



MAY 1984

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SSILA BUSINESS

23rd CAIL Organized

The 23rd Conference on American Indian Languages (at the AAA Annual Meeting in Denver, Colorado, Nov. 15-18, 1984) will consist of seven sessions of papers, scheduled Thursday through Sunday. Kenneth Hill, President of SSILA and Chair of the CAIL Organizing Committee, expects little change to be made in the structure of the Conference

by the AAA Program Editor, to whom he has formally submitted the proposal. As organized by Hill, the sessions will be: (1) "The Southeast, the Southwest, and Mesoamerica"; (2) "Variation and Change"; (3)-(4) "Mayan Linguistic Studies in Memory of Marshall Durbin"; (5) "Grammatical and Semantic Topics"; (6) "Northwest Coast and Western Canada"; (7) "Discourse and Text Studies". In addition, there will be a special session on Mayan Hieroglyphs (also in memory of Marshall Durbin), which will not officially be a part of CAIL but will attract many CAIL participants. The full program will be announced in the August/September issue of the Newsletter.

IN MEMORIAM

Marshall E. Durbin

Marshall Durbin, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Washington University, St. Louis, died suddenly from the complications of asthma on Dec. 16, 1983, at the age of 47. Andrew Hofling and Jill Brody have prepared the following memorial of their teacher:

An anthropological linguist, Marshall Durbin specialized in linguistic theory and in the study of American Indian languages. His research spanned the Americas, with contributions in three major geographical areas. In Athabaskan studies he contributed the first grammar of San Carlos (Western) Apache, and analyses of Kutchin, Slavey, Dogrib, Chipewyan, and Bear Lake. In Mayan studies he undertook work on a stem dictionary, on morphosyntactic analysis of Yucatec discourse and in hieroglyphic research. In South American linguistics he was well known for his work in the analysis and classification of Carib and Arawakan languages. In addition he made important contributions to cognitive anthropology, discourse analysis, the study

of schizophrenic and manic speech, and the study of symbolism.

Dr. Durbin was an enthusiastic teacher. His unique sense of humor and energetic, participatory style of teaching offered his students on all levels an inspiring exposure to the rigors and pleasures of scholarly research. He was dedicated to training Native Americans to do linguistic analysis, and he encouraged informants to work as consultants and co-researchers. His strong commitment to ethnolinguistic training led to an appointment as Director of the Linguistics Section of the Programa de Etnolingüística, sponsored by INAH in Patzcuaro, Mexico (1979-80), where he taught Indians of seven different language families. He was also a visiting researcher at the Instituto Venezolano de Investigaciones Científicas in Caracas (1971-72), and shortly before his death had been invited to Brazil as a Fulbright Scholar, a prospect that delighted him.

Dr. Durbin studied at Eastern Illinois University (B.S. 1956), the University of Southern California (M.A. 1962), and SUNY-Buffalo (Ph.D. 1964). Prior to joining the faculty of Washington University in 1969, where he served as chairman of the Department of Anthropology (1970-71) and chairman of the Linguistics Area Program (1972-78), he held positions at Cornell (1964-65) and Tulane (1965-69). He served as an Associate Editor of American Ethnologist, Bolitin Indegenista Venezolano, Antropologica (Caracas), and the Journal of Mayan Linguistics, was a reviewer for many other journals and granting agencies, and was a board member of the Sacha Runa Research Foundation.

His interests were cross-disciplinary as well as international. In addition to anthropology and linguistics, his extensive list of publications includes contributions to the fields of sociology, psychology, and psychiatry. His boundless creative energy and commitment to scholarly endeavors will be missed nearly as much as his personal warmth and unfailing generosity as a man and as a teacher.

Marshall Durbin is survived by his wife, Mridula Adenwala, and son, Robert.

It is hoped to establish a Marshall Durbin Memorial Scholarship Fund. Inquiries should be

directed to Jill Brody, D of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, LA 70803. At the 1984 Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Association, in Denver, Nov. 15-18, four sessions are planned in Durbin's honor (two of these forming part of the CAIL program, a third on Mayan Hieroglyphs, and a fourth on "Expanding the Cognitive Paradigm").

