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SSILA BUSINESS

CAIL Sessions Organized
The organizing committee received 47 abstracts from prospective participants in the XXIInd 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, Drachsel, 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 Gerds); 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, Suarez, Josserand, Bartholomew, Bradley, Mock, and Smith-Stark). Proposals for these sessions, together will 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-
butons 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. Kretzschmar, Jr., D of English, U of Wisconsin, Whitewater, 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

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 Linguísticos (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 McGoun, 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


ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN


NORTHWEST


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


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. Krookrity, Department of Anthropology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA


RECENT PUBLICATIONS


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.]


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 (Inuitut), 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):


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, Oowekyla, Haisla, and Kwakwala, 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.]


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.]


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.]


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 I. 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

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.]


**IN CURRENT PERIODICALS**

**Amerindia** [Association d'Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne, 31, rue Gay-Lussac, 75005 Paris]
6 (1981):
- M. F. Patte, "Les préfixes personnels en anun"
- 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, "Enonces 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 Puris-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 etymology in Proto-Athabaskan]
- Karen Dakin, "Proto-Aztec Vowels and Po-chute: An Alternative Analysis" (196-203)
- M. J. Hardman, "Jaquar 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 Beaudet, "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]

William W. Elmendorf, "Features of Yukian Pronominal Structure" (3-16)
Orin D. Gensler, "ēa 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)
[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 Innu/ut" (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 propósito 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 artículo 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 quechua del Napo" (135-176) [Ecuador]
Melquíades Arosemena B., "La llingüística de texto aplicada a un texto narrativo guaymi" (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
tos 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 Mathem-
tical Concepts among Ethnic Groups of
the Peruvian Amazon" (21-38)

1.2 (December 1981):
Pompeyo Yábar-Dextre, "Funciones de la con-
jugación con el infijo na en el quechua
ancashino" (39-46)
Jacinto Córdova-Cuimaray, "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 Multi-
cultural 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 cen-
tered in 80 or 132 characters of context.
The program is extremely fast, and is use-
ful 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 TXTPRO 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 Illi-
nois 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 use-
ful 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 5¼" dis-
kettes, but again for a price one can upgrade
to a hard disc (but I would prefer 8" dis-
kettes). 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 be-
tween different brands of machines. Almost
all machines that use 8" diskettes can read
each other's diskettes. Not so for 5¼" dis-
kette 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 be-
cause 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 1:4 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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