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SSILA BUSINESS

CAIL Sessions Organized

The organizing committee received 47 abstracts from prospective participants in the XXIIInd Conference on American Indian Languages at the AAA Meeting next November in Chicago. The committee organized the papers into seven sessions, with the following titles and participants: Comparative and Methodological Topics (Chair: K. Hill; papers by Mithun, Sorenson, Drechsel, D. Payne, Cook, Goddard, and Leap); Historical Perspectives on Languages of California and the Southwest (Chair: Golla; papers by Callaghan, Whistler, Golla, K. Hill, Miller, McLaughlin, and Watkins); Algonquian, Hokan, and Salish Grammar (Chair: Whistler; papers by Jolley, Langdon, Yamamoto, O'Connor, Saunders & Davis, Galloway, and Gerdts); Syntax and Semantics (Chair: Mithun; papers by Booker,

Broadwell, Klein, T. Payne, and Krute-Georges); The Formal Analysis of Discourse (Chair: Klein; papers by Shaul, Bell, Van Winkle, V. Hymes, J. Berman, and Egesdal); Mayan Linguistics (Chair: England; papers by Justeson, Dakin, Hopkins, Knowles, Hofling, and McGreevy); and The State of Otomanguean Comparative Studies (Chair: Kaufman; papers by Hamp, Kaufman, Rensch, Suárez, Josserand, Bartholomew, Bradley, Mock, and Smith-Stark). Proposals for these sessions, together with all of the individual abstracts, were submitted to the AAA Program Committee on April 1. So far we have had no formal confirmation from the AAA that these sessions will be accepted, but our experience in the past, and some informal conversations with AAA personnel, gives us every reason to suppose that no major changes will be made in the CAIL program.

The SSILA organizing committee has requested that the CAIL meeting be divided into two sessions a day, from Thursday, Nov. 17, through Sunday morning, Nov. 20, with the SSILA Business Meeting from 5:30 to 7 pm on either Friday or Saturday.

CORRESPONDENCE

The SSILA Newsletter II:1 issue was excellent and full of interesting information. If it continues to grow in this way it could become a major publication with printed cover and all. Perhaps consideration could be given to merging some of the single-family newsletters into it, with sub-editors for families or areas. Anyhow, I'm very impressed with it.

--Rudolph C. Troike, U of Illinois

I want to thank you for all the free publicity you've given the Muskogean/Southeastern Newsletter. I've had a good response in terms of people writing who want to receive the newsletter, but I've had almost no actual contri-

butions to it. I'll be sending out a reminder to the faithful in the next couple of weeks. If worst comes to worst, John Nichols has volunteered to cover the area in addition to his present Algonquian and Iroquoian. If I don't get a reasonable level of participation after my reminder, maybe that's the route I will go.

--Robert L. Rankin, U of Kansas

Dear Linguists:

My wife and I are making you an offer you cannot refuse. We will send you free a copy of our 364 page dictionary, Chontal to Spanish/English, Spanish to Chontal, if you will send us \$1.50 for postage and handling. We can think of a number of uses for this dictionary: (1) It can be used for historical-comparative purposes because of the wealth of data it contains [Chontal de Oaxaca--not to be confused with Chontal-Mayan--has been called "Hokan"--Ed.]; (2) it can be assigned as a guide for a course dealing with dictionary making; (3) it can be kept in your own library as source material for one of the lesser known Indian languages of Mexico. You can probably think of still other reasons for ordering our dictionary. Send a check or money order made out to Paul Turner and we will see that you receive your copy.

--Paul R. Turner, D of Anthropology, U of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721

While we normally labor in different vineyards, we might yet find it profitable to cooperate. My main interest is in a non-indigenous language of the US--English, especially regional and social variation. Members of SSILA may come across instances of cross-fertilization between English and the indigenous languages, and may want to write them up. I would invite such articles to be considered for the journal I edit, Journal of English Linguistics. We publish articles on the English language of any period, including both synchronic and diachronic studies, and while I have no special plans for a volume devoted to the influence of indigenous languages on American English, individual contributions would fit in just fine.

--William A. Kretschmar, Jr., D of English, U of Wisconsin, White-water, WI 53190

## NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

### Two New Journals

Two journals, both published in Peru, have recently made their debut. Revista Peruana de Lenguas Indoamericanas, edited by Socorro Peña, appears biannually and is published under the sponsorship of the U Nacional de la Amazonia Peruana, Iquitos. Revista Latinoamericana de Estudios Etnolingüísticos, edited by Dr. Ignacio Prado Pastor of Lima, appears yearly (the issues for 1981 and 1982 are out, and the 1983 issue is in preparation) but is also aiming at biannual publication. Both journals are generally devoted to descriptive, socio-linguistic, and pedagogical studies of the indigenous languages of South America, with the Revista Peruana (to judge from the issues we have seen) putting rather more emphasis on socio-linguistics and education and focusing on the languages of Lowland Peru, and the Revista Latinoamericana emphasizing descriptive work throughout Latin America. (See page 9 below for the tables of contents of the first issues, and subscription information.) SSILA welcomes both Revistas to the American Indian linguistic world and wishes them both success.