Nancy M. Webb

Dr. Nancy M. Webb, an independent scholar whose specialty was Pomoan and Hokan comparative linguistics, died on January 27, 1984, after a short illness. An obituary will appear in the next issue of the Newsletter.

CORRESPONDENCE

A missing Nahuatl work

February 20, 1984

I am trying to trace the present location and/or owner of Byron McAfee's Clases de Mexicano (Nahuatl), produced in typed format in 1926-36 under the supervision of Profesor Apolonio Escalada, a native of Tepoztlan. This work (some 1,700 pages) is listed by McAfee in his article "Bibliografía de Gramáticas y Métodos de Lengua Nahuatl que poseo" in Investigaciones Lingüísticas 3(3):227-230, May-August 1935, and is the final entry given. However, investigations to date with the McAfee Collection in California and other sources have revealed no evidence of this document's existence. If anyone can provide information as to its whereabouts, I would be most grateful if they could contact me.

Neville S. Stiles
62 Northern Parade
Hilsea, Portsmouth
PO2 9LN England

On the CAIL Questionnaire

March 6, 1984

I enjoyed the latest SSILA Newsletter very much. You reported the results of the poll [on future directions for CAIL] but didn't come to any conclusions. From the voting it seems to me that we should alternate our meeting sites, every other year at the AAA and the alternate year somewhere else. Presumably

we should have another poll on the additional site.

Howard Berman
Oriental Institute
U of Chicago

March 9, 1984

I was disappointed to read the results of the survey in the February issue. I was hoping that the results would give me some hope of being able to attend a CAIL meeting. It is possible that I could be in Denver on other business and could attend this year's meeting. However, there is no way that I could afford \$80. (Are anthropologists better paid than linguists?) There is a chance that if I offered a paper I could get a scholarship to defray costs, but if registration fees must be paid when the abstract is submitted, that avenue also seems closed. Hoping for a change.

Harry J. Harm
7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd
Dallas, TX 75236

Lexical Data Requested

April 2, 1984

I would appreciate your informing readers of the Society's Newsletter that I would be obliged for information concerning words similar to Quechua waka (or willka), meaning "the sacred" or "something sacred", in any American Indian language. (Communications sent to me after June, 1984, should be addressed to: Rioja 53, 5500 Mendoza, Argentina.) Many thanks.

Juan Adolfo Vázquez
D of Hispanic Langs and Literatures
U of Pittsburgh
Pittsburgh, PA 15260

Sapir Papers Wanted

May 7, 1984

In the course of writing a biography of Edward Sapir, I am making an attempt to locate correspondence, unpublished manuscripts, class notes, field notes, photographs, etc. I hope to compile a catalogue of Sapiriana and perhaps obtain copies of archive materials for the American Philological Society (where the majority of Sapir's papers have been deposited) and/or

the Canadian Ethnology Service, National Museum of Man, Ottawa (which already has considerable material from 1910-25). I am particularly interested in finding letters from or to Sapir after 1925.

Regna Darnell
D of Anthropology
U of Alberta
Edmonton, Alta T6G 2H4

From Siberian Colleagues

April 16, 1984

It was very kind of you to send us copies of your 1983 and 1984 Newsletter. It goes without saying that this kind of publication is of great use to linguists in many parts of the world, especially far-away parts of the world like Siberia. Here in Siberia we are studying Siberian languages....Some of these languages, like Ket (Ostyak-Enissey) or Yukagir, cannot be related very well to neighboring languages, but the phonetic structure (at least of Ket) is very similar to some N American languages....Recently we have tried to obtain samples of text from the languages of N America, but we failed. We would like to appeal to the linguists of the world who study American Indian languages for help in obtaining such texts. Their cooperation will be greatly appreciated. Our aim is to compare as many languages as possible to Siberian languages, in order to shed light on past migrations. We would welcome the exchange of information.

Now that the international situation is not good, when there is so little trust among nations, contacts of linguists all over the world may help stop dangerous movements toward war. Let me emphasize that publications such as your Newsletter are very important in developing a world community of linguists. How else, besides your Newsletter, would we here in Siberia know about conferences, new books, journals, etc.? Looking forward to establishing close contacts, with wishes for future success to American linguists,

Yuri A. Tambovtsev
Novosibirsk-58
Russkaya 25, kv. 174
USSR

[A further communication from Dr. Tambovtsev, outlining the work of his group at Novosibirsk

University, appears in "Computer Users Corner" below.]

