be necessary for the use of the same material which in most cases is still in the collector's possession. At this point, the materials in the Archives are considered "safe copies" of rare material. Much of it is only copies of the originals, which are still in active use in the collector's possession.

As all of us know, the purpose of an archive is the permanent preservation of rare material, and does not necessarily mean that the original collector or the expert furnishing the material are dead or that work with the particular native group has been completed. The idea is to preserve safe copies of this rare material that was so hard to collect, and much of which is no longer available for collection.



Sorry to sound so preachy, but since we originally helped set up these collections many years ago, we understand the reason for them to be “closed” but available for study only with the proper permission. We do hope scholars and native people will also understand, be pleased to have them protected, and will not feel they are hidden away and inaccessible.

— Laurence C. and M. Terry Thompson  
Portland, Oregon  
(lcthomp@earthlink.net)

### Etymologies for an entomologist?

July 23, 2007

I am an entomologist at the Illinois Natural History Survey in Champaign, Illinois. I am currently putting together a catalog of the genus names of aphids and am including the etymology of each name. Most of the names are easily translated from Greek or Latin, but I suspect three of them to be of Native American derivation.

All three were created by the same authors, F. C. Hottes and T. H. Frison, in their seminal 1931 work, *The Aphids of Illinois*. They are *Kakimia*, *Paducia*, and *Shenahweum*.

I have no solid evidence that they are derived from Native American words, except that several people have suggested that *Shenahweum* “sounds like one.” *Paducia* may possibly be taken from Paducah, Kentucky, and thus ultimately from the town’s namesake, Chief Paduke (although there is no known connection between the insect and the locality).

It should be noted, however, that the primary author, F. C. Hottes, later (1951) named another aphid genus *Wapuna* and stated that he derived that name from the Potawatomi word for ‘dawn’.

I would truly appreciate hearing from readers of the *SSILA Newsletter* who might be able to suggest etymologies for one or more of these names. I will of course make sure that they are properly acknowledged in the catalog. Thank you so much for your help.

— Colin Favret, Hymenopteran Biodiversity Analyst  
Illinois Natural History Survey  
Champaign, Illinois  
(<https://netfiles.uiuc.edu/crf/www/>)

### The elusive language of the Chane

July 27, 2007

I am interested in finding word-lists or any kind of data from the Arawakan language known as “Chane,” purportedly spoken by a people of the same name in southeastern Bolivia and northern Argentina who were displaced (or absorbed) by the later arrival of the Guarani. Though a problematic theory, the ethnic label “Chiriguano” (for the Bolivian Guarani) is said by some to derive from the combination of Chane and Guarani. Some Guarani (of the Bolivian Isoso region) consider themselves to be Guaritized Chane. A handful of elders are often said to speak some Chane (ritual songs), though this, if true, is closely guarded and has not been recorded by non-Guarani. I have had no luck finding any Chane linguistic data, despite numerous ethnohistorical references to the group by Nordenskiöld, Métraux, Saignes, et al. Was this language (and its speakers) real? Perhaps I am missing an obvious source. Any tips, leads, or suggestions will be greatly appreciated.

— Bret Gustafson  
Department of Anthropology  
Washington University in St. Louis  
([gustafson@wustl.edu](mailto:gustafson@wustl.edu))

### Words for trail trees?

May 26, 2007

I am a retired Psychoanalyst on the Faculty at Emory University. In retirement, I am involved with a group of people investigating a kind of tree found in North Georgia and other areas formerly part of the Cherokee Nation. These “bent trees” are widely believed to be Indian trail markers, used for navigation. Our project is the first to look at these trees scientifically (<http://www.mountainstewards.org/project>).

Thus far, dendrochronological studies have confirmed their age to before the Cherokee Removal in the 1830s. We would be very interested in hearing from anyone who knows of words in Cherokee or in other languages of Southeastern Tribes that might refer to trail trees (or marker trees, warning trees, etc.), or of any traditions from these groups that allude to bent trees being used for navigation.

Thanks in advance.

— John M. Nardo, M.D.  
3720 Grandview Road, Jasper, Georgia 30143  
([jnardo@ellijay.com](mailto:jnardo@ellijay.com))

## OBITUARIES

### Robert W. Young (1912-2007)

Robert Wendell Young, expert on Navajo morphology and lexicography, died on February 20, 2007 in Albuquerque, New Mexico, in his ninety-fifth year. His untiring and encyclopedic work during a career that spanned eight decades helped to make Navajo probably the best documented Native American language in the United States. He also was a key figure working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, in rich and constructive collaboration with the Navajo Nation government during its formative years. He was in good health until the last year of his life, when he suffered from a subdural hematoma and related complications. He is survived by his wife of 67 years, Olga Maloni Young, and daughter, Linda Sue Young.

Bob Young was born in Chicago on May 18, 1912, and was raised in the western part of the state, near the Iowa border. He learned to speak Spanish as a child, talking with local immigrants, and developed an early interest in and knowledge about the non-English languages he heard spoken around him, including Nahuatl and European languages. In 1935 he graduated from the University of Illinois, majoring in history and also studying anthropology, French, and Greek. Upon graduation, he moved to the Southwest, where he began graduate work at the University of New Mexico, studying anthropology and focusing on Navajo. With a summer fellowship at Chaco Canyon, and through study, he began to learn Navajo. When John Collier’s BIA began promoting Navajo bilingual education, and John P. Harrington was assigned the task of developing a practical Navajo orthography, Bob, then twenty-five, collaborated on the project. He worked regularly with Harrington for three years, joining him on a field trip to Canada to investigate Northern Athabaskan languages.

In 1937, Bob began a 64-year collaboration with William Morgan, Sr. (“Willie”), a Navajo man whom he first met at the Southwest-

ern Range and Sheep Breeding Laboratory, then located near Fort Wingate, New Mexico. In the evenings they began doing Navajo language work, developing Navajo primers for the BIA's new program. Concurrently, they worked together to further the development of the practical orthography, now the standard for Navajo literacy (Young 1993, 2001; Dinwoodie 2003).

In 1940, Willard Beatty, head of the BIA's Office of Indian Education, hired Bob to work in the bilingual education program, writing materials and teaching written Navajo (cf. Clark 1940). In 1941 he was joined there by Morgan. It is hard for us today to realize how pioneering this work was. Previous Federal policies had generally sought to eradicate Indian languages in the interests of "civilizing" Indian people, and the program Young and Morgan worked in was under constant bureaucratic attack. The two collaborated on many joint publications, including longer books such as *Nahasdzáán Dóó Bikáá' Dine'é Baa Hane'* (The World And Its People), *Dii K'ad 'Anaa' Baa Hane'* (The Story of the Present War) and, in 1943, *The Navaho Language*, an introduction to Navajo grammar with a dictionary in two parts.

Bob was a Sergeant in the Marine Corps during World War II and—by this time a fluent Navajo speaker himself—he played a role in the selection of Navajo recruits for the famous Code Talker program. In the years after the war, his BIA work included drafting a proposed Navajo tribal constitution, inventing the pictorial ballot used in tribal elections, and compiling and publishing the *Navajo Yearbook*—a historical and statistical information guide that was carried by many Navajo Tribal Council members. One of the most interesting projects he and Morgan worked on during the period after the war was the production of a newspaper, *Ádahoónilígíí* ("current events"), which was distributed widely to Reservation schools, missions, and trading posts, as well as to individual subscribers. Morgan drafted the Navajo texts; Young set the type and supervised distribution. Decades later, he was still proud of his expertise with a linotype machine. The newspaper carried a variety of information, including careful explanatory translations of Acts of Congress, laws, and regulations, as well as news and technical information relating to areas such as health and disease control.

During his years working in Window Rock, he collaborated extensively with the Navajo Tribal Council, the Navajo court system, and professional interpreters' groups. After these years at the BIA's Window Rock operation, he moved in 1962 to Gallup, New Mexico, and became the BIA's "area tribal operations officer," responsible for liaison work with 24 pueblos and other tribes in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado. In 1966 he moved to the Albuquerque office under the same job title. On his retirement from the BIA in 1971 he became an adjunct professor of linguistics at the University of New Mexico. There he taught Navajo language classes and was co-director of the Navajo Reading Study. During his time at UNM, he wrote the three major compendiums that are his intellectual legacy to us all (Young and Morgan 1980, revised 1987; Young, Morgan and Midgette 1992; and Young 2000).

Bob received the Distinguished Service Award from the U.S. Dept. of the Interior in 1969, an honorary doctor of laws degree from UNM in 1969, and an award for Excellence in the Humanities from the New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities in 1994.

In 1996 he was presented with a festschrift from his students and colleagues in Navajo and Athabaskan language studies (Jelinek et al. 1996), and in 2006 he was honored with the Linguistic Society of America's Kenneth L. Hale Award for his work documenting the Navajo language.

In addition to his command of Navajo, Bob was a fluent and articulate Spanish speaker, and had an appreciative ear for his wife's Italian. Always modest about his accomplishments, his skills in other languages were only evident when he needed to use them, and few realized the breadth of his linguistic abilities.

Bob was always generous with his time, data, and expertise. His work was traditional and descriptive, only lightly influenced by recent linguistic theory, but every scholar of the Navajo language for the past sixty years, too numerous to list here, has been deeply influenced by his work. His mind was sharp until his death; at the age of 93 he participated in several day-long workshops with Navajo scholars, explaining and discussing the fine morphological details of his 2000 publication on the Navajo verb.

Those wishing to honor Bob's memory should make contributions to the Robert W. Young Scholarship Fund at UNM.

—Clay Slate

#### SELECTED PUBLICATIONS OF ROBERT W. YOUNG

- 1950-57 (compiler) *Navajo Yearbook*, vols. I-VII.
- 1967 *English as a Second Language for Navajos: An overview of certain cultural and linguistic factors*. Albuquerque: Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- 1968 *Role of the Navajo in the Southwestern Drama*. Gallup, NM: *The Gallup Independent*.
- 1978 *A Political History of the Navajo Tribe*. Tsailé: Navajo Community College.
- 1989 *Lexical Elaboration in Navajo*. In Key and Hoenigswald.
- 1993 *The Evolution of Written Navajo: An Historical Sketch*. *Journal of Navajo Education* 10 (1):46-55.
- 2000 *The Navajo Verb System: An Overview*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.
- 2001 *William Morgan, Sr. (1917-2001)*. *SSILA Newsletter* 20.1, April 2001.

With William Morgan, Sr.

- 1943 *The Navaho Language: Grammar and Dictionary*. Phoenix: Education Division, United States Indian Service.
- 1944 *The ABC of Navaho*. Phoenix: Education Division, United States Indian Service.
- 1948 *The Function and Signification of Certain Navaho Particles*. Phoenix: Education Division, United States Indian Service. (Reprinted in Fernald and Platero 2000.)
- 1951 *A Vocabulary of Colloquial Navaho*. Phoenix: Education Division, United States Indian Service.
- 1954 (editors and translators) *Navajo Historical Selections*. Lawrence, KS: Haskell Institute and Bureau of Indian Affairs.
- 1980 *The Navajo Language: a Grammar and Colloquial Dictionary*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.
- 1987 *The Navajo Language: a Grammar and Colloquial Dictionary*. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press. (Revision of Young and Morgan 1980.)
- 1988 (translators) *Navajo Coyote Tales: Collected by William Morgan*. Santa Fe: Ancient City Press.

- 1994 *Colloquial Navajo: A Dictionary*. New York: Hippocrene .  
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### Robert L. Oswalt (1923-2007)

Robert Oswalt, the senior scholar in Pomo language studies, died in Richmond, California, on May 22, 2007, at the age of 84. His health had been in decline in recent months following hip surgery. He is survived by his wife Esther and two sons, John and Edward, and one grandchild. He is also mourned by his colleagues in the linguistic study of Native American languages as well as his many friends in the communities whose languages he documented.

Oswalt was born at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, where his father was an Army doctor. During his youth his family traveled worldwide to places his father was posted, and Robert became a polyglot and a lover of languages from his childhood on. He graduated from UC Berkeley in 1943 with a degree in chemistry, and then served in the U.S. Navy during World War II. Returning to UC Berkeley after the war, he earned a master's degree in chemistry (see Frank and Oswalt 1947) and worked for several years at the UC Radiation Laboratory and at Livermore National Laboratory. In the mid-1950s he enrolled as a graduate student in linguistics, carrying out fieldwork on Kashaya Pomo under the auspices of the Survey of California Indian Languages. He received his Ph.D. in 1961 with a dissertation on Kashaya grammar.

Oswalt met his wife Esther while they were students, living on campus at the International House. They continued living in or near

Berkeley throughout their lives, eventually moving to Kensington, just north of Berkeley, to a lovely home in the hills that they built themselves, on a piece of land that they bought from the famed Berkeley architect Bernard Maybeck.

Oswalt devoted his career primarily to the study of Pomo languages. His documentation of Kashaya Pomo is especially profound. He was a close friend of the famed Pomo doctor Essie Parrish and her family, and with her blessing he recorded songs, prayers, and ceremonial speeches along with a massive collection of linguistic data. Besides his grammar of Kashaya and a very important published collection of texts, he worked for over 40 years on a dictionary of Kashaya Pomo. This last project is not yet completed, but his family has donated funds for continued work on the dictionary. His work on Southern Pomo is also quite extensive and includes a partially completed dictionary. Oswalt's data and unpublished materials are now at the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages, at the University of California at Berkeley, where young scholars are continuing to research his massive materials.

Beginning in the late 1960's during the early days of accessible computer technology, Oswalt also spent a number of years working on computational methods of linguistic comparisons, utilizing Swadesh's 100-word list. His 1970 article describes the methodology and compares seven Indo-European languages and Finnish as his test case, comparing languages by pairs according to detailed instructions to the computer on which segments are to be considered similar. While his method did not receive a great deal of attention in the years immediately following, due primarily to a decline of confidence in lexicostatistics in general, it has been given very positive acknowledgement by a new generation of comparative linguists.

Throughout his life, Oswalt maintained a close relationship to the Linguistics Department at the University of California. He would often host at his home the occasional Group in American Indian Languages meetings held by the department. Oswalt was a generous donor to the University of California, including UC's Botanical Garden where Esther still serves as a docent, the campus library, and the Linguistics Department's Survey of California and Other Indian languages.

Later in life, he founded a nonprofit foundation, the California Indian Language Center, which provided funding to students and young scholars for the documentation of endangered languages. He has given the Survey a large bequest for the continuation of this critically important work. In his honor, the Robert L. Oswalt Fund for Endangered Languages has been established.

By dint of what he called some fortunate investments he was able to devote himself to linguistic research without benefit (or detriment) of holding a faculty position. This harkens back to the tradition of persons of means devoting themselves to natural philosophy, when some of the most important advances were made by amateurs doing science. We could call him this in the etymological sense, doing what he most loved to do, but in the more conventional occupational sense he was the consummate professional linguist. His work is of the highest quality and stands as a lasting contribution.