### Washington Notes I (Title IV and Title VII)

William Leap (American U) serves as educational consultant to the National Congress of American Indians here in Washington. He gave us a report last spring on the political battle over the funding of Title VII, Bilingual Education, programs. Here is this year's update:

The Administration's budget for FY 1984 contains two proposals which, if enacted by Congress, will seriously affect most American Indian language renewal programs in the US. The first--and most threatening--proposal is the elimination of all funding under Title IV, Indian Education Act (PL 92-318). Tribes and programs have been relying heavily on Part B of Title IV ("Demonstration Projects") for the funding of many types of language projects. The Administration argues that Title IV has "done its job" and that if any further support is required for specific projects, Tribes can turn to NEH, NEA, block grants, and other sources. The "mandate and mission" of the D of Education, they maintain, is only for remedial and compensatory projects, not for "enrichment" programs.

A second proposal, involving Title VII, Bilingual Education, is of somewhat less

immediate importance. The Administration proposes to shift Title VII away from a strict focus on bilingual instruction and towards the support of intensive ESL, immersion in English, and similar programs. Projects would continue to be directed toward the "under-served" (which may or may not be good news for Indians), but instruction in native languages would no longer be required; in fact, a project would have to specifically justify the use of a language other than English. Projects would be funded, furthermore, for only one year. While they could be refunded if a serious need remains unmet, the Administration definitely wants to make Title VII a source only of short-term support. They also seem serious about shifting the responsibility for administration (and ultimately support?) from the Federal to the State level, and they propose that all future projects funded under Title VII must show State-level involvement.

How likely is it that Congress will accept these proposals? It is difficult to say. On the hopeful side, there is much resistance in Congress to any further cuts in domestic spending, especially in social programs. But on the less hopeful side, Congress, in looking for ways to reduce the Federal debt, has been attracted by the idea of shifting all educational functions to the States, so that all Federal support for education is in trouble.

At this point (mid-May) other political issues are diverting Congress from taking specific action on the Administration's proposals. Since both Title IV and Title VII come up for reauthorization next year, many people think that Congress will let funding for these Acts continue without significant alteration in FY 1984, and get down to the serious restructuring of Federal support for education next year. It is possible, however, that Congress will act more quickly, and to the detriment of Indian programs. The pressure is on, especially from conservatives like Sen. Orin Hatch (R-Utah) who feel that Americans have no business speaking any language besides English, and many in Congress feel that there are more significant battlefields to take a stand on. We linguists have a lot of work to do, if we want Congress to act in a constructive way with regard to bilingual and multicultural instruction in the Nation's schools.

#### Washington Notes II (Cassette Tapes)

Congress is still considering several bills that would require retailers to add a hefty surcharge to the price of all blank video and audio cassettes. Supporters of these measures (mainly the film and record industry) argue that they are necessary to curtail the widespread (technically illegal) practice of making home copies of films from TV and commercial cassettes, and home tapes of record albums. While the surcharge arguably might cut down on this activity, it would most certainly have an effect (albeit unintended) on various artistic, professional, and scientific users of recording cassettes--we linguists among them. If this legislation passes without exemption for legitimate research, we may find the cost of audio cassettes nearly doubled by next year. SSILA has been in contact with the Home Recording Rights Coalition, the only major group lobbying against the surcharge bills. They urge us to write our Congressmen and Senators. At the moment there are four different pieces of legislation involved: in the House, HR-1027 and HR-1029, and in the Senate S-31 and S-33. A major figure behind all these bills is Sen. Charles M. Mathias (R-MD), Chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Copyrights. Anyone who wants further information can contact the Home Recording Rights Coalition through their toll-free number: 1-800-368-TAPE.

#### American Indian Linguistics at Stillwater

The Conference of Native American Studies, held May 13-15 on the campus of Oklahoma State U, Stillwater, featured a plenary address by Marianne Mithun, "The Genius of Polysynthesis: what you can do with long words", and two sessions of papers on Native American Languages and Literature. The papers read in these sessions included: Kenneth L. Miner, "Noun Stripping and Loose Incorporation in Zuni"; Carolyn P. Quintero & Robert Bristow, "Osage Verbal Morphology"; Laurel J. Watkins, "Context and the Interpretation of Kiowa Switch-Reference Markers"; M. Dale Kinkade, "Daughters of Fire: Narrative Verse Analysis of an Upper Chehalis Folktale"; John McLaughlin, "Shoshoni Locative Roots and the Interface of Real and Narrative Worlds"; Wallace Chafe, "The Caddo Language and its Neighbors"; Emanuel Drechsel, Barbara J. King & William Vivona, "Native American Languages in Present-Day Oklahoma"; Yvonne M. Hébert, "Evaluating Native Language Programmes in British Columbia, Canada: Principles and Practice"; Akira Yamamoto and Lucille J. Watahomigie, "Recapturing Language through Creative Writing: literacy education among Native Americans".