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Voegelins, Mary Haas Honored

Three members of our Society have received signal honors in recent months. C. F. Voegelin, Honorary President of SSILA and Editor Emeritus of IJAL, together with Florence M. Voegelin, was presented with the annual Distinguished Service Award of the American Anthropological Association during the AAA Annual Meeting in Chicago, November 1983. And last month, Mary R. Haas, Professor Emerita of Linguistics at UC Berkeley, delivered the C. H. Haskins Lecture at the 65th Annual Meeting of the American Council of Learned Societies, in New York, speaking on "The Life of Learning".

Two Centenaries: Sapir and Harrington

American Indianists celebrate two important centenaries this year. January 26, 1984, was the 100th birthday of Edward Sapir, and we are joining with linguists around the world in marking this event. April 29, 1984, meanwhile, was the 100th birthday of another remarkable linguist whose career was devoted to the study of American Indian languages: John Peabody Harrington.

Sapir is being honored in a variety of ways, most immediately by a series of meetings and conferences. A joint committee of the LSA and the AAA are coordinating these and other activities during the Sapir Centenary Year. Both societies are planning special events at their annual meetings. In addition, a session on Sapir's work in Canada formed part of the 1984 meeting of the Canadian Ethnology Society in Montreal, May 11-13. Most important of these meetings, however, will be the Edward Sapir Centenary Conference, to be held in Ottawa, October 1-3, at the Victoria Memorial Museum. This conference will feature 20 invited papers on various aspects of Sapir's work in a number of disciplines. Several of Sapir's former students will take part, either presenting papers or participating in panel discussions of Sapir's work and influence. The keynote address will be delivered by Fred Eggan (himself a student of Sapir's). Others scheduled to participate include: Robert J. Allen, Regna Darnell,

Frederica de Laguna, William Fenton, Don and Kay Fowler, Victor Golla, Ives Goddard, Mary R. Haas, Richard Handler, Dell Hymes, Michael Krauss, Margaret Langdon, Wendy Leeds-Hurwitz, Fang-Kuei Li, Yakov Malkiel, David Mandelbaum, Stephen O. Murray, Stanley Newman, James Nyce, Eli Oksaar, Kenneth Pike, Richard Preston, Michael Silverstein, Edgar Siskin, Edwin A. Weinstein, and C. F. Voegelin. Also taking part will be: William Bright, Louis Buchanan, Donald C. Burnham, Tom McFeat, Harold McGee, J. David Sapir, Philip Sapir, Marc-Adelard Tremblay, and H. Christoph Wolfart. (For further details about conference arrangements, including travel and accommodations, contact William Cowan, D of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Ontario, Canada K1S 5B6.) The Conference proceedings will be published.

The J. P. Harrington centenary has been noted in Smithsonian magazine, whose April, 1984, issue contained a long, anecdotal article on Harrington's career as a BAE fieldworker ("A Field Linguist who Lived his Life for his Subjects", by Carollyn James, pp.153-174). Perhaps coincidentally, two papers on Harrington and his work appear in the current issue of the Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology (see "In Current Periodicals" below). More significantly, we are informed by Elaine Mills, editor of the John P. Harrington Papers at the National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution, that the microfilming of the total corpus of his field notes will be finished within a year or so, and that the Northern California segment (from the Oregon border to Yokuts) will almost certainly be available before the end of 1984. The completion of this project, which will make the enormous treasure trove of Harrington's 50 years of linguistic collecting widely and easily available, is an especially appropriate event for this centenary year.

Baraga Gets Postcard

A commemoration of a somewhat different sort was noted by John Nichols in Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics 8.4 (1983):

Bishop Frederic Baraga will be commemorated by a postcard to be issued by the U.S. Postal Service in June 1984. For 130 years Baraga's grammar and dictionary of Ojibwe have been important resources for studying the language. The commemoration, however, seems to have more to do with his Slovenian birth and Michigan connection than with

his skill as a linguist. His cause was promoted in Washington by Michigan officials, and in Washington and the Vatican by Slovenian-American groups. The Citizens Stamp Advisory Committee voted against the card, apparently on the grounds of Baraga's obscurity, and church-state separation groups have attacked the "duplicity of the Postal Service in honoring religious figures with allegedly non-religious stamps."