—Leanne Hinton  
 with contributions from Bruce Nevin and Ed Oswalt



[Bob's son Ed has posted a memorial to his father, including dozens of photographs and some sound recordings as well as a long biographical sketch, at <http://www.livewild.org/RLO/>]

PUBLICATIONS OF ROBERT L. OSWALT

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### Rolando Félix Armendáriz

It is with great sadness that I must inform you of the death on September 9, 2007, of Dr. Rolando Félix Armendáriz. A graduate of our Master's program at the University of Sonora, he had recently received his Ph.D. from Rice University.

Félix Armendáriz entered the B. A. program in linguistics at the University of Sonora, in Hermosillo, in August 1993. Although at first he was interested in studying neurolinguistics he eventually turned, with enthusiasm, to morphosyntactic research on Mexico's native languages. This interest led him, in 1998-2000, to join the first graduate class in USON's Master's program in linguistics. During this time he had the opportunity to attend courses taught by Bernard Comrie, Robert D. Van Valin, Jr., T. Givón, William Foley, Karen Dakin, and Thomas Smith-Stark, as well as Mexican scholars. From August 2000 to June 2004 he pursued doctoral studies at Rice University in Houston, Texas, where he was awarded a scholarship. He received an invitation from the Linguistics Department of the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology in Leipzig, to write his dissertation in residence there.

Félix Armendáriz's Master's thesis dealt with grammatical relations in Yaqui, taking Role and Reference Grammar as the theoretical approach. His work focused on double object constructions, summarizing previous studies, in particular Escalante (1990) and Rude (1996), and it centered on the code and control and behavior properties of the language, following Keenan (1976). He proposed that Yaqui is a primary object language, and that it is a language where both grammatical and semantic relations must be assumed.

While at Rice, Félix Armendáriz worked closely with James Cope-land, Philip Davis, and Masayoshi Shibatani, who were also the principal members of his dissertation committee. His dissertation, focusing on Warihio, another Uto-Aztecan language, was entitled *A Grammar of River Warihio* and was completed in 2005. This work contains detailed analyses of the rich and complex voice

phenomena of the language, in addition to an overall grammatical description in the functional-typological framework. It serves as a useful reference grammar, elucidating many aspects of Uto-Aztecan morphosyntax.

Between 1998 and his untimely passing—a scholarly career spanning less than a decade—Félix Armendáriz presented eighteen papers at several different international conferences, such as the Workshop on American Indigenous Languages at Santa Barbara, the SSILA meeting in Albuquerque, the Syntax of the World’s Languages conference in Leipzig, the High Desert Linguistics Society in Albuquerque, and the International conference on Role and Reference Grammar in Mexico City, among others. In addition, he published ten articles dealing with morphosyntactic aspects of Warihio and Yaqui. His most important publication is his recently published book, *A Grammar of River Warihio*, based on his dissertation. It is the first thorough treatment of a previously undescribed Uto-Aztecan language, spoken by approximately three thousand people in Sonora, Mexico.

—Zarina Estrada Fernández

PRINCIPAL PUBLICATIONS OF ROLANDO FÉLIX ARMENDÁRIZ  
ON THE UTO-AZTECAN LANGUAGES OF NORTHERN MEXICO

- 2000 *Relaciones Gramaticales en yaqui: un análisis en el marco de la Gramática del Rol y Referencia*. M. A. Thesis. Master’s Program in Linguistics. Universidad de Sonora. Hermosillo, Sonora, México.
- 2004 Causation in Warihio. *Proceedings of the 6th Workshop on American Indigenous Languages, April 23-25, 2003*. ([http://www.linguistics.ucsb.edu/research/Armendariz\\_vol14.pdf](http://www.linguistics.ucsb.edu/research/Armendariz_vol14.pdf)).
- 2005 What is a passive? The case of Yaqui and Warihio. *Proceedings from the 8th Workshop on American Indigenous Languages, April 21-23, 2005* ([http://www.linguistics.ucsb.edu/research/Armendariz\\_vol16.pdf](http://www.linguistics.ucsb.edu/research/Armendariz_vol16.pdf)).
- 2007 *A Grammar of River Warihio*. München: LINCOM-Europa.

**Américo Brito (ca. 1915-2006)**  
**José Manoel Brito (ca. 1918-2007)**

Over the past eighteen months, the Tariana-speaking community of the multilingual Vaupés area in North-western Amazonia, Brazil (which currently numbers around 100 people) has lost two of its half dozen remaining representatives of the older generation.

Américo Brito (traditional name: Menaka) was the oldest member of the Tariana group of Wamiarikune, literally, ‘the people of the place where we floated’, and the oldest speaker of the Tariana language. He was highly proficient in the language and lore. Américo was the only living Tariana to have personally witnessed the Offering Ritual known in Portuguese as dabukuri and in Tariana as pudali or nawalitanipe. José Manoel Brito (traditional name: Papehka) was second oldest. His knowledge of the traditions and myths of the Wamiarikune subgroup was also superb.

Both had long and difficult lives. Américo and José Manoel were born in the village of Yawirakere on the Papuri River in a traditional longhouse (gradually banned in the area as Salesian missionaries

established dominance there, starting in the early 1920s). During the forties and the fifties, they worked for their white “patrões” collecting rubber and felling piassava palms, and hunting and fishing for their families. They lived most of their lives in Juquira Ponta (now Santa Rosa) on the Vaupés River. Américo spent many years working across the border in Venezuela, and spoke fluent Spanish.

José Manoel spent some time working on various crops in the Içana River area, and as a result he spoke a dialect of Tariana that was strongly influenced by Baniwa, a closely related (but not mutually intelligible) language.

Américo and José Manoel played a key role in documenting the Tariana language and culture by sharing their knowledge with the linguist, Alexandra Aikhenvald (Kumatharo), and with younger members of the Tariana-speaking community, recording and performing the Dabukuri Festival, tracing the adventures of the Tariana ancestors in their voyage to the Vaupés area, and reminiscing about times past. Their stories and songs were recorded and transcribed by Kumatharo and a team consisting of José, Jovino, Olívia, Ismael, Leonardo and Rafael Brito. They are extensively cited in Aikhenvald’s *A Grammar of Tariana* (Cambridge 2003), *Language Contact in Amazonia* (Oxford 2002), the Tariana-Portuguese dictionary (*Boletim do museu Goeldi* 17.1, 2002) and Tariana pedagogical materials currently in use both in the school in the village of Santa Rosa and in the mission center of Iauaretê. They are co-authors of *Estorias tariana* (RCLT 2000), also used as a teaching aid in the Tariana school. They are acknowledged as consultants and priceless friends in various publications on the Tariana language and the Vaupés area by Alexandra Aikhenvald (also see <http://www.latrobe.edu.au/rclt/Tariana/tariana-index.htm>).

Tariana is the only Arawak language spoken in the traditionally multilingual area of the Vaupés River Basin. The mainstream indigenous society of the Vaupés area is based on linguistic exogamy: one can only marry someone who speaks a different language, and one’s badge of identity is the father’s, not the mother’s language. As a result, the Vaupés Indians fluently speak up to ten languages, most of them of the East Tucanoan family. Many of the young people nowadays speak Tucano, no matter which group they identify with. As a result most languages — including Tariana — are severely endangered.

Américo and José Manoel were among the few who always spoke Tariana to their children, perpetuating the heritage. Their passing is mourned by all the Tariana of the Vaupés area, and by the linguists who have — directly or indirectly — benefited from their immense knowledge, insights and good will. The Amazonian world will be spiritually impoverished without them.

—Alexandra Aikhenvald

**Winfred P. Lehmann** passed away on August 1, at the age of 91. An influential historical linguist and one of the founders of the Department of Linguistics at the University of Texas, Lehmann was introduced to the study of American Indian languages by Morris Swadesh while an undergraduate at the University of Wisconsin before World War II. Maintaining a life-long interest in Americanist work, he was a member of SSILA from its inception.



## NEWS & ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Leanne Hinton honored at retirement

*Indigenous Languages and Linguistics in the 21st Century*, a celebration in honor of **Leanne Hinton** on the occasion of her retirement from the UC Berkeley faculty, was held on Saturday, May 19, 2007, in the Murray B. Emeneau Conference Room, Dwinelle Hall, UC Berkeley. Following an introduction by **Andrew Garrett** (UC Berkeley) there were presentations by **Pamela Munro** (UCLA), **Monica Macaulay** (U Wisconsin), **Martha Macri** (UC Davis), **Malcolm Margolin** (Heyday Books), **Christina Sims** (Acoma Pueblo & U New Mexico), **Herb Luthin** (Clarion University), **Nancy Richardson Steele** (Karuk Tribe & Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival), **William Weigel** (Nüümü Yadoha Program), **Laura Welcher** (Rosetta Project & UC Berkeley), **Rosemary Beam de Azcona** (La Trobe University), **Quirina Luna-Costillas** (Mutsun Language Foundation), **Wesley Leonard** (Miami Nation & UC Berkeley), and **Daryl Baldwin** (Miami Nation & Miami University). Concluding remarks were made by **Sharon Inkelas** (UC Berkeley). Presentations were followed by a reception and a buffet-style dinner.

### Towards a Comprehensive Language Catalogue

On June 28, 2007, an informal one-day workshop was held at the Max Planck Institute for Evolutionary Anthropology, Leipzig, to discuss ways in which linguists can collaborate in the creation of a *Comprehensive Language Catalogue*. Organized by **Martin Haspelmath** (MPI-EVA Leipzig), the workshop focused on identifying the specific desiderata for such a catalogue and possible ways of moving closer to achieving them.

At the moment, all available language catalogues (such as Ruhlen 1987, Mosely & Asher 1994, Gordon 2005) are limited in the amount and quality of information on the world's languages that they provide. There seems to be general agreement that it would be desirable to have a more general language catalogue that provides at least the following types of information: (1) *Geographical information*. Ideally for each language we would know not just roughly where it is spoken (in terms of a single central point or a vague polygon), but we would have detailed information on all the settlements where its speakers live. (2) *Genealogical information*. Ideally we would like to know not only what the current majority view on genealogical trees is, but also what alternative proposals there are and what evidence and criteria both the majority view and alternative theories are based on in detail. (3) *Bibliographical information*. Ideally we would like to have a complete list of bibliographical references for all the lesser-known languages. (4) *Glossonymic information*. Ideally we would like to have comprehensive information on language names, which for each name explains its domain of use and its origin (as far as this is known); ideally such a list of language names would be multilingual. (5) *Sociological information*. Ideally for each language we would have at least an estimate of how many speakers there are and, if relevant, an estimate of the degree to which the language is endangered. (6) *Historical information*. For many languages, we also have diachronic information on all of the above aspects, and this should also be integrated into a database.

In addition to Haspelmath, workshop participants included: **Peter Austin** (SOAS), **Anthony Aristar** (E Michigan U/LINGUIST List), **Balthasar Bickel** (U Leipzig), **William Croft** (U New Mexico), **Michael Cysouw** (MPI-EVA Leipzig), **Östen Dahl** (U Stockholm), **Jeff Good** (U Buffalo),

**Jean-Marie Hombert** (U Lyon 2), **Christian Lehmann** (U Erfurt), and **Ljuba Veselinova** (U Stockholm).

For further information on the workshop and its results contact Martin Haspelmath ([haspelmath@eva.mpeg.de](mailto:haspelmath@eva.mpeg.de)).

The meeting immediately followed—and discussed further some of the topics raised in—a more general MPI symposium on *Wikifying Research*. The goal of the larger meeting was to explore the development of digital tools that allow interpretations of data to be systematically documented and kept track of, so that all of their content, and not just small pieces, can be made available for inspection by other researchers. Among the papers presented in this meeting of special interest to linguists were Martin Haspelmath, “Long-distance collaboration in the creation of cross-linguistic databases” and Laurent Romary (Max Plank Digital Library, Berlin) & Lee Gillam (U Surrey), “Linking open spaces and standards: the case of language codes and language description.” For further information visit <http://email.eva.mpg.de/~cysouw/meetings/wikifying.html>.

### Language Documentation and Linguistic Theory at SOAS

A conference on *Language Documentation and Linguistic Theory: 75 years of Linguistics at SOAS, 5 years of the Endangered Languages Project* will be held on December 7-8, 2007, at the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

In 2007 the Department of Linguistics at SOAS celebrates its 75th anniversary. Founded in 1932 as the first department of general linguistics in Britain, the research carried out by linguistics within the department has made a significant and lasting impact on the fields of language documentation and description and linguistic theory.

This conference commemorates both the 75 year tradition of linguistics within the School and the 5th anniversary of the Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Project, comprising the Endangered Languages Academic Program (ELAP), the Endangered Languages Archive (ELAR), and the Endangered Languages Documentation Program (ELDP).

The conference aims to bring together researchers working on linguistic theory and language documentation and description, with a particular focus on innovative work on underdescribed or endangered languages, especially those of Asia and Africa. The goal is to provide a forum to discuss the ways that linguists and others, especially community members, can respond to the current challenges to linguistic diversity and build on experiences of the past.

For more information visit the conference website (<http://www.hrelp.org/events/conference2007/index.html>).

### American Indian languages at LASSO 2007 in Denver

Sponsored by the University of Colorado at Denver and organized around the theme “Linguistic Legacies,” the 36th annual meeting of the *Linguistic Association of the Southwest* (LASSO) took place in Denver, Colorado, September 21-23, 2007. Over a dozen of the approximately 100 papers presented dealt with American Indian languages. These included:

**Brad Montgomery-Anderson** (U Kansas), “English-Only and Native Language Revitalization”; **Dylan Herrick** (U Oklahoma), “A preliminary

acoustic analysis of the Comanche vowel system”; **Jason Ginsburg** (U Arizona), “Q-Morpheme Specifications” [Tohono O’odham]; **Jared Hoover, Nathan Jahnke & Kristen Jones** (Texas Tech), “Creating a Toolbox Project for Tohono O’odham”; **Colleen Fitzgerald** (Texas Tech), “Orthography, Phonology, and Dialect Variation in an Endangered Language Community: Issues in Standardization among the Tohono O’odham”; **Charles B. Chang** (UC Berkeley), “Accounting for the Phonology of Reduplication: Precedence vs. Morphological Doubling”; **Michael Hughes** (CSU San Marcos) & **William Blunk** (U Texas Austin), “Repetition in formal discourse in Ixil Mayan”; **Jule Gómez de García** (CSU San Marcos) & **Melissa Axelrod** (U New Mexico), “The Discourse Marker *vet* in Ixil Mayan”; **Brook Danielle Lillehaugen** (UNAM), “Expressing motion with component part prepositions in Tlacolula Valley Zapotec”; **Pamela Munro** (UCLA), “Specifying Animate Grounds with Chickasaw Relational Nouns”; **Tammy Gales** (UC Davis), “Referent Tracking through the Fourth Person in Navajo: A Corpus-based Approach”; and **Irene Appelbaum** (U Montana), “Final Suffixes in Shoshoni.”

The winner of LASSO’s 2007 Helmut Esau Award (carrying a stipend of \$250) was **Brad Montgomery-Anderson** of the University of Kansas, for his paper titled “Citing Verbs in Polysynthetic Languages: The Case of the Cherokee-English Dictionary.” In this paper, he presents convincing arguments for citing Cherokee verbs by their stems rather than citing them in the conjugated forms as Pulte and Feeling did in their Cherokee-English dictionary. He argues that since Cherokee is a polysynthetic language, listing verbs by their stems is not only linguistically sound, but also makes the dictionary more useful.