Other sessions at the conference dealt with such topics as "The Southern Plains", "Native American Higher Education", "Creek Material Culture", "Art and Material Culture", "Games, Competition and Play", and "Physical Anthropology and Archaeology". Conference papers will be published in a future issue of Oklahoma University Papers in Anthropology.

#### The Situation in Guatemala

The SSILA Newsletter, like many other North American institutions, receives fragmentary and conflicting reports concerning the state of affairs in Guatemala. The American Anthropological Association's Advisory Panel on the Situation of the Guatemalan Indian (Richard N. Adams, Robert Carmack, Chris Krueger, and Carol Smith) has requested (in the May 1983 Anthropology Newsletter) that scholars who have had the occasion to revisit Guatemala in recent months communicate with the Panel, so that it might assemble and disseminate an accurate picture of the situation. SSILA will monitor the reports of this panel and pass them along to the Newsletter's readership.

In this connection, Mayanists and other linguists will be interested to know of the establishment, last November, of the Centro de Estudios e Investigaciones Lingüísticas (C.E.I.L.) in Guatemala City. The Director, Dr. Neville S. Stiles, together with his wife, María Teresa Mirón de Stiles, are also lecturing at the U del Valle de Guatemala and establishing there a D of Linguistics and Sociolinguistics, specializing in Mayan studies. They hope to make C.E.I.L. a center for research on both Mayan and Aztec linguistics and sociolinguistics. For further information: C.E.I.L., Apdo. Postal 650, Guatemala, Guatemala.

#### The Maryknoll Fathers in Bolivia

Rev. Gerard McCrane, M.M., writes us from the Instituto de Idiomas, in Cochabamba, Bolivia:

The Maryknoll Language Institute in Cochabamba is intended to prepare missionary personnel for contemporary mission work in Latin America and elsewhere through the development of communication skills and the integration of cultural and pastoral values with language learning. The Institute provides instruction in Spanish, Aymara, and Quechua designed to develop the four skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing.

A team of Bolivian language instructors and persons with practical mission experience and academic expertise teach the courses using the audio-lingual method, conversation classes, and a combination of small groups, learning pairs, and individual tutoring.

The Institute has published textbooks for the study of both Quechua and Aymara as well as dictionaries of these two languages. We continue our research and instruction in these languages and cultures, and I am happy to inform you of our latest publication, a new, totally revised Aymara Textbook. It is available from the Institute upon request. The cost is US \$20. We hope to eventually publish a second volume.

For a copy of the Aymara textbook, or further information on the Instituto de Idiomas, write Father McCrane at Casilla 550, Cochabamba, Bolivia; or, Rev. Francis McGourn, M.M., Center for Missionary Studies, Maryknoll, NY 10545.

#### A Jefferson Publication in American Indian Linguistics

A 200-word vocabulary of Unquachog, an Algonquian language of Long Island extinct since the early 19th century, has recently been published in The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, volume 20, pp. 467-470 (ed. by Julian Boyd, Princeton U Press, 1982). The original manuscript, a single sheet, is in the American Philosophical Society Library, and appears to be the only surviving Indian vocabulary in Jefferson's hand. It was recorded on June 14, 1791, from two old women living near Brookhaven, Long Island. In an extensive note (pp. 449-52) the editor discusses Jefferson's interest in American Indian languages, and also retells the sad story of the loss of most of the manuscripts Jefferson had collected:

As he left the Presidency [in 1809] he caused the entire collection...to be packed in a box of stationery and shipped [to Monticello] by water with about thirty other parcels of his personal belongings. This single package, containing irreplaceable manuscripts he had gathered over the past thirty years, attracted the attention of the boatmen, perhaps because of its weight and presumed valuable contents. These were indeed precious but not to those who may have been looking for liquor or silver. Out of ignorance and disappointment, as vandals had done with irreplaceable records over the centuries, the culprits threw the contents into the river. Some leaves and

fragments of the vocabularies floated ashore and were later found in the mud.

### Harringtoniana

The official inventory and microfilm edition of the linguistic papers of John Peabody Harrington in the Smithsonian is continuing, with renewed funding from the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. Microfilm reels, and a 94-page guide, are available for the Alaska/Northwest Coast segment of the papers, and work on the California segment is moving along rapidly. For information on the availability and price of the microfilms and guides, write Kraus International Publications, Route 100, Milwood, NY 10546. For any other information, contact the Project Director, Elaine L. Mills, NAA, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, DC 20560.

Meanwhile, the autobiographical memoir of Harrington's wife and co-worker in the 1910-1920 period, Carobeth Laird's Encounter With an Angry God, continues to attract readers. A recent visitor to Washington, Miss Megumi Ichinose, who is a graduate student in the Institute of Foreign Studies at Tokyo U, has become an avid fan of Harrington's and has prepared a Japanese translation of Laird's book. At last word she is negotiating with publishers, and the book may appear within a year. Carobeth Laird herself, still active and productive at 88, was awarded an honorary doctorate by the U of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff, on May 13.