Washington Report: Status of Title VII

William Leap, our legislative correspondent, sends us the following report on possible changes in Title VII funding, and implications of this for Indian bilingual programs:

The Administration has proposed no reductions in Title VII funding for fiscal 1985, in striking contrast to the budget proposals they have made in previous years. They are not standing still, however. While their efforts over the past 2 years to enact restrictive amendments have not been successful, and there is little prospect for such action in an election year, the Administration is still seeking ways to shift Title VII away from a commitment to long-term services and toward provision of support only for carefully-focused, short-term language education. Those of us working in Title VII projects will note a few changes, primarily in the new mandate given "multi-functional centers" by the Office of Bilingual and Minority Language Affairs. These are regionally-based technical assistance centers intended to supply support services to basic project grants. In previous years, the predecessors of the MFC's--the so-called Bilingual Education Service Centers, or BESC's--were allowed to address questions of staff training and program development. Under the new mandate, MFC's cannot provide consultants and resource persons to individual projects to help with curriculum planning, materials development, linguistic analysis, or the like. Projects must take care of their own staff training needs. The services formerly provided through BESC's can now be had only through a project's own budget, or from other, non-Title VII local revenues.

It was recently pointed out to OBEMLA, during a recent Title VII Management Institute here in Washington, that many of the Indian language

projects are not in a position to absorb training costs of this magnitude, including as they do the expense of maintaining a "bank" of resource people with highly specific skills--linguists among them. OBEMLA is sticking by its guns, however, and justifies this shift in mandate in several ways. The arguments center on an oft-repeated theme in this Administration: the goal of all federal funding efforts must be local program self-sufficiency. Tribal people recognize in this the twin shadows of termination of federal responsibilities for Indian affairs, and the abrogation of treaty rights. One wishes OBEMLA was more familiar--or more honest--about the long-term implications of its new policy.

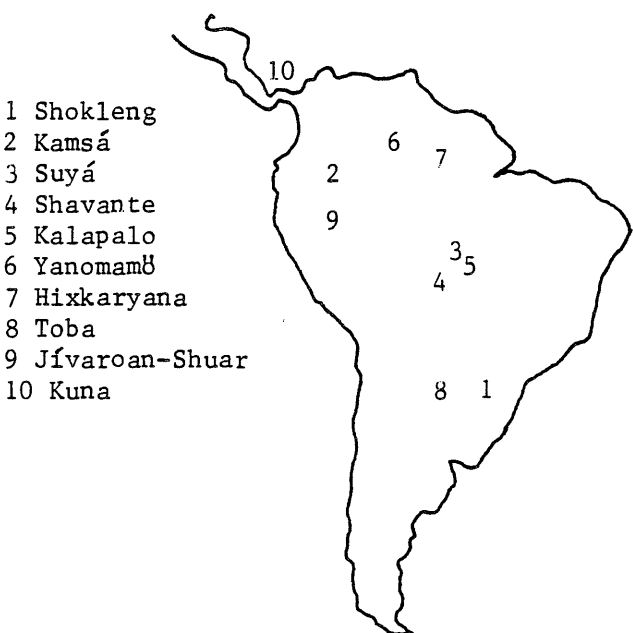
Meanwhile, back in Congress--a broadly based coalition of Hispanic, Asian, and Tribal organizations is pressing for revisions in the Title VII legislation during this Session. Of particular interest to us are some amendments proposed to Section 722 of the Act. These would significantly expand the role that Tribal governments could play in applying for and managing Title VII grants. At present Tribes may apply for Title VII funding only if they operate a school or otherwise have the status of an educational unit within a state school system. This effectively prevents most Tribes from making application, and leaves many Indian groups at the mercy of unsympathetic school administrators. The proposed amendments to Section 722 would change all this. They would allow any Tribe designated as eligible to perform educational functions under PL 93-638 (the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act) to apply for and operate Title VII programs on their own. Support of after-school, evening, and summer programs would be permitted, as would Tribe-to-school contracts and other creative alternatives.