For the full program visit <http://carbon.cudenver.edu/~djenkins/LASSO/index.htm>, and for further information on LASSO visit [http://www7.tamu-commerce.edu/swjl/public\\_html/lasso.html](http://www7.tamu-commerce.edu/swjl/public_html/lasso.html)

### Summer institute on field linguistics and documentation at UCSB in 2008

The Department of Linguistics at the University of California, Santa Barbara, is pleased to announce that plans are under way to hold the first *Institute on Field Linguistics and Language Documentation* (InField) on the UCSB campus during the summer of 2008. InField will provide field linguists, graduate students, and language activists with state-of-the-art training in techniques and issues in language documentation, language maintenance, and language revitalization.

*Workshops.* — The first portion of the institute (June 23-July 3, 2008) will offer workshops of differing lengths on a variety of topics such as technology, archiving, life in the field, ethics, orthographies, and lexicography. A special curriculum designed specifically for native speakers interested in documenting their own languages will include workshops on basic linguistics, materials development, how to provide technical support to a community, and successful models of language maintenance and revitalization.

*Field training.* — The field training portion of the institute (July 7-August 1) will be intensive, based on a traditional graduate course in field methods, but will specifically incorporate the techniques and technologies of the workshops into the course. We anticipate running two or three courses on different languages simultaneously.

For a full description of InField, including workshops currently being planned, visit the website (<http://www.linguistics.ucsb.edu/faculty/infield>).

### American Philosophical Society grants and fellowships for 2008

The APS has four grant or fellowship programs that are of interest to linguists working on American Indian languages: (1) Phillips Fund Grants; (2) Franklin Research Grants; (3) Lewis & Clark Fund Grants; and (4) Sabbatical Fellowships.

*General information.* — Awards are made for non-commercial research only. The Society makes no grants for academic study or classroom presentation, for travel to conferences, for non-scholarly projects, for assistance with translation, or for the preparation of materials for use by students. The Society does not pay overhead or indirect costs to any institution or costs of publication. Applicants may be residents of the United States or American citizens resident abroad. Foreign nationals whose research can only be carried out in the United States are eligible. Grants are made to individuals; institutions are not eligible to apply. Requirements for each program vary. Grants and fellowships are taxable income, but the Society is not required to report payments. It is recommended that grant and fellowship recipients discuss their reporting obligations with their tax advisors.

*Phillips Fund Grants for Native American Research.* — For research in Native American linguistics and ethnohistory, focusing on the continental United States and Canada. Given for a maximum of one year from date of award to cover travel, tapes, and informants’ fees. Applicants may be graduate students pursuing either a master’s or a doctoral degree; post-doctoral applicants are also eligible. Awards are made from \$1,000 to \$3,500 (note that the maximum award has been increased). Deadline: March 1; notification in May.

*Franklin Research Grants.* — This is a program of small grants to scholars intended to support the cost of research leading to publication in all areas of knowledge. The Franklin program is particularly designed to help meet the cost of travel to libraries and archives for research purposes; the purchase of microfilm, photocopies or equivalent research materials; the costs associated with fieldwork; or laboratory research expenses. Applicants are expected to have a doctorate or to have published work of doctoral character and quality. Pre-doctoral graduate students are not eligible, but the Society is especially interested in supporting the work of young scholars who have recently received the doctorate. Awards are made from \$1,000 to \$6,000. Deadlines: October 1 and December 1; notification in February and April.

*Lewis and Clark Fund for Exploration and Field Research.* — The Lewis and Clark Fund encourages exploratory field studies for the collection of specimens and data and to provide the imaginative stimulus that accompanies direct observation. Applications are invited from disciplines with a large dependence on field studies, such as archeology, anthropology, biology, ecology, geography, geology, linguistics, and paleontology, but grants will not be restricted to these fields. Grants will be available to doctoral students who wish to participate in field studies for their dissertations or for other purposes. Master’s candidates, undergraduates, and postdoctoral fellows are not eligible. Grants will depend on travel costs but will ordinarily be in the range of several hundred dollars to about \$5,000. Applicants who have received Lewis and Clark Fund grants may reapply after an interval of two years. Deadline: February 15; notification in May.

*Sabbatical Fellowship for the Humanities and Social Sciences.* — This program is open to mid-career faculty of universities and 4-year colleges in the United States who have been granted a sabbatical/research year but for whom financial support from the home institution is available for only part of the year. Candidates must not have had a financially supported leave at any time subsequent to September 1, 2005. The doctoral degree must have been conferred no later than 2000 and no earlier than 1987. Stipends are \$30,000 to \$40,000 for the second half of an awarded sabbatical year. Deadline: October 15; notification in March.

Questions concerning any of these programs should be directed to Linda Musumeci, Research Administrator, at [LMusumeci@amphilsoc.org](mailto:LMusumeci@amphilsoc.org) or telephone 215-440-3429.

### Native Voices Endowment

This year, for the first time, the Endangered Language Fund is accepting proposals for funding through the *Native Voices Endowment*. This money comes from the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, which received the revenue from the U.S. Mint's sale of the Lewis and Clark 2004 Commemorative Coins.

ELF will accept proposals from members of eligible North American tribes along the historic route of the 1804-1806 Lewis and Clark Expedition whose ancestors experienced contact with the expedition, or whose ancestral homelands were traversed by the expedition, or whose tribal customs or languages were recorded by the expedition, including tribes who were removed to Oklahoma subsequent to the expedition.

The Native Voices Endowment grant program will make a total of \$75,000 available in 2007 to enrolled tribal members, tribal government language programs, tribal community language programs and tribal schools and colleges. Proposals will be accepted for Native American language education programs, individual study by Native American language students, and research efforts to document and record Native American languages for future preservation and education.

The RFP and a list of eligible tribes are available at: [http://www.endangeredlanguagefund.org/native\\_voices](http://www.endangeredlanguagefund.org/native_voices) For more information, e-mail [elf@endangeredlanguagefund.org](mailto:elf@endangeredlanguagefund.org).

### UPCOMING GENERAL MEETINGS

#### • CILLA III (Austin, Oct 25-27)

The *3rd Conference on Indigenous Languages of Latin America* will be held October 25-27, 2007, at the University of Texas at Austin. Papers will cover research about any aspect of Latin American indigenous languages. Topics will include, but are not limited to: Grammar, Linguistic Anthropology, Sociolinguistics, Language Politics, Linguistic Theory, Historical Linguistics, Community/Linguist Cooperation, Language Vitality, Discourse, and Indigenous Literacies. Spanish is encouraged for presentations; English and Portuguese are also acceptable. The keynote speakers will include: Bruna Franchetto, Universidade Federal do Rio de Janeiro; Salomé Gutiérrez, University of California, Santa Barbara; William F. Hanks, University of California, Berkeley; and Terrence Kaufman, University of Pittsburgh. A registration fee will be collected at the meeting (no credit cards can be accepted): \$20 students and \$40 non-students. Registration scholarships are available for indigenous scholars. For more information please contact: Nora England, University of Texas at Austin, 1 University Station B5100, Austin, TX 78712-0198 ([nengland@mail.utexas.edu](mailto:nengland@mail.utexas.edu)). Website: <http://www.utexas.edu/cola/lilas/centers/cilla/index.html>

There be five Concordances of the Suffix form Active, wherein the Verb doth receive a various formation. The reason why I call them Concordances, is, because the chief weight and strength of the Syntaxis of this Language, lyeth in this eminent manner of formation of Nouns and Verbs, with the Pronoun persons. The manner of the formation of the Nouns and Verbs have such a latitude of use, that there needeth little other Syntaxis in the Language.

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

## MEDIA WATCH

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

### A War of Names in Mexico

In a story datelined Mexico City and published on May 2, Los Angeles Times staff writers Héctor Tobar and Cecilia Sánchez report on an onomastic battle raging in the State of Hidalgo between some indigenous language speakers — or more precisely, writers — and the notoriously fossilized Mexican bureaucracy.

The focus of the dispute is a 2-year old girl in the small, dusty town of Tepeji del Río, whose Hñahñu (Otomi)-speaking parents, Cesar Cruz Benitez and Marisela Rivas, decided to give her the Hñahñu name *Doñi Zānā* ‘flower of the world’.\* But when they tried to register this as the baby’s name, the authorities refused to accept it, claiming that they were unequipped to cope with the non-Spanish spelling. For Cruz, the case has become a human rights issue highlighting a centuries-long pattern of discrimination against his people. “My daughter doesn’t have a name yet, but I’m not going to give up,” he told reporters in a telephone interview. “If necessary, I’ll go to international organizations to help me.”

To be sure, Cruz and his wife, as well as three of their four other daughters (Jocelyn, Perla and Antonia), have no problem using their European-derived names. But in Hidalgo, as elsewhere in Latin America where people of indigenous background make up a major part of the population, indigenismo is rapidly gaining ground in both culture and politics, and the Cruz-Rivas family now takes pride in embracing the language of their ancestors. “This isn’t some whim of mine,” Cruz said. “This has become a struggle to preserve our traditions.” He said that members of his community were often pressured to change the names of their children to Spanish ones, or at least to names that sound more Spanish than not. When his sister asked to register her son with an indigenous name, Cruz said, they recommended “Alfred” instead.

Hidalgo officials denied ethnic prejudice and blamed the problem on the computers installed when the state retooled its information technology in 1999 to guard against the so-called millennium bug. The new system, used to produce identity cards, won’t accept characters outside the Spanish alphabet. “The two dots over the A’s and the underscore won’t go through the machine,” said Jose Antonio Bulos, director of the State Family Registry in Hidalgo. And as a consequence, the child won’t be able to get a “Unique Population Registration Code”—the Mexican equivalent of a Social Security number—since the code is derived, in part, from the first letters of a person’s given name and surname.

\* Doris Bartholomew tells us that *o* denotes schwa (which is sometimes written as *ø* in other varieties of Otomi). The umlaut over the *a* indicates nasalization. She also says the name really means ‘Moon Flower’.



The *D̄oni Z̄anā* case has been taken up by the Human Rights Commission of Hidalgo, and the story has been given wide play in the Mexican media. “We believe that it’s the right of the parents to give their daughter the name they want,” said commission spokesman Fernando Hidalgo Vergara. The commission is pushing the state to update its computers.

State officials, meanwhile, have suggested to Cruz that he simply drop the two dots and the underscore from *D̄oni Z̄anā*’s name on official documents. He is reluctant to make these changes, however, because if spelled that way the *H̄ñah̄ñu* name would no longer mean ‘flower of the world’. It would mean ‘stone of death’.

## Entering Web 2.0

*Peter Austin of SOAS posted the following recently on “Transient Languages & Cultures”, the blog maintained by Jane Simpson and her colleagues in PARADISEC (Pacific and Regional Archive for Digital Sources in Endangered Cultures) at the University of Sydney. We reprint it here with Peter’s kind permission.*

Several contributors to this blog, including yours truly, and no doubt a number of our readers too, have recently been bitten by the Facebook (<http://www.facebook.com>) bug. Facebook bills itself as “a social utility that connects you with the people around you”, and it’s kind of fun too. In addition to being able to track what your friends are up to, it is also possible to join groups of like-minded individuals to share ideas, and socialize (reminds me of those sessions in the bar at the end of a hard day’s work at a linguistics conference). Along with the predictable groups centered around Noam Chomsky, there is also “You’re a Linguist? How many languages do you speak?”, “Typologists United”, and my particular favorite, “Thomas Payne is My Hero”, whose members are:

dedicated to the source of all linguistics knowledge, Thomas Payne. His manuals are so good that they can apply to any discipline at any time. Physics problems? Open the textbook and realize that you should really be a linguistics major. Life? Look up grammatical relations and discover meaning in existence. Linguistics? You better just read the whole thing. Oh Thomas Payne, what would we do without you?

Facebook is part of what has been termed “Web 2.0” by Tim O’Reilly (<http://www.oreillynet.com/pub/a/oreilly/tim/news/2005/09/30/what-is-web-20.html>). The basic idea is that Web 2.0 uses the internet to connect people rather than connecting documents, as in the original conception of the web by Tim Berners-Lee (<http://www.w3.org/People/Berners-Lee/>). Since a number of us are now realizing that documenting and describing minority and endangered languages is crucially about people and establishing and maintaining human relationships, rather than data, standards and preservation, Web 2.0 opens up a range of possibilities for new ways of collaborating that go beyond what we have been able to do so far. This includes the following, among others:

1. Social (sharing) websites like Facebook, YouTube and Flickr.
2. Blogs, like this one.
3. Wikis, of which *Wikipedia* in its various versions and languages is just one example. The recently launched *Glottopedia* (<http://www.glottopedia.org>), which aims to become a “free encyclopedia for linguistics”, is a

moderated wiki and contributors must sign-up and use their own names when creating or editing content.

4. Web-based collaborative applications that are generally free and have much if not most of the functionality of desktop applications like word-processors, spreadsheets, calendars and slide shows.

At SOAS, we have done some experimentation with wikis (mainly for our ELDP-grantee training courses), and with several of the “web-based apps” and find them very useful collaborative tools. We have a single shared calendar for the 12 ELAP and ELAR staff using the free My Calendars (<http://my.calendars.net>) tool, that enables us to see each other’s comings and goings and commitments, and to plan meetings accordingly. We also looked at Google Calendars (<http://www.google.com/calendar>) and 30 Boxes (<http://www.30boxes.com>), but they weren’t as easy to use and didn’t have the facility of color coding each staff member, which we find to be especially helpful. For jointly writing documents Google Docs and Spreadsheets (<http://www.google.com/docs>) is excellent: it is simple and clean with the main functionalities of a word-processor. It truly enables collaborative team-based writing and sure beats e-mailing Word documents with layers of track-changes and comments that can easily become a versioning nightmare when two or three authors are involved. It is easy to save copies of documents to one’s own computer. Similar facilities are offered by Zoho (<http://www.zoho.com>) (which also offers slideshow, meetings management, database and other office tools), and ThinkFree (<http://www.thinkfree.com>), though I prefer the Google Docs interface for collaborative writing. Although sharing of individual documents in these environments can be specified to particular users and appears to be secure, I personally have reservations about putting sensitive materials on other people’s servers, and would certainly keep a back-up copy of valuable documents on my desktop computer. Another web-based application that I have found useful is FolderShare (<http://www.foldershare.com>) which allows secure virtual sharing of hard disks between machines that are accessible on the internet; I find this is especially useful for file transfers between my Macintosh and Windows machines.

This is about as far as we have gone to date at SOAS with our social linguistic participation in Web 2.0. One of our MA students, Paul Butcher, is currently writing his dissertation on application of Web 2.0 concepts to language documentation and support and I look forward to reading what he has to say when it is finished in September. Perhaps he can be persuaded to contribute to this blog when he’s done.

## NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

### Athabaskan

- The 2007 Athabaskan Languages Conference was held at Diné College, Tsailé, Arizona, from Thursday, June 21 through Saturday, June 23, sponsored by NSF and the Wenner-Gren Foundation and hosted by the Navajo Language Academy, Diné College and Swarthmore College. The meeting featured a reception and banquet to honor the memory of the late William Morgan, Sr., and Robert W. Young. Invited Speakers were **Wayne Holm** and **Gloria Emerson**. Other presentations included:

**Gladys Alexie** (Teetf'it Gwich'in), "Gwich'in Language Revitalization"; **Sabet Biscaye** (U Washington), "Language Revitalization through Community Programs in the NWT"; **Ted Fernald** (Swarthmore) & **Ellavina Perkins** (Navajo Language Academy), "Negative Polarity Items"; **Suzanne Gessner & Leslie Saxon** (U Victoria), "Online Dictionaries for Dene Languages"; **Velma Hale** (Navajo Community College, Tsaile), **Louise Kerley** (Tuba City High School) & **Louise Lockard** (NAU), "Teaching Native Language and Culture: Opportunities to Learn Beyond Borders"; **Sharon Hargus** (U Washington), "Design Issues in Athabaskan Dictionaries"; **Hishinlai** [Kathy R. Sikorski] & **Ashley Meredith** (U Alaska, Fairbanks), "A Practical Online Grammar Website for Athabaskan Language Learners"; **Eliza Jones** (U Alaska Fairbanks & ANLC), "Use of Derivational Prefixes in Denaakk'e"; **James Kari** (Dena'inaq' Titazunt), "Topical Vocabulary Research in Dena'ina"; **Ellen Lucast** (U Minnesota), "Object Participant Reference in Dene: Preliminary Findings"; **Kevin Mullin** (U North Texas), "Topics in Southern Athabaskan Historical Phonology" and "Development of an Online XML Chiricahua Apache Lexicon"; **Lindsey Newbold & Amy Campbell** (UC Berkeley), "An Online Multimedia Dictionary for Hupa"; **Markle Pete, Jeanie Maxim, Daniel Harrison & Kari Shaginoff** (Chickaloon Yenida'a School), "Yenida'a Kenaage' Dats'ehwdeldixde Nay'dini'aa Na'Kenaage' Mentorship Project"; **Anne Pycha** (UC Berkeley), "Morpheme Co-occurrence Restrictions in Hupa"; **Leah Shaw** (Canadian Broadcasting Company), "Working with Modern Media to Preserve and Promote Original Languages" [1 hour talk]; **Peggy Speas** (U Massachusetts Amherst), "Navajo Spatial Terms Made Easier"; **Siri Tuttle** (U Alaska Fairbanks), "Word Choice for a Small Athabaskan Dictionary"; **Siri Tuttle** (U Alaska Fairbanks) & **Ellavina Perkins** (Navajo Language Academy), "Translating the Spruce Tree Story: Lower Tanana to Navajo"; **Elly Van Gelderen** (ASU), "Cycles of Negation in Athabaskan"; **Anthony K. Webster** (SIU, Carbondale), "To Give an Imagination to the Listeners: The Neglected Poetics of Navajo Ideophony"; **Jeannie Whitehorse** (New Mexico State Library), "Living Our Language: How the Navajo Language Was Used During World War II"; and **Valerie Wood** (Cold Lake First Nations), "Dene Yatié K'ezaz si: Conserving Dene Language Form in Reversing Language Shift."

As in previous years, the Alaska Native Language Center will publish selected papers from the conference in a proceedings volume. For further information visit the Athabaskan Languages Conference homepage (<http://www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc>).

#### Northwest

- The 42nd *International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages* took place at the University of British Columbia-Okanagan, in Kelowna, BC, from Monday, July 30 through Wednesday, August 1, 2007. The conference was co-hosted by the University of British Columbia-Okanagan's Community, Culture and Global Studies Unit of the Irving K. Barber School of Arts and Sciences, and the En'owkin Centre.

Presentations included: **Jeannette Armstrong** (En'owkin Centre & UBC Okanagan), "Modified Adult Immersion Instruction, with demonstration" [1-hour presentation]; **Benjamin J. Barrett** (Independent Researcher), "Summary of qwi-qwi-diccaq (Makah) attitudinal pilot study"; **Michael Barrie** (UBC), "Lexical suffixes and linearization in Upriver Halkomelem"; **David Beck** (U Alberta), "A taxonomy of Lushootseed valency-increasing affixes"; **Jason Brown** (UBC), "Patterns of deglottalization in Tsimshianic"; **Marion Caldecott** (UBC), "Some facts about intonation in St'át'imcets"; **Yunhee Chung** (UBC), "The internal structure of Kwak'wala nominal domain"; **Henry Davis, Lisa Matthewson & Hotze Rullmann** (UBC), "A unified modal semantics for 'out-of-control' marking in St'át'imcets"; **Donna B. Gerdt** (SFU), "Halkomelem doubling constructions"; **Donna B. Gerdt** (SFU) & **Kaoru Kiyosawa** (U Victoria), "Combinatorial properties of Salish applicatives"; **Suzanne Gessner & Leslie Saxon** (U Victoria), "Dictionaries for endangered languages: the online model"; **Jennifer Glougie** (UBC), "Aspect in St'át'imcets future expressions"; **Fusheini**

**Hudu** (UBC), "The low vowel and retraction in St'át'imcets"; **Peter Jacobs** (Squamish Nation & UBC), "Intonation of yes/no questions in Skwxwú7mesh" and "Txw as an out of control marker in Skwxwú7mesh"; **Masaru Kiyota** (UBC), "Aspectual properties of unaccusatives and transitives in Senchothen"; **Karsten A. Koch** (UBC), "Questions and answers in Nle'kepmxcin: Facilitating transfer from theoretical linguistics to education"; **Deryle Lonsdale** (Brigham Young U) & **Dawn Bates** (Arizona State U), "Analyzing and updating Chirouse's Snohomish word lists"; **John Lyon** (UBC), "A perception study of glottalization in St'át'imcets /l'/?"; **Timothy Montler** (U North Texas), "Klallam demonstratives"; **Calisto Mudzingwa** (UBC), "h in St'át'imcets"; **Martin A. Oberg** (UBC), "Intonation contours in St'át'imcets"; **Kimary Shahin** (UBC), "An acoustic study of schwa production in two St'át'imcets varieties"; **Patricia A. Shaw, Jill Campbell & Larry Grant** (UBC FNLG Program), "Multiple dictionaries for multiple constituencies"; **Jan P. van Eijk** (First Nations U), "Súnułqaz': The quest continues"; **Thelma Wenman** (Sto:lo Nation), "Sto:lo Shxweli Halq'emeylem Program"; **Evelyn Windsor Wákas** (Bella Bella Community School), "Heiltsuk place names: a Wakashan perspective"; and **Evelyn Windsor Wákas, Elizabeth Bolton, Beth Humchitt, Susan Russell, Andrew Speck & Connie Tallio** (Bella Bella Community School & SFU Kamloops Program), "The airplane project: safety announcements in Heiltsukvla."

#### California

- The 22nd Annual *California Indian Conference and Gathering* will be held at UC Davis on Friday, October 26 and Saturday, October 27, 2007. The program will include presentations on Native California languages and a special session on J. P. Harrington's linguistic and ethnographic fieldnotes. For further information contact Sheri Tatsch ([sjtatsch@ucdavis.edu](mailto:sjtatsch@ucdavis.edu)) or Martha Macri ([mjmacri@ucdavis.edu](mailto:mjmacri@ucdavis.edu)). Conference website: <http://nas.ucdavis.edu/NALC/cicg/>

#### Algonquian and Iroquoian

- The newsletter *Algonquian & Iroquoian Linguistics*, edited by John D. Nichols of the University of Minnesota, is no longer being mailed to subscribers in print form. Beginning with Volume 32 (2007) it is available (without charge) in electronic form, e-mailed to subscribers as a pdf file. Anyone interested in receiving AIL in this format should send their e-mail address in a message headed "AIL subscription for (NAME)" to the editor at [jjdn@umn.edu](mailto:jjdn@umn.edu).

- The 38th *Algonquian Conference* was held at the University of British Columbia on October 27-29, 2006. The special theme of the plenary sessions was "The Western Door." Papers of primarily linguistic interest included:

**Solveiga Armoskaite & Mario Chávez-Peón**, "Heteromorphemic Assibilation of *k* in Blackfoot"; **George Aubin**, "A Look at Negative Imperatives in Algonquin"; **Heather Bliss**, "Object Agreement in Blackfoot: Sentient and Non-sentient Controllers"; **Julie Brittain, Carrie Dyck, Yvan Rose & Marguerite MacKenzie**, "The Chisasibi Child Language Acquisition Study"; **Clare Cook**, "Distinguishing Modes in Plains Cree"; **David J. Costa**, "The Dialectology of Southern New England Algonquian"; **Andrew Cowell & Alonzo Moss, Sr.**, "Recounting the Reservation: Modern Arapaho Narratives and Cross-Cultural Encounter" [plenary talk]; **Amy Dahlstrom**, "Preverbs Revisited: Capturing Dimensions of Wordhood"; **Regna Darnell & Christianne Stephens**, "Species at Risk, Language at Risk 5"; **Donald Derrick**, "Syllabification and Blackfoot /s/?"; **Lynn Drapeau**, "Passive in Innu (Montagnais)"; **Lynn Drapeau & Sophia Stevenson**, "Contrastive Pitch in Innu (Montagnais)"; **Matthew Dryer**, "Kutenai and Algonquian from an Areal Perspective" [plenary talk]; **Andrew Garrett**, "Yurok Dialects and the Diversification of Algic" [plenary talk]; **Inge Genee & Lena Russell**, "The Blackfoot Language: Current



Position and Future Prospects”; **Ives Goddard**, “The Independent Indicative: Reconstruction and Historical Morphology”; **Jamie Hack & Dean Mellow**, “A Functional Analysis of the Acquisition of Oji-Cree”; **Bill Jancewicz**, “Language Mapping with Google Earth: Cree-Montagnais-Naskapi Communities”; **Marie-Odile Junker, M. Mitchell, Marguerite MacKenzie & T. Stewart**, “The Cree On-Line Interactive Linguistic Atlas”; **Wayne Leman**, “Cheyenne Language Change and Its Impact on Spelling”; **Phil LeSourd**, “Raising in Passamaquoddy”; **Richard Littlebear**, “New Directions for Our First Nations Languages” [plenary talk]; **Roy Louis**, “Cree Kinship Terms: Why They Matter” [plenary talk]; **Eric Mathieu**, “Ojibwe Finals”; **Jeff Mühlbauer**, “How Does it Feel to be Obviative? Obviation and Speaker Knowledge in Plains Cree”; **Caroleidith Olsen**, “Acoustic Correlates of Stress in Rainy River Ojibwe”; **Conor M. Quinn**, “Event-Semantics Packaging and the Manner/Means Constraint on Algonquian Verbal Stem Construction”; **Solomon Ratt**, “Cree Temporal and Spatial Reality”; **Maria Amélia Reis Silva**, “Preaspiration in Blackfoot”; **Nicole Rosen**, “Some Properties of Michif Morphology”; **Tanya Slavin**, “An analysis of the Preverb *ishi-* in Oji-Cree as an Event Binding Operator”; **Jan van Eijk**, “Salish and Algonquian: A Possible Relationship Revisited”; and **Gordon Whittaker**, “Doing Dictionaries: An Update on the Sauk Language Project.”

Poster presentations included: **Solveiga Armoskaite & Shujun Chin**, “The Shape of Blackfoot Nouns: an interactive multimedia project”; **Jaehee Bak**, “The Origins of Copular Constructions in Plains Cree”; **T. Cardinal, Clare Cook, Rose-Marie Déchaine & Jeff Mühlbauer**, “Some Observations about Northern Plains Cree”; **Shujun Chin**, “The Meanings of Blackfoot -akaa”; **Mario Chávez-Peón**, “Vowel Quality in Blackfoot Assibilation of *k*: Breathly versus Modal I”; **Rose-Marie Déchaine & Eleanor Blain**, “What Evidential Typology Tells Us about Cree Evidentials”; **Donald Derrick**, “Rapid Speech and its Effects on Blackfoot Voice-Onset-Timing”; **Lynn Drapeau & Hélène St-Onge**, “Reduplication in Innu (Montagnais)”; **Joel Dunham**, “The Aspectual Marker *-á* in Blackfoot”; **Bostjan Dvorak**, “Loans and Language Contact Models in Algonquian”; **Jennifer Glougie**, “Topics in the Syntax and Semantics of Blackfoot Quantifiers and Nominals”; **Meagan Louie**, “Analyzing Blackfoot’s Non-Affirmative Endings as Negative Polarity Items”; **Delphine Montel & Sylvia Kasparian**, “Cognitive Linguistics: Representation and Perception of Space and Time through Maliseet Preverbs”; **Charlotte Reinholtz**, “The Locus for Question Marking in Eastern Swampy Cree”; and **Elizabeth Ritter & Martina Wiltschko**, “Relating Verbs in Blackfoot: The Contribution of Argument Structure to Stem Agreement.”

- The 39th *Algonquian Conference* will be held at York University in Toronto, Ontario, October 18-22, 2007. This year the conference will have the theme “Meeting Grounds & Gathering Places,” relating to Algonquian communities both contemporary and historic. Papers are welcome on all topics that concern Algonquian studies, including anthropology, archaeology, art, biography, cultural education, ethnography, botanical ethnography, historical ethnography, musical ethnography, folklore, geography, history, linguistics, literature, music, language education, politics, cultural psychology, religion and sociology. Papers may be given in either French or English. This year presenters will have a choice of two formats: panels or poster sessions. Orally delivered papers must not be longer than 20 minutes, with 10 minutes allowed for discussion. The deadline for submissions is September 1.

If you are interested in making a presentation, please e-mail a title and abstract (maximum 1 page, 12 point font, 1 inch margin) to <carolynp@yorku.ca>. The subject line of your e-mail must read “Algonquian Conference” and the text of the message must include your name, postal address, institution, telephone number(s) and fax number and the electronic address of each speaker or poster participant. Indicate your preferred format: oral, poster or no preference, and your AV requirements. If e-mail submission is not possible, you may send a copy of the abstract to: 39th Algonquian

Conference, c/o Carolyn Podruchny, Department of History, York University, 2140 Vari Hall, 4700 Keele Street, Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3, Canada. Or you can fax the submission to 416-736-5836, attention: Carolyn Podruchny.

The conference will be held on campus at McLaughlin College, York University. Details concerning the conference site, local hotels, and registration fees are available online at <<http://www.umanitoba.ca/Algonquian>>.

### Uto-Aztecan and Mesoamerica

- A reminder that the *Friends of Uto-Aztecan Conference 2007* will be held later in the year than usual: Saturday, November 17 and Sunday, November 18, in Hermosillo, Sonora, Mexico, and will be coordinated by Zarina Estrada of the Universidad de Sonora, with the help of Karen Dakin. Please send the title of your paper and a brief summary, your mailing address, phone number, and e-mail address, to one of the following by e-mail (the deadline for proposals is September 30): Zarina Estrada ([zarina@guaymas.uson.mx](mailto:zarina@guaymas.uson.mx), [zarinef@hotmail.com](mailto:zarinef@hotmail.com)); or Karen Dakin ([dakin@servidor.unam.mx](mailto:dakin@servidor.unam.mx), [karendakin@gmail.com](mailto:karendakin@gmail.com)). Information about hotels and transportation will be sent later.