### REGIONAL NETWORKS

[A directory of regional conferences, newsletters, journals, and special publication series. The full directory is published annually in the February issue of the Newsletter. Special announcements and updates are published in the May, August/September and December issues. Corrections and additions to the directory should be forwarded promptly to the Editor.]

### ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

--Athabaskan Languages Conference. May 24-27, 1983, U of Alaska, Fairbanks. Sessions on Athabaskan oral traditions; teaching Athabaskan languages; Athabaskan linguistics. A full report in the August/September newsletter.

### ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

--15th Algonquian Conference. (Interdisciplinary.) Oct. 28-30, 1983, Harvard U, Cambridge, MA. Send titles and abstracts of proposed papers (30 min., English or French) to: Prof. K. V. Teeter, D of Linguistics, Harvard U, Science Center 223, Cambridge, MA 02138. Pre-registration fee (before Sept. 1) \$5, students \$3.

### NORTHWEST

--18th International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. (Linguistics only.) August 10-12, 1983, U of Washington, Seattle. Deadline for camera-ready papers is May 25. Preregistrants receive a copy of Conference papers in advance of the meeting. Send pre-registration fee (\$10 US) to: Eugene Hunn, Anthropology, DH-05, U of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. On-campus housing available.

### CALIFORNIA/OREGON

--Hokan/Penutian Workshop. June 16-18, 1983, UC San Diego. Send titles of proposed papers immediately to: Margaret Langdon, Linguistics, UCSD, La Jolla, CA 92093. No on-campus housing available.

--Conference on Central and Southern California Areal Prehistory. Labor Day weekend (Sept. 3 or 4, 1983), UC Berkeley. An informal working meeting of linguists, ethnologists, archaeologists, and ethnohistorians. No abstracts required but prospective participants should send, by July 15, a short synopsis of the work they intend to discuss. Contact: Katherine Turner, D of Linguistics, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720.

### PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

--3rd Annual Siouan Conference. May 20-22, Rapid City, SD. A volume of conference papers is planned. A volume of papers from the 1982 conference (Medora, SD) will appear later in 1983. For further information: Prof. David S. Rood, Linguistics, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

--18th Mid-America Linguistics Conference. Oct. 14-15, 1983, U of Colorado, Boulder. Special sessions will focus on American Indian languages. Send abstracts (2 copies, 250 words) before Aug. 22 to: MidAmerica Abstracts, D of Linguistics, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

SOUTHWEST/NORTHERN MEXICO

--Uto-Aztecan Conference on Ethnolinguistics. July 3-6, 1983, Creel, Chihuahua. Focus on location-space expressions; forms of address. For further information (including advice on travel arrangements) contact: Southwest Center, SSci 228, U of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721 (602-626-0241).

--Tanoan Conference. Aug. 12-13, 1983, U of New Mexico, Albuquerque. Contact: Dr. Paul V. Kroskity, D of Anthropology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

--2nd International Symposium on Latin American Indian Literatures. April 27-28, 1984, George Washington U, Washington, DC. Abstract (150-200 words) and pre-registration fee of \$25 (made out to "LAILA/ALILA") must be sent before Sept. 15, 1983. Send to: Dr. Mary H. Preuss, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Studies in Native American Languages II. Kansas Working Papers in Linguistics 8(2), 1983. 367 pp., \$7.50. [Contains: James L. Armatogost, "Comanche Narrative: Some General Remarks and a Selected Text"; Yvonne M. Hébert, "Noun and Verb in a Salishan Language"; Kenneth L. Miner, "Noun Stripping and Loose Incorporation in Zuni"; David L. Shaul, "The Position of Opata and Eudeve in Uto-Aztecan"; Marie-Lucie Tarpent, "Morphophonemics of Nisgha Plural Formation: A Step Towards Proto Tsimshian Reconstruction"; Katherine Turner, "Areal and Genetic Linguistic Affiliations of the Salinan"; John E. McLaughlin, "A Working Bibliography of the Languages of (Roughly) the Western United States ([-Athapaskan], [+Haida, Tsimshian, Wakashan])". Order from Linguistics Graduate Student Association, D of Linguistics, U of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045. Add \$1 on overseas orders.]

The Mesoamerican Indian Languages. Jorge A. Suárez. Cambridge Language Surveys, Cambridge U Press, 1983. 206 pp. \$14.95 (paper). [Chapters include: 1. The study of Mesoamerican Indian languages; 2. Dialects, languages, and linguistic families; 3-4. Phonology (phonemic systems, phonological processes, distribution of phonemic characteristics, tone systems);

5-6. Morphology (word structure, types of morphemes, categories in verbs, pronominal systems, categories in nouns, classifiers); 7-8. Syntax; 9. Preconquest literary traditions; 10. The prehistory of Mesoamerican Indian languages; 11. Indian languages after the Conquest. This is the third title to be published in the Cambridge Language Survey series. Already available are R.M.W. Dixon, The Languages of Australia and Bernard Comrie, The Languages of the Soviet Union. These are very useful books; nothing especially new, but filled with information and superbly edited.]