The prospects for these amendments are unclear. They must wend their way through the legislative process. It is planned to introduce the Title VII amendments as part of a larger legislative package (the Educational Involvement Act of 1984) within which are included a number of proposed changes in BIA educational policy and school management procedures.

Further information will be provided through this Newsletter as the amendments become subject to debate in committee later this spring.

Conference on S American Discourse

A conference on "Native South American Discourse" was held at the U of Texas, Austin, March 29-31, 1984. Organized by Joel Sherzer and Greg Urban, the conference included papers on ethnopoetics, language and music, reported speech, performance, style and discourse, and problems of transcription. Participants were: Greg Urban, "Wãñãklèn: Semiotics of Parallelism in the Shokleng Origin Myth"; John McDowell, "The Poetics of Etiquette: Kamsá Ritual Language"; Tony Seeger, "The Music of Myths in Myths of Music in Suyá"; Laura Graham, "Semanticity and Melody: Parameters of Contrast in Shavante Vocal Expression"; Ellen Basso, "Dialogues with Trickster in Kalapalo"; Sally McLendon, "Meaning in Performance: the Analysis of a Yanomamö Myth in Performance"; Desmond Derbyshire, "Text Analysis in Hixkaryana": Harriet E. Manelis Klein, "Styles of Toba Discourse: Oratorical and Narrative"; Maurizio Gnerre, "Ceremonial Speech and Mythological Narrative in Jívaroan--Shuar and Achuar"; and Joel Sherzer, "The Report of a Kuna Medicinal Specialist: Rhetoric and Poetics of a Text in Context". The following map (which was printed on the conference program) indicates the general location of the language groups discussed:



- 1 Shokleng
- 2 Kamsá
- 3 Suyá
- 4 Shavante
- 5 Kalapalo
- 6 Yanomamö
- 7 Hixkaryana
- 8 Toba
- 9 Jívaroan-Shuar
- 10 Kuna

American Indian Linguistics at WCCFL-3

The 3rd West Coast Conference on Formal Linguistics was held at Kresge College on the campus of UC-Santa Cruz, March 16-18, 1984. An afternoon session on the first day of the conference was devoted to papers on American Indian languages. The papers read in this session (all of which were concerned with phonology) included: Pamela Munro and Charles H. Ulrich (UCLA), "Structure-preservation and W Muskogean Rhythmic Lengthening"; Stuart M. Davis (Arizona), "Moras, Light-syllable Stress, and Stress Clash in Squamish"; and Juliette Levin (MIT), "Conditions on Syllabic Structure and Categories in Klamath Phonology".

Symposium on Andean Linguistics Planned

A symposium on Andean linguistics is being planned as part of the XLV International Congress of Americanists, in Bogotá, Colombia, July 1985. This symposium will constitute the 6th Reunión Internacional sobre la Lingüística Andina (RILA-6). Papers may be given in Spanish, Portuguese, French, or English, and may touch on any aspect of Andean linguistics (including synchronic studies, diachronic studies, dialectology, language history, sociolinguistics, bilingualism, bilingual education, etc.). Prospective participants should contact the organizers immediately: Rodolfo Cerrón-Palomino, Centro de Investigación de Lingüística Aplicada, Avenida Arequipa No. 2960, Lima 27, PERU; or Garland D. Bills, D of Linguistics, U of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131, USA.

REGIONAL NETWORKS

(UPDATE)

[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 other issues. Corrections and additions should be forwarded promptly to the Editor.]

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

--16th Algonquian Conference. The 1984 Algonquian Conference will be held Oct. 26-28, in Duluth, MN. Papers are welcome "on any scholarly topic that deals with the Algon-

quian peoples of N America", and may be in either French or English. Title and abstract (not more than 100 words) should be sent to: Richard E. Nelson, 16th Algonquian Conference, 2730 Branch Street, Duluth, Minnesota 55812. Preregistration (\$5 US, students \$3) is encouraged. Make checks/money orders out to "16th Algonquian Conference".