- A workshop on the *Comparative Linguistics of the Mixtecan Languages with special attention to Trique* was held on July 27, 2007, at Eastern Kentucky University, as part of the 2007 LACUS Conference. Participants included **Robert Longacre**, SIL; **Jerry Edmondson**, UT Arlington; **Christian Dicanio**, UC Berkeley; and **Kosuke Matsukawa**, SUNY Albany. This year marks the 50th anniversary of the publication of Longacre’s *Proto-Mixtecan*, a pioneering piece of comparative and historical linguistic reconstruction in Mesoamerica, embracing three languages, Mixtec, Cuicatec, and Trique. Rench’s *Comparative Otomanguan Phonology* (1976) suggested some changes in the reconstructed phonological system. More recent work has covered a broader data base than Longacre had available in 1957. The LACUS workshop provided an opportunity to present recent and current work and to discuss controversial points and ongoing problems.

- *SIL Mexico* has announced the posting of a number of new items to their website (<http://www.sil.org/mexico/nuevo.htm>) during the past year. These are mostly short publications, almost all originally published on paper for native speakers. There are titles in Chinantec, Huave, Mixtec, Tepehua and Zapotec. Also on this webpage are links to new or revised sites for Chinantec of Sochiapam, Náhuatl of the municipios de Mecayapan y Tatahuicapan de Juárez, Veracruz, Zapotec of Chichicápam, and Zapotec of San Juan Bautista Comaltepec.

- On the web page of the *Master’s program in Linguistics at the University of Sonora* (<http://www.maestriaenlinguistica.uson.mx>), you can now find the MA theses which have been defended, as well as other news. This includes the programs for the Workshops in Syntax that USON has organized from 2003 to date. Most of the MA theses deal with Mexican Indigenous languages.

- The Fifth Annual *Tulane Maya Symposium and Workshop*, hosted by Tulane University’s Stone Center for Latin American Studies, will be held in New Orleans on the weekend of February 15-17, 2008. Through a series of lectures, workshops, and a roundtable discussion, specialists at this year’s symposium explore the physical and sacred geography of the Maya region. The history, geology, stories, beliefs, and rituals surrounding caves, cenotes, and mountaintop shrines from across the Maya area are among the topics that will be discussed. For further information, please contact Denise Woltering ([crerts@tulane.edu](mailto:crerts@tulane.edu)) at the Stone Center. Because New Orleans is hosting the NBA All-Star game the same weekend, we encourage you to make plans soon. Please visit our website at <http://stonecenter.tulane.edu/MayaSymposium/> for the 2008 program, registration, lodging information, and a retrospective of the 2007 symposium.



## RECENT PUBLICATIONS

**Atlas of the World's Languages.** Second Edition. R. E. Asher & Christopher Moseley, General Editors. Routledge, 2007. 400 pp. £395. [A new edition of a major reference work, whose first edition (1994) was blemished by an error-ridden section on North America.

The new edition has a completely revised North America section, edited by a committee selected by SSILA that includes Victor Golla, Ives Goddard, Lyle Campbell, Marianne Mithun and Mauricio Mixco. Nine entirely re-drafted maps, based in large part on the Smithsonian's *Handbook of North American Indians*, display both pre-contact and contemporary locations. The maps are accompanied by a detailed classification and an alphabetical catalogue of languages providing information on their contemporary status. A short summary of the status and number of speakers of the Post-Columbian languages of the Americas is appended, contributed by J. Lachlan Mackenzie. The sections on Meso-America and South America, edited by Terrence Kaufman (the South America section with the help of Brent Berlin), are substantially as they were in the first edition, but have added information on lingua francas, creoles, and European-derived languages, and now show the major variations in the spelling of language and stock names. Fourteen maps and accompanying text provide both a state-of-the-art summary of the linguistic geography of Latin America and the fullest published statement of Kaufman's comprehensive classification.

The other sections of the Atlas, and their editors, are: Australasia and the Pacific (Darrell Tryon), East and South-East Asia (David Bradley), Southern Asia: From Iran to Bangladesh (R. E. Asher), Northern Asia and Eastern Europe (Bernard Comrie), Western Europe (J. Lachlan Mackenzie), The Middle East and North Africa (A. K. Irvine), and Sub-Saharan Africa (Benji Wald). All incorporate at least a few changes in cartography and text from the first edition, most substantially in the sections on South-East Asia and the Middle East and North Africa.

—Order from: Routledge (<http://www.routledge.com>.)

**The Vanishing Languages of the Pacific Rim.** Edited by Osahito Miyaoka, Osamu Sakiyama & Michael E. Krauss. Oxford University Press, 2007. 522 pp. \$120/£65. [General papers and areal reports on the rapidly eroding linguistic heritage of a vast region that contains the greatest typological and genetic diversity in the world.

Contents include: Part I, *Diversity, Endangerment, and Documentation*: Michael E. Krauss, "Mass Language Extinction and Documentation: The Race against Time" [Keynote Paper] (3-24); Bernard Comrie, "Documenting and/or Preserving Endangered Languages" (25-34); Collette Grinevald, "Linguistic Fieldwork among Speakers of Endangered Languages" (35-76); David Bradley, "Language Policy and Language Rights" (77-90); Toshihide Nakayama, "Using Written Records to Revitalize North American Languages" (91-106); Marcellino Berardo & Akira Y. Yamamoto, "Indigenous Voices and the Linguistics of Language Revitalization" (107-117); Sabine Erhart & Peter Mühlhäuser, "Pidgins & Creoles in the Pacific" (118-43); and Osahito Miyaoka, "Linguistic Diversity in Decline: A Functional View" (144-63).

Part II, *Areal Surveys*. *The South Pacific Rim*: Yoshio Yasugi, "Languages of Middle America" (165-82); Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, "Languages of the Pacific Coast of South America" (183-205); Oscar E. Aguilera, "Fuegian Languages" (206-20); Michael Walsh, "Indigenous Languages of Australia" (221-38); Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald & Tonya N. Stebbins, "Languages of New Guinea"; and Osamu Sakiyama, "Languages of the Pacific Region: Malayo-Polynesian" (267-83). — *South-East Asia: Naomi*

Tsukida & Shigeru Tsuchida, "Indigenous Languages of Formosa" (285-300); David Bradley, "Languages of Mainland South-East Asia" (301-36); Dory Poa & Randy J. LaPolla, "Minority Languages of China" (337-54); and Shinji Sanada & Yukio Uemura, "Japanese Dialects and Ryukyuan" (355-69). — *The Northern Pacific Rim*: Hiroshi Nakagawa & Osami Okuda, "Nivkh and Ainu" (371-86); Toshiro Tsumagari, Megumi Kurebito & Fubito Endo, "Siberia: Tungusic and Paleosiberian" (387-405); Michael E. Krauss, "Native Languages of Alaska" (406-17); Honoré Watanabe & Fumiko Sasama, "Languages of the Northwest Coast" (418-41); Leanne Hinton, "Languages of California" (442-59); and Kumiko Ichihashi-Nakayama, Yukihiko Yumitani & Akira Y. Yamamoto, "Languages of the South-West United States" (460-73).

Earlier versions of many of the papers in the general section appeared previously in publications from the Endangered Languages of the Pacific Rim project (ELPR), directed by Professor Osahito Miyaoka of Osaka Gakuin University and supported by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology for several years from the mid-1990s to 2003.

—Order from: Oxford University Press (<http://www.oup.com/us> or <http://www.oup.com/uk>.)

### **Saving Languages: An Introduction to Language Revitalization.**

Lenore A. Grenoble & Lindsay J. Whaley. Cambridge University Press, 2006. 231 pp. \$75 (hardback)/\$29.99 (paper). [A general reference guide to language revitalization for language activists and community members. Drawing extensively on case studies, it highlights the necessary background and central issues such as literacy, policy decisions, and allocation of resources. The primary goal is to provide the essential tools for a successful language revitalization program, setting and achieving realistic goals, and anticipating and resolving common obstacles. Chapters include: 1. Language revitalization as a global issue; 2. Issues in language revitalization; 3. Models for revitalization; 4. Case studies; 5. Literacy; 6. Orthography; 7. Creating a language program. An appendix lists online resources. — Order from Cambridge University Press (<http://www.cambridge.org/us>.)

### **One Voice, Many Voices—Recreating Indigenous Language Communities.**

Edited by Teresa L. McCarty & Ofelia Zepeda. ASU Center for Indian Education & AILDI, 2006. 507 pp. \$24. [Papers originally presented at the 6th Annual Stabilizing Indigenous Languages Conference, Tucson, 1999. Included are discussions of language status planning — determining how and where the Indigenous language will be used; corpus planning — creating new forms and materials for Indigenous languages; and acquisition planning — strategies for promoting language use within families, communities, and schools. Chapters cover descriptions of successful language revitalization programs, language documentation, research foundations for language and programs, assessing and credentialing Native-speaking professionals, and a wealth of language teaching materials and ideas that can be adapted to a wide variety of needs and contexts. — Order by contacting Laura Williams at <Laura.Williams@asu.edu>.]

### **Dictionary of Jicarilla Apache/Anáachi Mizaa Hke'e Sijjai.**

Wilhemina Phone, Maureen Olson & Matilda Martinez. Edited by Melissa Axelrod, Jule Gómez de García & Jordan Lachler. Computational lexicography by Sean M. Burke. University of New

Mexico Press, 2007. 492 pp. \$75. [A heritage language dictionary of the northernmost dialect of Eastern Apache, developed under the patronage of the Jicarilla Apache Nation Tribal Council with funding from NSF.

The work is prefaced by a 60-page grammatical sketch that provides substantial information on Jicarilla's phonology, syntax, and the basic scheme of its nominal and verbal morphology. While presented with minimal formalism, this sketch is not for a beginner, and it is likely that most community users of the dictionary will pass it by. But serious students will find it a very useful introduction to the sometimes baffling complexity of Athabaskan, and while no significant concessions are made in terminology or notation, no particular training in linguistics is presupposed.

The main section, the Jicarilla Apache-to-English dictionary, contains over 5,000 headword entries, arranged alphabetically. The entries are a deliberately creative fusion of the practical and the analytic (separately represented in Navajo lexicography by Young and Morgan's 1980-87 *Grammar and Colloquial Dictionary* and Young, Morgan and Midgette's 1992 *Analytical Lexicon*, respectively). Verb headwords consist of a mix of roots (about 285 entries) and first person imperfective conjugated verb words, the latter cross-referenced to the former. Idiomatic and very frequent verb words are also entered as separate headwords. Usage is illustrated by phrases and sentences taken from Hoiyer's unpublished texts, collected in the 1930s (sometimes with corrections and emendations supplied by the native-speaker authors). An English-to-Jicarilla reverse dictionary follows, in two formats: a strictly alphabetical index, occupying 30 pages, and a thematic lexicon that rearranges this index into 51 semantic fields and 6 verb types.

The work was produced on a specially designed web-based lexicon database system, which the project programmer, Sean Burke, explains in a brief but useful set of technical notes.

—Order from: Univ. of New Mexico Press (<http://www.unmpress.com>).

**Actes du 37e Congrès des Algonquistes.** Sous la direction de H. C. Wolfart. University of Manitoba, 2006. 496 pp. \$48. [Papers from the 2005 Algonquian Conference, held in Gatineau, Québec (opposite Ottawa). Papers with a linguistic focus include:

Julie Brittain & Carrie Dyck, "Initial Change as Abstract Vowel Realization" (19-35) [Western Naskapi]; Philippe Charland, "An8baĩwi kdakina—Notre monde à la manière abénakise: La toponymie abénakise au Québec" (49-73); Clare Cook, "Prosodic Correlates of Plains Cree Clause Boundaries: Patterns from Two Speakers" (75-101); Clare Cook & Jeff Mühlbauer, "The Behaviour of Obviation in Elicitation" (103-29) [Obviation is "context-dependent" in Plains Cree]; Amy Dahlstrom, "The Syntax of Algonquian Ethnopoetics" (131-47) [Meskwaki]; Ives Goddard, "The Proto-Algonquian Negative and its Descendants" (161-208); Bill Jancewicz & Silas Nabinicaboo, "Naskapi Pronouns" (209-27); Jeff Mühlbauer, "Pitch as Accent in Plains Cree Nominals" (229-68); Heather Newell & Glyne Piggott, "The Morphological Control of Phonology within Ojibwe Lexical Categories" (269-92); Tanya Slavin, "Some Semantic Consequences of the Structural Position of Preverbs in Severn Ojibwe" (293-310); Jennifer Thorburn, "Self-Perceptions, Generational Differences, Prestige and Language Loss in the Innu Community of Sheshatshiu" (333-48); Rand Valentine, "Gitshee Gauzinee in the Ojibwe Afterlife" (349-68) [a philological discussion of texts relating to the afterlife, beginning with a story published by Schoolcraft]; and Richard J. Preston, "Regina Flannery's Collection of James Bay Cree Oral Tradition" (405-15).

— Order from: Papers of the Algonquian Conference, c/o Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5V5

Canada (<http://www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian/Volumes/inprint.htm>). Price includes postage and is in Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, US dollars elsewhere. Checks should be made payable to "University of Manitoba, Papers of the Algonquian Conference".]

**The Autobiography of a Meskwaki Woman: A New Edition and Translation.** Ives Goddard. Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics Memoir 18, 2006. 225 pp. \$40. [New edition of an autobiographical account written in Meskwaki in 1918 by an anonymous Meskwaki woman, and originally published by Truman Michelson in 1925. Michelson based his edition on a phonetic transcription of the text as read aloud by two Meskwaki interpreters, and while G relies heavily on Michelson's work he has also gone back to the autograph manuscript. G's translations are entirely new, and he provides an interlinear morphological analysis and word-by-word glosses. — Order from: Voices of Rupert's Land, c/o Linguistics Dept., Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3T 5V5 Canada (<http://www.umanitoba.ca/linguistics/pubs/memoirs.html>). Price is in Canadian dollars to Canadian addresses, in US dollars elsewhere. Checks should be made payable to "University of Manitoba, Voices of Rupert's Land Fund."]

**Gramática popular del mixteco del municipio de Texoatlán, San Andrés Yutatío, Oaxaca.** Judith Ferguson de Williams. Serie Gramáticas de Lenguas Indígenas de México 9, SIL, 2006. 300 pp. \$15. [A relatively non-technical grammar of a variety of Lowland Mixtec spoken in northwestern Oaxaca, southwest of the city of Huajuapán. Intended for use in the local Mixtec community, it also has much of interest to linguists. In addition to an extensive description of morphosyntax and a number of well-analyzed texts, it contains a solid treatment of the complex tone system. — Order from: SIL, 16131 N Vernon Dr., Tucson, AZ 85739 (<http://www.sil.org/mexico>). An additional \$5 is charged for shipping and handling.]