A Supplement to A Guide to Manuscripts Relating to the American Indian in the Library of the American Philosophical Society. Compiled by Daythal Kendall. American Philosophical Society Memoir 65-S, 1982. 168 pp. \$15.00. [This is the long-awaited supplement to the Guide compiled by John F. Freeman and published as APS Memoir 65, 1966. Kendall's Supplement covers acquisitions from 1962 through mid-1979; 935 items are catalogued, ranging from 1-page letters to extensive collections of manuscripts (e.g., the linguistic papers of Harry Hoijer). Also indexed are photographs, sound recordings, and microfilm copies of other archival collections. An invaluable resource for the archival scholar. Order from: APS, 104 South 5th St., Philadelphia, PA 19106. Add \$2 for handling.]

Bibliography of Algonquian Linguistics. Compiled by David H. Pentland and H. Christoph Wolfart. U of Manitoba Press, 1983. 354 pp. \$25 (hardcover)/\$14.50 (paper). [Contains annotated listings for all items published on Algonquian languages since Pilling's 1891 Bibliography as well as earlier works overlooked by Pilling. Full cross-references, an index by language and group, and an introduction on bibliographical problems in this field. Order from: U of Toronto (sic!) Press, 5201 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ontario M3H 5T8; or 33 East Tupper Street, Buffalo, NY 14203. US purchasers must remit in US funds. Add \$1 for postage and handling.]

Languages in Newfoundland and Labrador. 2nd Version. Edited by Harold J. Paddock. D of Linguistics, Memorial U of Newfoundland, St. John's, Nfld., 1982. 278 pp. \$8.00. [The textbook for a Memorial U course on the languages of Newfoundland. Includes sections on English, Eskimo (Inuttut), Algonquian (Micmac, Montagnais), Beothuk, and Gaelic. Order from: Bookstore, Memorial U, St. John's, NF A1C 5S7.]

Recent Linguistic Publications in the Mercury Series (Canadian Ethnology Service):

55. A Reference Grammar for the Coast Tsimshian Language. John A. Dunn. 1979. 91 pp. [Non-technical introduction to the phonology, morphology and syntax of Coast Tsimshian as spoken in Metlakatla, Alaska, and various locations in B.C.]
66. The Inuit Language in Southern Labrador from 1694 to 1794. Louis-Jacques Dorais. 1980. 56 pp., 1 map. [Word and affix lists, as well as grammatical observations, based on written texts. 18th Century Labrador Inuit is shown to be almost identical with that of their contemporaries in the Eastern Canadian Arctic.]
68. North Wakashan Comparative Root List. Neville J. Lincoln and John C. Rath. 1980. 426 pp., 1 map. [A list of ca. 2,650 roots from Heiltsuk, Oowekyala, Haisla, and Kwakwaka, each illustrated with lexical forms from the languages where it is represented. The list is preceded by concise phonologies of each language and an exposition of the techniques used to isolate roots in North Wakashan.]
70. Analyse Linguistique et Ethnocentrisme: Essai sur la structure du mot en inuktitut. Ronald Lowe. 1981. 126 pp. ["L'analyse que propose la présente étude de la structure du mot inuit, dans le cadre de la psychomécanique du langage, remet en cause la vision nettement indo-européenne du langage à laquelle conduisent la plupart des modèles, anciens et récents, de la linguistique."]
73. Three Stories in Oneida. Edited by Karin Michelson, told and translated by Georgina Nicholas. 1981. 77 pp. [Three stories in Oneida, with interlinear translation and morpheme-by-morpheme analysis.]
75. A Practical Heiltsuk-English Dictionary with a Grammatical Introduction. John Rath. 1981. 768 pp. [Ca. 9,500 Heiltsuk entries. The Heiltsuk practical orthography is used, and a grammatical introduction is included relating the orthography to the phonology of the language and outlining the morphology and syntax.]
80. North-West River (Sheshatshit) Montagnais: A Grammatical Sketch. Sandra Clarke. 1982. 185 pp. [Phonological background, grammatical categories, inflectional morphology with paradigms, and survey of main sentence types.]

84. Oowekeeno Oral Traditions as Told by the Late Chief Simon Walkus, Sr. Transcribed and translated by Evelyn Walkus Windsor, edited by Suzanne Hilton and John Rath. 1982. 223 pp., 2 maps. [15 texts with interlinear translations; brief introduction with general remarks on the author's language and culture.]

Copies of Mercury Series publications are available free of charge from: Publications, Canadian Ethnology Service, National Museum of Man, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8.