--Iroquoian Conference. The 1983 Conference on Iroquoian Research was held on Oct. 7-9. 21 papers were given on various aspects of Iroquoian linguistics, ethnohistory, ethnology, and archaeology. The 1984 conference will be held at the same site, near Albany, and at approximately the same date in October. For further details contact: Marianne Mithun, D of Linguistics, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

--Hokan-Penutian Conference. The 1984 conference will be held at UC Berkeley, June 22-24, and will feature a special session on Linguistics and Archaeology. Cheap on-campus housing will not be available, but the conference organizers will attempt to find rooms for participants either in more expensive hotels or as guests of local participants. Please contact: Leanne Hinton, D of Linguistics, UC Berkeley, Berkeley, CA 94720.

SOUTHWEST/NORTHERN MEXICO

--Tanoan Conference. The 6th annual Tanoan Conference will meet on August 3-4 at the U of New Mexico, Albuquerque. As in the past several years, the Conference will also have a session on Keresan languages. For further information: Paul V. Kroskity, D of Anthropology, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

ANDEAN SOUTH AMERICA

--RILA-6. The 6th Reunión Internacional sobre la Lingüística Andina will be held as part of the XLV Int'l Congress of Americanists, Bogotá, July 1985. [See announcement on p. 6 above.]

--Cornell Quechua Program. Cornell U will host an intensive summer program, June 25-August 7, offering 6 credits of language training in Cuzco Quechua (4 hours/day, 5 days/week). Write: Donald F. Solá, Latin American Studies Program, 190 Uris Hall, Cornell U, Ithaca, NY 14853.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

A Grammar of Kiowa. Laurel J. Watkins, with the assistance of Parker McKenzie. Studies in the Anthropology of N American Indians, U of Nebraska Press, 1984. xvi + 268 pp. \$19.95. [A complete grammar (the first) of this important Plains language, organized along traditional descriptive lines (phonology, morphology, syntax, texts); a genuine collaboration between Watkins, who began her dissertation work on Kiowa in 1974, and Parker McKenzie (b. 1897), an informant for J. P. Harrington in 1918 and a life-long scholar of his native language. This lucid presentation of linguistic facts avoids theoretical hobby horses, and includes numerous references to earlier work on Kiowa and to parallels in other N American languages (both related Tanoan languages and others). The discussion of syntax draws on recent work on semantic roles and discourse strategy, especially Van Valin and Foley's "role and reference grammar", but remains informal. An impressive linguistic contribution from the new Nebraska series edited by Ray DeMallie and Douglas Parks.--Order from: U of Nebraska Press, 901 N 17th, Lincoln, NB 68588.]

Searching For Aboriginal Languages. Bob Dixon. U of Queensland (Australia), 1984. 333 pp. ISBN 0-7022-1933-9. [A personal account of Bob (R. M. W.) Dixon's 14 years of field work with Australian languages, beginning with his training in Britain under Halliday, his early encounters in Australia, and continuing through 1977. A unique book, and relevant for fieldworkers in the Americas.--Order in N America from: U of Queensland Press, 5 S Union St, Lawrence, MA 01843.]

Dictionary: Papago/Pima-English, English-Papago/Pima. 2nd ed, revised and expanded. Dean Saxton, Lucille Saxton, and Susie Enos. Edited by R. L. Cherrv. U of Arizona, 1983. xxx + 145 pp. \$14.95. [As Ken Hale says in his "Foreword", this is the "most practical single-volume compendium of Papago-Pima lexical and phonological data...for linguists and laymen alike". For laymen, the orthography used throughout is the Papago-Pima practical alphabet, and there are appendices on "Time and Calendar", "Cultural Terms", "Kinship", "Maps and Placenames", and "Numbers". For linguists in search of lexical and grammatical data, entries are concise and

well-structured, and there is an appendix on phonology that takes note of allophonics, dialect differences, and other orthographies. This book is a much-expanded version of the first (1969) edition, and clearly is the product of years of work by linguists in close collaboration with the Pima-Papago community. --Order from: U of Arizona Press, 1615 East Speedway, Tucson, AZ 85719.]