**Nahuatl Theater. Vol. 2: Our Lady of Guadalupe.** Edited by Barry D. Sell, Louise M. Burkhart & Stafford Poole. Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 2006. 288 pp. \$49.95. [The second volume in a planned 4-volume series on colonial Nahuatl theater (the first volume, *Death and Life in Colonial Nahua Mexico*, appeared in 2004; see *SSILA Newsletter* 23:4, January 2005).

This volume is devoted to the only known Nahuatl-language dramas based on story of the Virgin of Guadalupe, the most beloved of all religious legends in post-conquest Mexico. Two texts are preserved, *Coloquio de la aparición de la Virgen Sta Ma de Guadalupe* (Dialogue on the Apparition of the Virgin Saint Mary of Guadalupe), an anonymous work from the late 17th or early 18th century, and *El portentoso mexicano* (The Wonder of Mexico), apparently written by the priest Joseph Pérez de la Fuente around 1710-20. Besides being of philological interest to Nahuatlists, these plays are important documents in the history of the Guadalupe cult, showing how the story was presented to native people before it became intimately associated with Mexican revolutionary nationalism. In addition to the two theatrical pieces, the editors have included three short Guadalupan compositions in other genres but similar in style: a brief song, a sermon, and a lengthy prayer, the first by Joseph Pérez de la Fuente, dated 1719, the other two anonymous and undated.

All of the texts are printed on facing pages, the original Nahuatl on the left, the English translation on the right, both with extensive footnotes. Series editors Sell and Burkhart are joined for this volume by Stafford Poole, C.M., author of *Our Lady of Guadalupe: The Origins and Sources of a Mexican National Symbol, 1531-1797*. Father Poole contributes a substantial introduction, which Burkhart supplements with an essay on “Juan Diego’s World: The Representation of Social Relations in the Guadalupan Dramas.”

The next volume in this series will be devoted to plays from the Spanish Golden Age in Nahuatl translation, and the fourth and final volume will include the texts of all other extant colonial and 19th century Nahuatl plays, including a recently-discovered Passion play.

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

**Textos vilelas.** Elena Lozano. Edited by Lucía Golluscio. Colección Archivo de Lenguas Indoamericanas. Instituto de Lingüística, Universidad de Buenos Aires, 2006. 127 pp. No price indicated. [La lengua vilela es una de las lenguas aborígenes menos documentadas en la Argentina. Último exponente de la familia lingüística lule-vilela, atraviesa desde hace décadas una situación de riesgo extremo.

La tarea de la Profesora Elena Lozano de la Universidad Nacional de La Plata ha permitido documentar momentos únicos de vitalidad y riqueza expresiva de esta lengua. Lingüista de excelente formación y aguda sensibilidad, L comenzó su trabajo de registro, descripción y análisis del vilela a fines de la década del sesenta en Resistencia, Chaco. Sus consultants, los ancianos Juan Alvarez y Basilia López, se destacaron por sus conocimientos de la cultura y amplia competencia lingüística y discursiva. Esta antología reúne once textos en lengua original, con análisis gramatical y traducción. Algunos publicados (en 1970 por la Universidad Nacional de La Plata) y otros inéditos, estos textos pertenecen a distintos géneros discursivos (narrativas míticas y personales, ruegos, cantos ceremoniales). La obra está precedida de una introducción histórico-cultural de la autora y acompañada de sus notas fonológicos, gramaticales y folklóricas originales.

— Order from: Instituto de Lingüística, Facultad de Filosofía y Letras, UBA (<http://www.filo.uba.ar/contenidos/investigacion/institutos/linguistica>) or contact the editor at <lag@filo.uba.ar>.]

### New from the Alaska Native Language Center

**Dena’ina Topical Dictionary.** James Kari. 2007. \$49. [This dictionary, compiled by James Kari, Professor Emeritus of Linguistics at the University of Alaska, is the latest in ANLC’s series of publications documenting Alaska’s twenty Native languages. Dena’ina, an Athabaskan language, is spoken in the area around Cook Inlet, in the central-southern portion of the Alaska Range including Denali (Mt. McKinley), and the Lime Hills and Lake Iliamna region. The rich detail of their geographical and ecological vocabulary indicates that the Dena’ina people have occupied portions of this area for a considerable span of time.

The dictionary is arranged in 32 chapters by topic, with items given in a 3-column format: the English term, the Dena’ina word in all known dialects, and the literal translation. A detailed introduction with maps delineates the Dena’ina language area with the four dialects. In all, the dictionary includes 6,830 entries and 12,100 dialect forms of Dena’ina words. Although the book emphasizes nouns, sample verb forms have been included for some topics. Nearly 200 photos, maps, and drawings illustrate many dictionary entries.

Kari, an indefatigable documenter, has worked with more than 100 Dena’ina speakers over the course of 35 years. During this time he has refined and expanded his vocabulary collection into what is now the most complete topical lexicon in existence for any Alaska Native language, or for that matter for any language in the Athabaskan family, Navajo not excepted. A lexical documentation as rich as this lies at the intersection of ethnology and linguistics, and anyone interested in the material culture, terminology, and descriptive details of Dena’ina life will find a wealth of knowledge in these easily accessible topical lists. Users may search the table of contents to guide themselves to general categories, or they may consult the detailed English index for page numbers where specific items and related terms may be found.

In recent years Southwestern Alaska has witnessed a growing public awareness of Dena’ina culture, and active efforts are being made to teach and learn the language. The *Dena’ina Topical Dictionary* will be an important resource in both areas for educators, students, and the general public.]

**Dena’ina Sukdu’a: Traditional Stories of the Tanaina Athabaskans.** Compiled by Joan M. Tenenbaum. 2007. Book + audio CD \$44. [The art of oral narrative folklore is richly illustrated in this collection of 24 texts recorded by five Dena’ina Athabaskan storytellers. Presented here in Dena’ina with facing-page English translations are stories that describe the ways of the world and events that occurred in ancient times. Characters such as Raven, Lynx, and Wolverine had the ability to be either animal or human, and their stories convey essential Dena’ina beliefs. Compiled by linguist Joan Tenenbaum, who worked in Nondalton from 1973 to 1975, the stories offer a lively insight into the Dena’ina people, their beliefs, their heroes, and their views of the world. An accompanying audio CD includes six stories from the original Nondalton recordings, representing all five Dena’ina storytellers.]

— Order from: ANLC, P.O. Box 757680, Fairbanks, AK 99775 (fyanlp@uaf.edu). For further information on the ANLC series, contact: Tom Alton, Editor, Alaska Native Language Center (fntla@uaf.edu).]

### Latest in LINCOM Studies in Native American Linguistics

**A Practical Grammar of the San Carlos Apache Language.** Willem de Reuse, with the assistance of Phillip Goode. Studies in Native American Linguistics 51, 2006. 588 pp. €81/\$105.30. [A pedagogical grammar covering the major topics of SCA phonology, morphology, and syntax. Designed for college students, it can also be used as a teach-yourself text or as a reference grammar.]

**Estudio fonológico da língua Sateré-Mawé.** Raynice Geraldine Pereira da Silva. Studies in Native American Linguistics 52, 2006. 146 pp. €55/\$71.50. [A phonological study of the only language of the Mawé group of Tupian, spoken in Amazonian Brazil. Covers phonemes, syllable structure, and the stress pattern.]

**Syncope in the Verbal Prefixes of Tlingit: Meter and Surface Phonotactics.** Seth Cable. Studies in Native American Linguistics 53, 2006. 84 pp. €43/\$55.90. [A constraint-based analysis, formulated within an OT framework, of the seemingly idiosyncratic syncope process governing the verbal prefix string of Tlingit.]

**The Structure and Function of Yaqui Complementation.** Lilián Guerrero. Studies in Native American Linguistics 54, 2006. 233 pp. €65/\$84.50. [While the relationship in Yaqui between event-integration and complement-taking predicates are compatible with (if not identical



to) cross-linguistic predictions based on iconicity, the traditional definition of complementation based on morphosyntactic criteria does not cover all the strategies found in the language.]

***The Relationship of Wintuan to Plateau Penutian.*** Stefan Liedtke. *Studies in Native American Linguistics* 55, 2007. 95 pp. €42/\$54.60. [Going well beyond the similarities noted by previous investigators (e.g., DeLancey's 1987 comparison of Klamath and Wintu pronouns) L adduces over 130 lexical sets and a number of morphological and structural similarities in an attempt to clarify the relationship of Wintuan to Klamath and Sahaptian within the larger Penutian family.]

***A Grammar of River Warihío.*** Rolando Félix Armendáriz. *Studies in Native American Linguistics* 56 (Fall 2007). 207 pp. €65/\$84.50. [A grammatical outline of the dialect of Warihío (a Mexican Uto-Aztecan language of the Taracahitic subgroup) spoken along the Mayo River in Sonora. The language exhibits some interesting features contrasting with the rest of Uto-Aztecan, including a flexible, pragmatically motivated constituent order and a lack of coding for grammatical relations.]

***Gramática Wixarika.*** José Luis Iturrioz & Paula Gómez. *Studies in Native American Linguistics* (Winter 2007). Two volumes, 280 pp. €63/\$81.90 each. [Una breve exposición de algunas características del pueblo huichol; una descripción de la estructura fonológica del huichol; y una exposición detallada de las características tipológicas de la gramática. El Segundo volumen ofrece una descripción alternativa de la estructura de la palabra.]

— Order from: LINCOM webshop (<http://www.lincom-europa.com>) or <http://www.lincom.eu>.

**Edward Sapir: Critical Assessments of Leading Linguists.** Edited by E.F.K. Koerner. Routledge, 2007. 3 volumes, approx. 1,200 pp. \$710. [A comprehensive collection of obituaries, reviews, reminiscences, and commentaries on one of the greatest figures in American (and American Indian) linguistics. Contents include:

Volume I. E. F. K. Koerner, Introduction. — Part 1, *Obituaries of Sapir*: Franz Boas; Franklin Edgerton; Diamond Jenness; Ruth Benedict; Harry Stack Sullivan; Leslie Spier; Louis Hjelmslev; Morris Swadesh; and David Mandelbaum. — Part 2, *Intellectual Influences and Exchanges*: C. K. Ogden, “Debabelization: a reply to Professor Sapir”; C. N. Modjeska, “A note on unconscious structure in the anthropology of Edward Sapir”; Robert A. Hall, Jr., “Sapir and Croce on language”; Dell Hymes, “Modjeska on Sapir and Croce: a comment”; J. Mattoso-Câmara, Jr., “Wilhelm von Humboldt et Edward Sapir”; Stephen O. Murray, “Sapir’s Gestalt”; Stephen O. Murray, “A Pre-Boasian Sapir?”; Stephen O. Murray & Wayne Dynes, “Edward Sapir’s coursework in linguistics and anthropology”; Emanuel J. Drechsel, “Wilhelm von Humboldt and Edward Sapir: Analogies and homologies in their linguistic thoughts”; and Gregory M. Eramian, “Edward Sapir and the Prague School.” — Part 3, *Later Assessments of Sapir’s Biography and Career*: Robert H. Lowie, “Comments on Edward Sapir, his personality and scholarship”; A. L. Kroeber, “Reflections on Edward Sapir, scholar and man”; Yakov Malkiel, “The prospects of a Sapir renaissance in linguistics”; Dell Hymes, “Sapir, competence, voices”; Stephen O. Murray, “The Canadian ‘winter’ of Edward Sapir”; Kenneth L. Pike, “Some teachers who helped me”; John B. Carroll, Review of Edward Sapir: Appraisals of his Life and Work; J. David Sapir, “Introducing Edward Sapir”; Regna Darnell, “The emergence of Edward Sapir’s mature thought”; Murray B. Emeneau, Review of *New Perspectives in Language, Culture, and Personality*; and Regna Darnell & Judith T. Irvine, “Edward Sapir 1884-1939: a biographical memoir.” — Part 4, *Reviews of Sapir’s Time Perspective* (1916) and *Language* (1921): Robert H. Lowie, Review of *Time Perspective*; Leonard

Bloomfield, Review of *Language*; A. L. Kroeber, Excerpt from “A Study of Language”; and Robert H. Lowie, Review of *Language*. — Review of and review articles on *Selected Writings* (1949): Dorothy Lee, Review of *Selected Writings*; Joseph H. Greenberg, Review of *Selected Writings*; Harry Hoijer, Review of *Selected Writings*; Stanley Newman, Review of *Selected Writings*; Zellig S. Harris, Review article on *Selected Writings*; and C. F. Voegelin, “Edward Sapir.”

Volume II. — Part 6, *Evaluations of Particular Aspects of Sapir’s Work and Legacy*: Mary R. Haas, “Sapir and the training of anthropological linguists”; Morris Swadesh, “The culture historic implications of Sapir’s linguistic classification”; Richard J. Preston, “Edward Sapir’s anthropology: style, structure, and method”; James D. McCawley, “Sapir’s phonologic representation”; Yakov Malkiel, “Sapir as a student of linguistic diachrony”; Stephen O. Murray, “Edward Sapir in the ‘Chicago School’ of sociology”; and Michael Shapiro, “Sapir’s concept of drift in semiotic perspective.” — Part 7, *Comments on and Evaluations of Sapir’s Work on Amerindian Languages*: Mary R. Haas, “Excerpt from ‘Sapir and the study of Amerindian languages’”; Michael Krauss, “Edward Sapir and Athabaskan linguistics”; Catherine S. Fowler & Don D. Fowler, “Edward Sapir, Tony Tillohash and Southern Paiute studies”; Victor Golla, “Sapir, Kroeber, and North American linguistic classification”; and Margaret Langdon, “Hokan-Siouan revisited.” — Part 8, *Sapir and his Work at the National Museum of Man, 1910–25*: Regna Darnell, “The Sapir years at the National Museum, Ottawa”; Hélène Bernier, “Edward Sapir et la recherche anthropologique au Musée National du Canada 1910–1925”; William N. Fenton, “Sapir as museologist and Research Director 1910–1925”; and Michael K. Foster, “Edward Sapir and the Museum.” — Part 9, *Sapir and Historical-Comparative Linguistics and Language Typology*: Ives Goddard, “Sapir’s comparative method”; Regna Darnell & Dell Hymes, “Edward Sapir’s six-unit classification of American Indian languages: the search for time perspective”; Michael K. Foster, “The impact of Sapir’s six-phylum linguistic scheme on speculation about North American Indian culture history: a bibliographic essay”; William Bright, “Sapir and distant linguistic relationship”; Alan S. Kaye, “Distant genetic relationship and Edward Sapir”; and Marie-Lucie Tarpent, “Excerpt from ‘Tsimshianic and Penutian: Sapir’s insight’.”