Obviation in Michif. Deborah Weaver. 1982. Workpapers of the SIL: U of North Dakota Session 26. [Michif is a French-Cree creole spoken in N Dakota and parts of W Canada. The entire NP (except for a few Cree nouns) comes from French, while the VP and overall syntax is Cree. This is Weaver's MA thesis from the U of N Dakota. Order from: SIL Bookstore, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236. Price: \$3.60.]

The Inca and Aztec States 1400-1800: Anthropology and History. Edited by George A. Collier, Renato Rosaldo, and John D. Wirth. Academic Press, 1982. 475 pp. [Interdisciplinary papers from a conference held at Stanford in December, 1978, focusing on the similarities and differences between the cultures of Mexico and Peru, both before and after the Conquest. Two papers are of special interest to linguists interested in the history and functions of literacy: Frances Karttunen, "Nahuatl Literacy", in which is traced the use of a standardized written Nahuatl in the Spanish colonial administration of Mexico; and R. Tom Zuidema, "Bureaucracy and Systematic Knowledge in Andean Civilization", which challenges Goody's claim that the transmission and accumulation of sophisticated systems of knowledge requires a writing system.]

Studies in Relational Grammar 1. Edited by David M. Perlmutter. U of Chicago Press, 1982. 416 pp. \$30.00. [Contains two papers directly dealing with American Indian languages: Judith L. Aissen, "Indirect Object Advancement in Tzotzil", and Barbara J. Allen & Donald G. Frantz, "Advancements and Verb Agreement in S Tewa". This is the first of 2 projected volumes introducing scholars to relational grammar, a new theory which takes grammatical relations as primitive notions.]

Papers from the 18th Regional Meeting, Chicago Linguistic Society, April 15-16, 1982. Edited by Kevin Tuite et al. CLS, 1982. [Several

papers on American Indian topics, including: Amy Dahlstrom, "A functional analysis of switch-reference in Lakhota discourse"; Bill J. Darden, "Dissimilative glide insertion in W Greenlandic"; Haia Gross & Amy Chukerman, "Functional morphophonemics: W Greenlandic Eskimo"; and Randall Hendrick, "Eskimo Feet" (metrical phonological treatment of Yup'ik rhythmic V lengthening, C lengthening, and stress). Order from: CLS, U of Chicago, Classics 314A, 1050 E 59 Street, Chicago, IL 60637.]

Navajo Verb Stem Reconstructions. Jeff Leer. Alaska Native Language Center, 1982. 77 pp., xeroxed. [Proto-Athabaskan stem forms for Navajo verb stems; compiled as part of a Navajo dictionary project, and available in xeroxed form for \$7.70 from ANLC, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701.]

From Oral to Written Expression: Native Andean Chronicles of the Early Colonial Period. Latin American Series 4, Foreign and Comparative Studies Program, Syracuse U, 1982. 181 pp. \$8.50. [Includes: Frank Salomon, "Chronicles of the Impossible: Notes on Three Peruvian Indigenous Historians"; Raquel Chang-Rodríguez, "Writing as Resistance: Peruvian History and the Relación of Titu Cusi Yupangui"; Regina Harrison, "Modes of Discourse: The Relación de antigüedades desde reyno del Pirú by Joan de Santacruz Pachacuti Yamqui Salcamaygua"; George L. Urioste, "The Editing of Oral Tradition in the Huarochiri Manuscript"; Rolena Adorno, "The Language of History in Guamán Poma's Nueva coronica y buen gobierno"; Juan Adolfo Vázquez, "Reflexiones finales". Order from: FCSP, 119 College Place, Syracuse, NY 13210.]

#### IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Amerindia [Association d'Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne, 31, rue Gay-Lussac, 75005 Paris]

6 (1981):

M. F. Patte, "Les préfixes personnels en añun"

M. Launey, "Une interprétation linguistique des schémas de relation: passifs, impersonnels et causatifs en nahuatl classique"

M. C. Mattei-Muller, "La reducción silábica en panare"

G. Taylor, "Enoncés exprimant la possession

et l'obligation en quechua"

L. Porterie-Gutierrez, "El ratón y el zorro, cuento aymara de Chucuito"

F. Ortiz & F. Queixalos, "Ornitología cuiva-guahibo"

Bulletin de la Société de Linguistique de Paris [Librairie C. Klincksieck, 11, rue de Lille, 75007 Paris]

76 (1981):

Sybille de Pury-Toumi, "L'espace des possibles: l'exemple du nahuatl" (359-379) [The semantics of a set of Modern Nahuatl particles]

Canadian Journal of Linguistics [Canadian Linguistics Association, c/o Dan A. Wilson, D of English, Queen's U, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6]

27.1 (Spring 1982):

William Cowan, "A Note on Phonological Change in Ojibwa" (41-46)

International Journal of American Linguistics [U of Chicago Press, 5801 S Ellis Ave, Chicago, IL 60637]

49.2 (April 1983):

Peter Cole, "The Grammatical Role of the Causee in Universal Grammar" (115-133) [Data from Bolivian Quechua]

John Enrico, "Tense in the Haida Relative Clause" (134-166)