Typological Studies in Language. [A new series (to date, primarily volumes of conference papers) edited by T. Givón (Honorary Editor, Joseph H. Greenberg) and published by John Benjamins. The series is intended to "cover specific topics in language by collecting together data from a wide variety of languages and language typologies". The volumes will be "substantive rather than formal, with the aim of investigating universals...via as broadly defined a data base as possible". Three volumes are currently in print, and several more are announced for publication in the next year.]

1. Tense-Aspect: Between Semantics and Pragmatics. Ed. by Paul Hopper. 1982. [This is the one volume of this series I have not yet been able to lay my hands on, so I cannot give a summary of its contents.-Ed.]

2. Switch-Reference and Universal Grammar: Proceedings of a Symposium on Switch Reference and Universal Grammar, Winnipeg, May 1981. Ed. by John Haiman and Pamela Munro. 342 pp. 1983. [Contains: Peter Cole, "Switch-Reference in Two Quechua Languages"; Bernard Comrie, "Switch-Reference in Huichol: a typological study"; Karl J. Franklin, "Some Features of Interclausal Reference in Kewa" [Papua-New Guinea]; T. Givón, "Topic Continuity in Discourse: the Functional Domain of Switch-Reference"; Lynn Gordon, "Switch-Reference, Clause Order, and Interclausal Relationships in Maricopa"; John Haiman, "On Some Origins of Switch-Reference Marking"; Jeffery Heath, "Referential Tracking in Nunggubuyu" [Australia]; William H. Jacobsen, Jr., "Typological and Genetic Notes on Switch-Reference Systems in N American Indian Languages"; Robert E. Longacre, "Switch-Reference Systems in Two Distinct Linguistic Areas: Wajokeso (Papua-New Guinea) and Guanano (northern S America)"; John Lynch, "Switch-Reference in Lenakel" [Papua-New Guinea]; Pamela Munro, "When 'Same' is not 'Not Different'" [Chickasaw data]; Johanna Nichols, "Switch-Reference in the NE

Caucasas"; Robert L. Oswalt, "Interclausal Reference in Kashaya" [Pomo]; Anthony C. Woodbury, "Switch-Reference, Syntactic Organization, and Rhetorical Structure in C Yup'ik Eskimo".]

3. Topic Continuity in Discourse: A Quantitative Cross-Language Study. Ed. by T. Givón. 492 pp. 1983. [Contains: A long, theoretical/historical introduction by Givón and 9 papers on topic continuity in English and a variety of other languages; one American Indian language (Ute) is treated (also by Givón).]

Forthcoming: 4. Interrogativity: A Colloquium on the Grammar, Typology and Pragmatics of Questions in Seven Diverse Languages (edited by Chisholm, Milic and Greppin); 5. Language Universals and Second Language Acquisition (ed. by Rutherford); 6. Iconicity in Syntax: Proceedings of a Symposium...at Stanford, June 24-6, 1983 (ed. by Haiman); 7. Noun Classes and Categorization: Proceedings of a Conference...at Eugene, Ore., October 1983 (ed. by Craig); 8. Aspects of Syntax, Semantics, and Discourse Structure in Turkish: Proceedings of a Conference...at Berkeley, May 1982 (ed. by Slobin).

For prices and further information write: John Benjamins, NA, One Buttonwood Square, #202, Philadelphia, PA 19130.

Reading the Fire: Essays in the Traditional Indian Literatures of the Far West. Jarold Ramsey. U of Nebraska, 1983. 250 pp. \$16.95. [Ramsey, who is in the English Dept at the U of Rochester, is a "literary" (as opposed to linguistic or folkloristic) interpreter of traditional narratives, but he is nonetheless a very knowledgeable scholar. He puts emphasis on the "ecological imagination" and the "profound sense of place" to be found in the native literatures of the Far West (mainly Washington-Oregon groups). This is a companion volume to his Coyote Was Going There (U of Washington Press, 1977), an anthology of translations. The last 2 essays in the present book treat "The Bible in Western Indian Mythology" and "Tradition and Individual Talents in Modern Indian Writing"; Ramsey is at his best here, unravelling syncretisms and subjecting Momaday to ethno-critical scrutiny.--Order from: U of Nebraska Press, 901 N 17th, Lincoln, NB 68588.]