Volume III. — Part 10, *Sapir and his Ideas of Culture and Psychology*: A. Peter Woolfson, “An examination of Sapir’s concept of language in the light of ethological theory and Piagetian developmental psychology”; Stanley S. Newman, “The development of Sapir’s psychology of human behaviour”; Edwin A. Weinstein, “Sapir’s classification of symbolism”; Richard J. Preston, “Sapir’s ‘Psychology of Culture’ prospectus”; Regna Darnell, “Personality and culture: the fate of the Sapirian alternative”; Robert J. Allen, “The theme of the unconscious in Sapir’s thought”; and Stephen O. Murray, Review of Edward Sapir, *The Psychology of Culture*. — Part 11, *Sapir as an Ethnologist*: Richard J. Preston, “Reflections on Sapir’s anthropology in Canada”; Wendy Leeds-Hurwitz & James M. Nyce, “Linguistic text collection and the development of life history in the work of Edward Sapir”; Regna Darnell, “Franz Boas, Edward Sapir, and the Americanist text tradition”; and Regna Darnell, “Camelot at Yale: the construction and dismantling of the Sapirian synthesis, 1931–39.” — Part 12, *Sapir and the ‘Sapir-Whorf Hypothesis’*: Harry Hoijer, “The Sapir-Whorf hypothesis”; Robert P. Pula, “The Nietzsche-Korzybski-Sapir-Whorf hypothesis?”; John E. Joseph, “The immediate sources of the ‘Sapir-Whorf hypothesis’”; Jon Erickson, Marion Gymnich & Ansgar Nünning, “Wilhelm von Humboldt, Edward Sapir, and the constructivist framework”; and E. F. K. Koerner, “On the sources of the ‘Sapir-Whorf hypothesis’.” — Part 12, *Sapir as a Student of Literature*: Richard Handler, “The dainty and the hungry man: literature and anthropology in the work of Edward Sapir”; Herbert Landar, “Sapir’s style”; Richard Handler, “The aesthetics of Sapir’s *Language*”; and Regna Darnell, “Edward Sapir’s poetics.” — Edward Sapir bibliography 1906–2002. — Index.

—Order from: Routledge (<http://www.routledge.com>.)

## BRIEFER NOTICE

**Chumash Ethnobotany: Plant Knowledge Among the Chumash People of Southern California.** Jan Timbrook, with botanical watercolors by Chris Chapman. Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History Monographs in Anthropology/Heyday Books, 2007. 256 pp. with 24 color plates. \$27.95. [In this painstakingly researched and scrupulously documented work of scholarship, T, the acknowledged expert on the topic, catalogues the botanical resources known to the pre-contact Chumash, providing their names, traditional uses, and mythological roles. — Order from: Heyday Books (<http://www.heydaybooks.com>).]

**Native American Placenames of the United States.** William Bright. University of Oklahoma Press, 2007. 608 pp. \$29.95. [Paperback edition of a book originally published in 2004. — Order from U of OK Press ([www.oupres.com](http://www.oupres.com)).]

**L'Origine des langues: Sur les traces de la langue mère.** [Second edition, "avec un Post-scriptum inédit de l'auteur."] Merritt Ruhlen. Folio Essais, Éditions Gallimard, 2007. 423 pp. EUR 8.20. [A new edition of the French translation of R's *The Evolution of Language: Tracing the Evolution of the Mother Tongue* (1994). A "Post-scriptum" (pp. 373-405), written specifically for this edition, is intended to "correct some errors, respond to critics, and take account of what has occurred during the past fifteen years." Several pages are devoted to rebutting skeptical Americanists who refuse to recognize the taxonomic validity of Amerind.— Most conveniently ordered from Amazon France (<http://www.amazon.fr>).]

**El Pueblo Mapuche: poéticas de pertenencia y devenir.** Lucía Goluscio. Editorial Biblos, Buenos Aires, 2006. 270 pp. \$32. [Desde una perspectiva que enfatiza el valor atribuido entre los mapuches a la palabra, G articula en este libro los marcos interpretativos y analíticos que mejor le permiten acercarse a la teoría nativa del discurso y al examen de los distintos géneros discursivos que esa teoría reconoce, pauta y estima. — Order from: Editorial Biblos (<http://www.editorialbiblos.com>).]

**Los Otomíes: su lengua y su historia.** Yolanda Lastra. UNAM, Instituto de Investigaciones Antropológicas, 2006. 525 pp. \$60. [A general survey of Otomí history and culture for a non-specialist audience. The first chapter (23-72) provides a geographical and historical overview of the Otomí speech area, emphasizing its dialectal diversity. — Order from IIA, UNAM (<http://swadesh.unam.mx/>).]

## BIBLIOGRAPHIA ARCANA

*We herewith inaugurate a subsection for the mention of articles in festschrifts and other out-of-the-way publications. Readers of the Newsletter are urged to alert the Editor to such publications, both their own and others.*

Panu Hallamaa, "Father Ioann Veniaminov—A Self-taught Scholar from the Aleutian Islands." Pp. 25-41 in: *Remota Relata: Essays on the History of Oriental Studies in Honour of Harry Halén*, edited by Juha Janhunen & Asko Parpola. *Studia Orientalia* 97, Finnish Oriental Society, Helsinki, 2003. [Veniaminov, a Russian Orthodox priest and later bishop who was stationed in Alaska in the mid 19th century, carried out pioneering descriptive and comparative studies that are only now being appreciated.]

Ives Goddard, "Phonetically Unmotivated Sound Change." Pp. 115-30 in: *Verba Docenti: Studies in historical and Indo-European linguistics presented to Jay H. Jasanoff by students, colleagues, and friends*, edited by Alan J. Hussbaum. Ann Arbor & New York: Beech Stave Press, 2007. [Although some progress can be made in finding a phonetic basis for unusual sound changes, a residue of challenging cases remains. In the end, all sound changes are initiated and enabled in a sociocultural context.]

## IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

**Anthropological Linguistics** [Student Bldg 130, Indiana U, 701 E Kirkwood Ave, Bloomington, IN 47405-7100 (<http://www.indiana.edu/~anthling>)]

48.3 (Fall 2006):

Lisa Conathan, "Recovering Sociolinguistic Context from Early Sources: The Case of Northwestern California" (209-32) [Various types of sociolinguistic information about early historic Northwestern California can be recovered from archival records, including changes in the interpretation and use of ethnonyms, the nature and extent of multilingualism, and dialect variation. Such information can be valuable, even when incomplete or inconclusive.]

Anthony K. Webster, "'*At'idáá' Ma'ii Jooldosh, Jini*": Poetic Devices in Navajo Oral and Written Poetry" (233-65) [W compares poetic devices of traditional Navajo oral poetry with those used by contemporary Navajo poets, noting how decisions on these matters vary from poet to poet. He also discusses various issues concerned with Navajo language shift from an ethnopoetic perspective.]

Michael Fortescue, "The Origins of the Wakashan Classificatory Verbs of Location and Handling" (266-87) [Only one source of Wakashan classificatory verbs has so far been proposed—incorporated nouns—but an investigation of the phenomenon suggests that this cannot be their only source. A number of factors that might have led to the emergence of such verbs are discussed and it is shown how new members of the category may still be in the process of forming.]

48.4 (Winter 2006):

Sean O'Neill, "Mythic and Poetic Dimensions of Speech in Northwestern California: From Cultural Vocabulary to Linguistic Relativity" (305-34) [Although current discussions of linguistic relativity tend to focus on grammatical categories, Boas, Sapir, and Whorf all argued strongly for the role of vocabulary in guiding perception, especially in the culturally charged situations of everyday life. Taking the Hupa, Yurok, and Karuk languages of NW California as a case study, O demonstrates the importance of vocabulary in conveying the cultural ideologies associated with mythology, religion, folklore, and geographical orientation.]

David W. Fleck & Robert S. Voss, "On the Origin and Cultural Significance of Unusually Large Synonym Sets in Some Panoan Languages of Western Amazonia" (335-68) [Some northern Panoan languages have an unusually high level of synonymy. Matses, for example, has as many as five synonyms for most game animals. While word taboos, mutual intelligibility, group identity, and incorporation of captives may have contributed to the phenomenon, the elaboration of synonyms may reflect the conscious manipulation of the lexicon to provide an opportunity to put cultural knowledge on public display.]

**Cultural Survival Quarterly** [215 Prospect St, Cambridge, MA 02139 (<http://www.cs.org>)]

31.2 (Summer 2007):

*In Focus: Rescuing Critically Endangered Native American Languages* Mark Cherrington (Editor), "The Last Word" (11) [The rapid and catastrophic disappearance of Native American languages is one of the most critical yet little-known problems in the US today.]

Jacob Manatowa-Bailey, "On the Brink" (12-17) [An overview of the problem: of the 154 tribal languages left in the US, 89 % are in imminent danger of extinction.]

Alice J. Anderton, "The Heart of the Matter" (18-23) [While Oklahoma has one of the largest numbers of Indian languages at extreme risk, many tribe are trying to rescue their languages.]

Richard A. Grounds, "Small Talk" (24-29) [Even though there are clear methods to revive an endangered language, they can't always be applied. G illustrates with his own Yuchi community, which has only six remaining fluent speakers.]

Mark Cherrington, "The Language of Success" (30-35) [Calcedaever Elementary School, near Mobile, Alabama, which serves the state-recognized MOWA Cherokee Tribe, has instituted a very successful Choctaw language program.]

Darrell Kipp, "Swimming in Words" (36-43) [Through the example of his own experience with the Blackfeet Nation, K describes what is involved in setting up an immersion school.]

Luahiwa Nāmāhoe and Kaimana Barcase, "'Aha Pūnana Leo" (44-47) [Hawaiian language-immersion (language nest) preschools have kept knowledge of traditional language and culture alive in an inter-generational context.]

Also in this issue is a profile of jessie little doe [who spells her name without uppercase letters] and her role in the revival of Wampanoag. SSILA members who would like to aid *Cultural Survival's* recently-launched campaign to raise public awareness, secure funds, provide technical support, get government backing and create online resources for Native American languages should contact CS's Executive Director, Ellen L. Lutz (elutz@cs.org).

## Culture & Psychology [SAGE (<http://cap.sagepub.com>)]

12.3 (September 2006):

Marie-Odile Junker & Louise Blacksmith, "Are There Emotional Universals? Evidence from the Native American Language East Cree" (275-303) [J & B test Wierzbicka's working hypotheses regarding emotional universals on data from East Cree. Eight of eleven hypotheses are confirmed, giving support to their universality.]

## Diachronica [John Benjamins (<http://www.benjamins.com>)]

24.1 (2007):

Lyle Campbell & Verónica Grondona, "Internal Reconstruction in Chulupí (Nivaclé)" (1-29) [C & G apply internal reconstruction and postulate several sound changes in the history of Chulupí, a Matacoan language of Argentina and Paraguay. To check their validity, the results are brought to bear on external comparisons based on cognates in other Matacoan languages. C & G discuss some methodological implications for internal reconstruction in general and its relationship to the comparative method.]

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

73.3 (July 2007):

Eleanor M. Blain & Rose-Marie Déchaine, "Evidential Types: Evidence from Cree Dialects" (257-92) [Cree evidentials can be divided into at least two classes: CP-external (with illocutionary force) and IP-external (with temporal or modal force). The former includes quotative verbs (attested in all Cree dialects) and reportative particles (in Plains Cree). The latter includes dubitative particles (in Plains Cree) as well as affixal indirect evidentials that are temporally conditioned (in Cree/Montagnais/Naskapi). This analysis lends support to B & D's Evidential Domain Hypothesis that claims that evidentials differ from each other according to the syntactic domain in which they are introduced.]

Matthew Gordon & Pamela Munro, "A Phonetic Study of Final Vowel Lengthening in Chickasaw" (293-330) [The duration of domain-final

vowels in Chickasaw is correlated with constituent size such that vowels in final position of larger domains are longer than vowels in final position of smaller domains. This correlation is observed for both phonemic short and long vowels, thereby ensuring that the contrast in length is preserved in all contexts. Word-medial lengthening and word-final lengthening are, however, different in nature. Unlike medial vowels, final vowels characteristically end in a breathy phase, where the duration of breathiness is correlated with domain size.]

Kristine Stenzel, "Glottalization and Other Suprasegmental Features in Wanano" (331-66) [In Wanano and other Eastern Tukanoan (ET) languages spoken in the Vaupés region of Brazil and Colombia, roots are lexically marked for nasalization and tone, contrasting with what S proposes to be a third suprasegmental feature of roots: glottalization. Although the glottal stops that occur regularly in a subset of roots have been variously analyzed in the ET literature as a secondary feature of vowels, as a full consonant segment, or as an articulatory phenomenon linked to tone, S argues that the suprasegmental approach has clear explanatory advantages.]

## Lingua [Elsevier Science Publishers B.V., P.O. Box 103, 1000 AC Amsterdam, Netherlands (<http://www.sciencedirect.com/science/journal/00243841>)]

115.12 (December 2005):

Lisa Matthewson, "On the Absence of Tense on Determiners" (1697-1735) [Wiltshko (2003) proposes that Halkomelem Salish possesses interpretable T features on D, and as a consequence lacks both nominative Case and a TP projection. M argues instead that Salish languages have tense and Case systems which are fundamentally similar to those of English. She further suggests that there will be no languages with interpretable T features on D, and that we should reject the use of parameters which have consequences in disparate modules of the grammar.]

116.12 (December 2006):

Valentina Bianchi, "On the Syntax of Personal Arguments" (2023-67) [Natural languages deal with personal arguments in two different ways. In "animacy-based" systems (exemplified here by Plains Cree) the transitive verb is sensitive to the relative prominence of the external and internal arguments on an animacy hierarchy, and agrees in person with the most animate argument. In languages like Italian, however, the finite verb agrees with the syntactically highest argument in the clause.]

117.9 (September 2007):

Ehren Reilly, "Morphological and Phonological Sources of Split Ergative Agreement" (1566-90) [The phenomena known as "ergativity" in case systems and in agreement systems, respectively, may sometimes be distinct, with a possible source of ergativity in agreement being post-syntactic morphological and phonological factors. R presents evidence from Texistepec Popoluca and other languages with unusual "split" ergative agreement systems, in which the factor conditioning the split arises only in the morphological structure.]

Ellen Woolford, "Case Locality: Pure Domains and Object Shift" (1591-1616) [Languages appear to differ in the locality conditions that regulate nominative Case checking: a dative or ergative subject blocks nominative checking of an object in Faroese and Nez Perce, but not in Icelandic or Hindi. Languages also differ in the effect that object shift has on subject Case: object shift has no effect on subject Case in Icelandic, but causes ergative Case to appear on the subject in Nez Perce. These superficially unrelated effects follow if one violable locality constraint is added to the small set of Case faithfulness and markedness constraints within Optimality Theory.]



**Linguistics** [Walter de Gruyter (<http://www.extenza-eps.com/WDG/loi/ling>)]

**45.3** (May 2007):

Bhuvana Narasimhan, Sonja Eisenbeiß & Penelope Brown, “‘Two’s company, more is a crowd’: the linguistic encoding of multiple-participant events” (383-92) [This issue investigates the linguistic encoding of events with three or more participants from the perspectives of language typology and acquisition. There is considerable crosslinguistic and within-language variation in how the participants are encoded, both at the lexical and the constructional levels.]

M. C. O’Connor, “External Possession and Utterance Interpretation: A Crosslinguistic Exploration” (577-613) [The External Possession Construction (EPC) (Payne and Barshi 1999) morphosyntactically encodes a possessor participant as an apparent argument of the verb, in a constituent separate from its possessum. However, the meaning of a sentence containing an EPC entails the proposition expressed by the corresponding sentence containing a regular possessive DP; the external possessor is “extrathematic.” This study of three typologically diverse languages, Northern Pomo, Spanish, and Czech, takes up the question of the extra contribution to utterance interpretation made by the EPC, both its content and its status within the grammar.]