Eloise Jelinek & Richard A. Demers, "The Agent Hierarchy and Voice in Some Coast Salish Languages" (167-185)

Martin E. Huld, "Athapaskan Bears" (186-195) [Bear etyma in Proto-Athabaskan]

Karen Dakin, "Proto-Aztec Vowels and Po-chutec: An Alternative Analysis" (196-203)

M. J. Hardman, "Jaqaru Short Vowels" (203-207)

M. L. Liebe-Harkort, "A Note on the English Spoken by Apaches" (207-208)

Journal de la Société des Américanistes [Musée de l'Homme, Place du Trocadero, 75116 Paris]

68 (1982):

Jean-Michel Beudet, "Musiques d'Amérique tropicale" (149-203) [An analytical/critical inventory of published sound recordings of the music of Lowland S American Indians]



Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology: Papers in Linguistics [Amy Henderson, Circulation Mgr, 652 N 19th St, Banning, CA 92220]

3 (1981, appeared 1983):

William W. Elmendorf, "Features of Yukian Pronominal Structure" (3-16)

Orin D. Gensler, "Øa and ha in Walapai: Foregrounding and Sound Symbolism" (17-63)

Leanne Hinton, "Upland Yuman Sibilant Shifts: The Beginning of the Story" (65-75)

Richard Sproat, "S California Reflexives: an Example of Translation Borrowing?" (77-94)

Katherine Turner & David Shaul, "J. P. Harrington's Esselen Data and 'The Excelen Language'" (95-124)

[Future volumes of JCGBA-PL will appear at irregular intervals. The first volume (1978, unnumbered) and volumes 1-3 (1979-81) are available at \$5.50 per copy from the above address]

LACUS Forum [Linguistic Association of Canada and the United States; annual volumes are published by Hornbeam Press, Inc., 6520 Courtwood Dr, Columbia, SC 29206]

1981:

Michael Eric Bennett, "Aspects of Reflexive/ Reciprocal Expressions in Hopi" (248-258)

Shun-Chiu Yau, "Martha, Mother of a Language: A Case Report on the Gestural Creation of a deaf Amerindian in N Canada" (377-387) [Description of the gestural code used by a deaf Cree woman from the St. Maurice region of Quebec]

Language in Society [Cambridge U Press, 32 E 57th St. New York, NY 10022]

12.1 (March 1983):

John H. McDowell, "The Semiotic Construction of Kamsá Ritual Language" (23-46) [Kamsá is a linguistic isolate of SW Colombia]

Margaret Wilhite, "Children's Acquisition of Language Routines: the End-of-Meal Routine in Cakchiquel" (47-64) [Mayan, Guatemala]

Latin American Indian Literatures. [D of Hispanic Lgs & Literatures, 1309 Cathedral of Learning, U of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260]

7.1 (Spring 1983):

Gerald Weiss, "The Sun God and the Jaguars" (1-12) [River Campa, E Peru; includes text with interlinear translation]

Darrell A. Posey, "The Journey to Become a Shaman: A Narrative of Sacred Transition of the Kayapó Indians of Brazil" (13-19) [Includes text with interlinear translation]

Xavier Albó, "The Aymara Language in its Social Context" (52-57) [Review article on the recent book edited by M. J. Hardman]

Linguistic Analysis [Elsevier N Holland, Inc, 52 Vanderbilt Ave, New York, NY 10017]

10.2 (September 1982):

Lawrence R. Smith, "An Analysis of Affixal Verbal Derivation and Complementation in Labrador Inuttut" (161-189)

Revista Latinoamericana de Estudios Etnolingüísticos [Dr. Ignacio Prado Pastor, Jirón Cuzco 484, Lima 1, Peru; US \$11/year]

1 (1981):

Ana V. Fernández Garay, "Algunos sufijos verbales mapuches" (5-24) [Argentina]

Hugo Obregón Muñoz, "En torno al alfabeto de las lenguas indígenas de Venezuela a proposito de la reducción del pumé a la escritura" (25-46)

Betty Hall de Loos, "Auto-corrección en el relato capanahua" (47-70) [Peru]

Theodor Engel, "El articulo definitivo en pokomchi occidental" (71-100) [Mayan; Guatemala]

Adalberto Salas, "La expresión de la circunstancia de compañía en mapuche: otra manifestación de la jerarquía interpersonal de focalización" (101-134) [Chile]

Carolina Orr D., "Algunos rasgos característicos del discurso en el quichua del Napo" (135-176) [Ecuador]

Melquíades Arosemena B., "La lingüística de texto aplicada a un texto narrativo guaymí" (177-200) [Panama]

Revista Peruana de Lenguas Indoamericanas [D de Lenguas y Literatura, U Nacional de la Amazonía Peruana, Apdo 496, Iquitos, Peru]

1.1 (June 1981):

Jacinto Córdova-Guimaray, "Formas de inter-

rogación en el quechua ancashino" (1-8)