Clifton Pye, “The Genetic Matrix of Mayan Applicative Acquisition” (653-81) [Mayan languages express indirect objects through an applicative suffix on verbs, a prepositional phrase, or the possessor of the direct object. Children learning the Mayan languages K’iche’ and Tzeltal demonstrate language specific acquisition patterns, refuting Crain and Pietroski’s (2002) Continuity proposal. The comparative Mayan data also refute Pinker’s (1989) theory of narrow semantic verb classes in that the applicative suffix is not constrained by narrow semantic classes of verbs, but rather by the patterns of usage within a given society. The comparative method offers a systematic framework for assessing claims about the nature of children’s language.]

**Sprachtypologie und Universalienforschung/Language Typology and Universals (STUF)** [U Bremen, Postfach 330440, D-28334 Bremen, Germany (<http://stuf.akademie-verlag.de>)]

**60.1** (2007):

[Focus on Linguistic fieldwork, ed. by Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald]  
Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald, “Linguistic fieldwork: setting the scene” (3-11) [“Immersion” fieldwork is a major “must” if we are to gain the firsthand information on barely known minority languages that is essential for our understanding of the structure and history of human languages. We must aim at an open-ended documentation, for various audiences, that is both accessible and user-friendly.]

R. M. W. Dixon, “Field linguistics: a minor manual” (12-31) [There are many misconceptions concerning what fieldwork is and how to do it. In this short introduction, based on long experience in Australia, Fiji and Brazil, D provides his personal view.]

Kate Burridge, “A separate and peculiar people—fieldwork and the Pennsylvania Germans” (32-41) [The desire of the Old Order Mennonites of Pennsylvania to remain an isolated community creates special difficulties for a fieldworker and brings a host of moral and ethical questions into sharp focus.]

Marianne Mithun, “What is a language? Documentation for diverse and evolving audiences” (42-55) [It can be useful for linguists and community members to consider together the kinds of documentation that will meet not only current needs but also those of future generations.]

Bhadriraju Krishnamurti, “Fieldwork on Konda, a Dravidian language” (56-66) [K describes his experience in working in the late 1950s on a previously undescribed Dravidian language from Central India.]

Birgit Hellwig, “Fieldwork among the Goemai in Nigeria: discovering the grammar of property expressions” (67-80) [H argues for a semantics-based approach to fieldwork, illustrating with her experiences in investigating property-denoting adjectival expressions in Goemai.]

David W. Fleck, “Field linguistics meets biology: how to obtain scientific designations for plant and animal names” (81-91) [Taking examples from his work on a Panoan language in the Amazon, F provides some practical tips on how to do good ethnobiological fieldwork, with or without the assistance of a biologist.]

## RECENT DISSERTATIONS & THESES

From *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 67 (10-12) and 68 (1-2), April-August 2007, and from other sources as noted. Readers should bear in mind that the delay between the filing of a dissertation or thesis and its appearance in DAI/MAI can be six months or longer.

**Gillon**, Carrie S. Ph.D., Univ. of British Columbia, 2006. *The Semantics of Determiners: Domain Restriction in Skwxwúmesh*. 242 pp. [Determiners in Skwxwúmesh (Squamish Salish) behave significantly differently from the definite determiner the in English. Skwxwúmesh lacks a definite/indefiniteness distinction; all DPs can be used in both familiar and novel contexts, and are not required to refer to a unique entity. Instead, Skwxwúmesh determiners are split along deictic/non-deictic lines. G argues that deictic features on the determiners have consequences for the grammar in terms of scope and implicature of uniqueness. G also argues that Skwxwúmesh determiners and English the are both associated with domain restriction. DAI-A 67/12, p. 4527, June 2007.] [AAT NR19984]

**Hirata-Edds**, Tracy E. Ph.D., Univ. of Kansas, 2006. *Influence of Second Language Immersion in Cherokee on Children’s Development of Past Tense in their First Language, English*. 111 pp. Adviser: Akira Yamamoto. [Previous researchers have suggested that metalinguistic skills may develop differently for multilingual children compared to monolingual peers. H-E investigated the effect of learning Cherokee as a second language on attention to properties of English for children aged 4;5 to 6;1 in a Cherokee immersion program in Tahlequah, Oklahoma. She compared English past tense marking skills for 10 children in the Cherokee program with 13 peers in English-medium classrooms. Her research indicated that development of English past tense marking by the children learning Cherokee was progressing as well as that of their peers and that, notably in one area, they had developed increased attention to productive morphological patterns and focus on language properties not as apparent to their monolingual peers. DAI-A 67/11, p. 4161, May 2007.] [AAT 3243478]

**Lemley**, Christine K. Ph.D. Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, 2006. *Recovering Language, Reclaiming Voice: Menominee Language Revitalization*. 288 pp. Adviser: Gloria Ladson-Billings. [L investigated the impact of intergenerational language transmission on Menominee identity, and the sustainability of Menominee Language Revitalization Programs, by observations and interviews with four elders, eight speakers and sixteen learners participating in the MLRPs. The following implications were made: (a) historical conditioning of each generation influenced their teaching/learning of the language and (b) the experience of language learning was a move toward (re)building a Menominee national culture. The tension between these first two resulted in (c) a sense of obligation to sustain the Menominee language and culture. Implications for participant-research collaboration and culturally relevant pedagogy were made when participants identified the importance of Indigenous epistemologies as strategies in the language learning process. DAI-A 67/12, p. 4435, June 2007.] [Not Available from UMI]

**Lillehaugen**, Brook Danielle. Ph.D., UCLA, 2006. *Expressing Location in Tlacolula Valley Zapotec*. Adviser: Pamela Munro. [L examines how location is expressed linguistically in Tlacolula Valley Zapotec (TVZ), discussing syntactic and semantic issues specifically related to component part prepositions (CPP) and positional verbs. Arguing that they should be classified as prepositions, L examines the meaning and use of the CPPs in a wide range of locative and non-locative constructions. She shows that an important part of the meaning of a CPP is the range of frames of reference it allows and that Grounds can constrain the types of frames of reference that can be used with them. Data from Zapotec child language acquisition shows that children can acquire the meaning of CPPs independently of referential component parts. Finally, she provides typological evidence showing that the syntactic realization (preposition or relational noun) of a component part locative is not predictable from its meaning, nor is the type meaning predictable from its syntactic realization. In a concluding chapter, L analyzes the system of positional verbs in TVZ, describing their syntactic and semantic behavior. DAI-A 68/02, p. 382, Aug 2007.] [AAT 3251461]

**Rinehart**, Melissa A. Ph.D., Michigan State Univ., 2006. *Miami Indian Language Shift and Recovery*. 289 pp. Adviser: Susan A. Krouse. [The primary goal of this project is to examine the historical contexts surrounding language shift in the Miami Indian communities in Indiana and Oklahoma. Fieldwork included ethnohistoric and ethnographic components. Various archival documents were examined which illuminated, either directly or indirectly, the status of the Miami language. Ethnographic fieldwork included participant/observation research at Miami language camps held in Indiana and Oklahoma, and other Miami cultural gatherings, where R was able to observe various methods of language instruction, adult student responses, and ideological perspectives about the language. Also, by interviewing adult tribal members she was able to gather their thoughts about language shift and reclamation. History and language ideologies played definitive roles in the decisions the Miami and other non-Miamis made about the maintenance of their language and it is these same processes which continue to affect the efficacy of their language recovery efforts today. DAI-A 67/10, p. 3875, Apr 2007.] [AAT 3236409]

**Sicoli**, Mark A. Ph.D., Univ. of Michigan, 2007. *Tono: A Linguistic Ethnography of Tone and Voice in a Zapotec Region*. Advisers: Bruce Mannheim & Sarah G. Thomason. [S analyzes pitch and phonation in the Zapotec and Spanish of a multilingual region of Oaxaca, Mexico, based on several years of fieldwork. He examines how pitch and phonation define several sociolinguistic speech registers in which prosodic dimensions of language meaningfully frame speech for pragmatic effects. High pitch is used in Zapotec to show respect for an interlocutor. Low pitch is an expression of authority over another speaker in Zapotec and the local Spanish. The examples demonstrate a continuum, in which higher pitch shows more respect and lower pitch shows more authority. Speakers can also go beyond the laryngeal limits of modal pitch: falsetto phonation shows the greatest respect, breathy phonation the greatest authority. Finally, S examines how pitch and phonation play important roles in reported speech within narratives, allowing speakers to express their moral position on the words they are reporting. DAI-A 68/02, p. 231, Aug 2007.] [AAT 3253401]

[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 (<http://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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(Changes between June 15 and September 15, 2007)

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**Torbert, Benjamin**—7320 Pershing Ave. #2-W, St. Louis, MO 63130  
**Whalen, Doug**—NSF, 4201 Wilson Blvd., Room 995, Arlington, VA 22230 (dwhalen@nsf.gov)

## 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. 2007 dates: June 4-29. Contact: AILDI, U of Arizona, College of Education 517, Box 210069, Tucson, AZ 85721-0069 (www.u.arizona.edu/~aildi).

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

**Native American Language Center, UC Davis.** Research and projects on N American Indian languages, with emphasis on California. Contact: Martha Macri, Native American Studies, UC Davis, CA 95616 (mjmacri@ucdavis.edu). Website (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). Website (www.indigenous-language.org).

**Stabilizing Indigenous Languages.** Annual meeting of educators and others working to revitalize American Indian and other indigenous languages. Next meeting: May 2-3, 2008 at Northern Arizona U in Flagstaff, Arizona. For information visit the Teaching Indigenous Languages website (jan.ucc.nau.edu/~jar/TIL.html).

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

### ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

**Athabaskan Languages Conference.** The 2007 conference was held in Window Rock, AZ, July 13-15. See conference website (www.uaf.edu/anlc/alc).

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

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

**Inuit Studies Conference.** Biennial. The 15th conference was held in Paris, Oct. 26-28, 2006. Organizer: Michèle Therrien (michele.therrien@inalco.fr); Secretariat: (gwenaele.guigon@inalco.fr).

**Études/Inuit/Studies.** Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (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. 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 2007 meeting (the 39th) will be held on Oct. 18-21 at York U, Toronto. Conference website (www.umanitoba.ca/algonquian).

**Papers of the Algonquian Conference.** Current volume: vol. 37 (Ottawa, 2005), \$48. Back volumes from vol. 25 (1994) 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. Distributed without charge as pdf. Editor: John Nichols, American Indian Studies, U of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN 55455 (jdn@umn.edu).

### EASTERN CANADA

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

### NORTHWEST

**International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages.** Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. The 2007 meeting (the 42nd) was held in Kelowna, BC, July 30-August 1 (web.ubc.ca/okanagan/ccgs). For the preprint volume and other information contact Kimary Shahin (kimary.shahin@ubc.ca). [See "News from Regional Groups"].

### CALIFORNIA/OREGON

**Survey of California and Other Indian Languages.** Research program and archive at UC Berkeley. Director: Andrew Garrett (garrett@berkeley.edu). Website (linguistics.berkeley.edu/survey).

**California Indian Conference.** Interdisciplinary. Conference website with archives (bss.sfsu.edu/calstudies/CIC/default.htm). 2007 meeting at UC Davis, Oct. 26-27 [see "News from Regional Groups"]

**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 visit (nas.ucdavis.edu/NALC/JPH.html).

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

**Advocates for Indigenous California Language Survival (AICLS).** Sponsors revitalization efforts, including the Master-Apprentice Language Learning Program. Contact: AICLS, 221 Idora Ave, Vallejo, CA 94591. Website (www.aicls.org).

### PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

**Center for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the West (CSILW).** D of Linguistics, U of Colorado, Boulder. Library, archive, and research center for work on Siouan, Caddoan, and Plains Algonquian (esp. Arapaho). Contact: Heather Ligrani (heather.ligrani@colorado.edu). Website (www.colorado.edu/csilw).

**Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages.** Meets annually in the summer. The most recent meeting was held at Rocky Mountain College in Billings, Montana, June 2006. 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/outreach for Oklahoma languages. Curator: Mary S. Linn (mslinn@ou.edu). Website (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. Most recent meeting: November 15-17, 2006. Website (www.encuentro-linguistica.uson.mx).

**Friends of Uto-Aztecan.** Linguistics. Meets annually, usually in the summer. The 2007 meeting will be held in Hermosillo, Sonora, November 17-18. Contact Zarina Estrada (zarina@guaymas.uson.mx). [See "News from Regional Groups."]

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

**Tlalocan.** Journal, specializing in texts in Mexican languages. Contact: Karen Dakin, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, 04510 Mexico, DF (dakin@servidor.unam.mx, or tlalocan@correo.unam.mx). Website (www.filologicas.unam.mx/cen\_leng\_indig.htm).

**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. 2008 dates: Feb 25-March 2, focusing on new research at Copan. Contact: Texas Maya Meetings, PO Box 3500, Austin, TX 78763-3500 (davidstuart@mail.utexas.edu). Website (www.utmaya.org). Online registration begins Sept 1, 2007.

**Tulane Maya Symposium & Workshop.** Tulane U, New Orleans, LA, focusing on the Maya Lowlands. Next meeting: February 15-17, 2008. Website (stonecenter.tulane.edu/MayaSymposium).

**Yax Te' Books.** Part of Maya Educational Foundation (www.mayaedufound.org). Publishes books in English, Spanish, and Mayan by and about contemporary Maya writers and materials that enhance understanding of those works; also materials about Maya languages and linguistics. Website (www.yaxtebooks.com).

#### SOUTH AMERICA

**Grupo Permanente de Estudio de las Lenguas Indígenas de las Áreas Lingüísticas de América Latina (ALAL).** Consortium promoting areal-typological studies of the indigenous languages of Latin America. Coordinators: Marília Facó Soares (marilia@acd.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). Ana Suely 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: FDPMP, Apartado Aéreo 85801, Bogotá, Colombia (pubco\_cob@sil.org)

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

#### GENERAL LATIN AMERICA/WESTERN HEMISPHERE

**Center for Indigenous Languages of Latin America (CILLA).** Research and teaching program at the U of Texas, Austin, emphasizing collaboration with indigenous communities. Sponsors the **Congreso de Idiomas Indígenas de Latinoamérica** (next meeting, October 25-27, 2007; see "News and Announcements", this issue). Director: Nora England (nengland@mail.utexas.edu). Website (www.utexas.edu/cola/llilas/centers/cilla/index.html).

**International Congress of Americanists.** Meets every 3 years. Sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. The 52nd ICA was held in Seville, Spain, July 17-21, 2006. 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.cnrs.fr).

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

**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.cnws-publications.com/series/illa.asp).

#### 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@endangeredlanguagefund.org). Website (www.endangeredlanguagefund.org).

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

**Linguistic Society of America—Committee on Endangered Languages and Their Preservation.** 2007 Chair: Peter Austin, Linguistics Dept, SOAS, Thornhaugh Street, Russell Square, London WC1H 0XG, UK (pa2@soas.ac.uk). 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).

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

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