Ernesto Zierer, "La barrera lingüística y transcultural en la transferencia de tecnológicas a comunidades autóctonas en los países plurilingües" (9-13)

Pompeyo Yábar-Dextre, "Análisis contrastivo japonés-quechua de la oración copulativa" (14-20)

Mary Ruth Wise & Ed Riggle, "Mathematical Terminology & Instruction in Basic Mathematical Concepts among Ethnic Groups of the Peruvian Amazon" (21-38)

## 1.2 (December 1981):

Pompeyo Yábar-Dextre, "Funciones de la conjugación con el infijo na en el quechua ancashino" (39-46)

Jacinto Córdova-Guimaray, "Los sufijos nominalizadores y verbalizadores del quechua ancashino" (47-54)

Miguel Angel Velarde Medina & Manuel R. Marticorena Quintanilla, "Características dialectales del quechua de Arma" (55-62)

David J. Weber, "\*llañu or \*nañu in Proto-Quechua" (63-67)

### COMPUTER USERS CORNER

TRS-80 Software, and an Optical Character Reader. (Rudolph C. Troike, Office of Multicultural Bilingual Education, U of Illinois, Champaign, IL 61820):

We just acquired some software for our TRS-80 Model II which can be enormously useful to any owner of this machine (or a Model 12 or 16). It is KWIX, available for \$40 from Skyline Software, Suite 2411-S, 3705 South George Mason Dr, Falls Church, VA 22041. This program provides 1) an alphabetized listing, with location, of all the words in a text, or groups of texts (up to 100), and 2) a key-word-in-context (concordance) listing, with each word centered in 80 or 132 characters of context. The program is extremely fast, and is useful for generating word indexes (or morpheme indexes) in concordance format.

The program is remarkably "user-friendly", and the author, Steven Kundzala, provides superb support. The original version is intended for writers indexing books, and is designed to suppress high-frequency function

words. On request, he developed and sent within a week a patch to disable this feature and allow all words in a text to be indexed. Other word frequency and concordance programs are available on mainframes, such as the excellent TXPRO program developed by Leonard Shaefer at Georgetown U, but this is the first we've found for a microcomputer, and is well worth the cost.

Meanwhile, we've just added an interesting new capability to our system. We purchased an optical character reader, which will accept anything typed with an OCR-B typeface (e.g., an IBM Selectric ball) and input it directly to our microcomputer, whence it can be stored on diskette or transmitted to the U of Illinois mainframe if desired. This means text typed by anyone anywhere with an OCR-B ball can be read directly into our Model II for editing, storage, analysis, and printing. My wife could have used this when she was editing a book recently, but it will be useful for a variety of things in the future.

Comments on the Apple IIe. (Bob Hsu, D of Linguistics, U of Hawaii, Honolulu, HI 96822):

I find this a hard machine to comment on. For instance, I don't like the screen (only 40 characters wide and poor resolution), but for a price one can upgrade to a better screen. I don't like the fact that it uses 5½" diskettes, but again for a price one can upgrade to a hard disc (but I would prefer 8" diskettes). For almost every objection (except to the feel of the keyboard) one can counter with an upgrade. I guess I would just as soon start with a better (and more expensive) basic machine. Another consideration is interchangeability of data on diskettes between different brands of machines. Almost all machines that use 8" diskettes can read each other's diskettes. Not so for 5½" diskette machines. So if you buy an Apple you hope that all your friends will too.

More on Standardized Printwheels. (Lloyd B. Anderson, 316 A Street SE, Washington, DC 20003):

Computers are bringing new possibilities to linguistics, as they are to other fields. But we linguists have some special problems because of fancy character sets. I have begun collecting information on what character sets are used and desired by various kinds of linguists. I will be making this information generally available, in circulars and through the SSILA Newsletter. Wide participation is

very important when standards are de facto being established. Custom printwheels may cost up to \$20,000. There is good reason to cooperate.

I would appreciate receiving examples of character sets you use or would like to use, specifying when you get past 130 characters which you consider most important. In return, I will send you my current writeup, and updates as they are prepared. It would help enormously if you could send me 3 or 4 stamped, self-addressed envelopes, and names and addresses of others I might contact.

I'm looking forward to hearing from you!

#### Short Notes.

--P. David Seaman (N Arizona U) has recently completed the computer draft of a Hopi Dictionary, which incorporates all 18 previous wordlists--some 40,261 entries. In its final form the Dictionary will also include a grammatical appendix and a discussion of the computer programs used. For further information write Dr. Seaman at: D of Anthropology, Box 15200, N Arizona U, Flagstaff, AZ 86011.

--Bob Hsu (U of Hawaii) apologizes for being unprepared to handle the spate of requests for information on computer hardware and software generated by the note in issue I:4 of the SSILA Newsletter. He is still happy to answer letters, but warns that there may be some delay. Also, please take note that Bob will be on sabbatical from Hawaii next year. In the Fall he will be at the Linguistics D, U of Colorado, Boulder; in the Spring, at Linguistics, U of Arizona, Tucson.

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