New Directions in Linguistics and Semiotics. Ed. by James E. Copeland. Rice U Studies 2, 1984. 269 pp. ISBN 0-89263-253-4. [Papers presented at a symposium held in March, 1982, to celebrate the inauguration of the new Dept of Linguistics and Semiotics at Rice U. Contains: James E. Copeland, "Linguistics at Rice U: the First 2 Decades"; Sydney M. Lamb, "On the Aims of Linguistics"; Winfred P. Lehmann, "Mellow Glory: See Language Steadily and See it Whole"; C. F. Hockett, "The Uniqueness Fallacy"; M. A. K. Halliday, "Linguistics in the University: the Question of Social Accountability"; Mary R. Haas, "Lessons from American Indian Linguistics"; Robert E. Longacre, "Reshaping Linguistics: Context and Content"; Ilse Lehiste, "The Many Linguistic Functions of Duration"; Charles J. Fillmore, "Lexical Semantics and Text Semantics"; Edward Stankiewicz, "Linguistic Poetics and the Literary Genres"; Donald Preziosi, "Subjects and Objects: the Current State of Visual Semiotics"; Thomas A. Sebeok, "Symptoms"; Sebastian Shaumyan, "Semiotic Laws in Linguistics and Natural Science".--Order from: Rice U Press, P.O. Box 1892, Houston, TX 77251.]

Estudios de Lingüística Chibcha. Programa de Investigación del Depto de Lingüística de la U de Costa Rica. Serie A, Tomo 2, 1983. 80 pp. No price indicated. [For the first volume in this series see SSILA-NL II:3, p.7. The present volume contains 3 papers by members of the Linguistics Program at the U of Costa Rica: Mafalda Bertoglia Richards, "Los Clasificadores Numerales en los Dialectos Cabecares de Ujarras y Chirripo" (3-13); Adolfo Constenla Umaña, "Desarrollo del Estudio Diacronico de las Lenguas Chibchas, 1888-1980" (15-66); and Enrique Margery Peña, "Sobre el Adjetivo en Cabecar" (67-80).--To order, write: Dr. Adolfo Constenla U., D de Lingüística, U de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria "Rodrigo Facio", Costa Rica.]

Recent Titles in the Mercury Series, Canadian Ethnology Service:

91. Micmac Lexicon. Albert D. DeBlois and Alphonse Metallic. 392 pp. [Derived from texts and anecdotes collected over the past 25 years; 5500 Micmac entries; English key-word index.]

92. The Bella Coola Language. H. F. Nater.

170 pp. [A description of Bella Coola phonology, morphonology, morphology and syntax.]

Publications in the Mercury Series are available without charge to interested scholars. Write: Publications, Canadian Ethnology Service, National Museum of Man, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8, Canada.

Language Spread: Studies in Diffusion and Social Change. Ed. by Robert L. Cooper. Indiana U/Center for Applied Linguistics, 1982. 360 pp. \$20. [Papers prepared for an international conference at U College of Wales, Aberystwyth, 1978. 15 papers, one of considerable interest to Amerindianists: Shirley Brice Heath and Richard Laprade, "Castilian Colonization and Indigenous Languages: the Cases of Quechua and Aymara" (118-147). For a full review of the book see Jane Hill in Language in Society 13:81-87 (March 1984).--Order from Indiana U Press, 10th and Morton, Bloomington, IN 47405.]

Jaquaru: Compendio de Estructura Fonologica y Morfológica. M. J. Hardman. Translated by Dimas Bautista Itzurizaga, D.V.M. Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Lima. 268 pp. \$25 (US). [Descriptive grammar of Jaquaru, a language closely related to Aymara. Phonology, morphology, syntax, a short lexicon and index of suffixes.--Order from: Instituto de Estudios Peruanos, Horacio Urteaga 694, Lima 11, Peru. Price includes postage and handling.]

California Archaeology. Michael J. Moratto, with contributions by David A. Fredrickson, Christopher Raven, Claude N. Warren, with a foreword by Francis A. Riddell. Academic Press, 1984. 757 pp. \$35 (paper). The first general, authoritative survey of California prehistory--probably representing for archaeologists of the 1980's what Kroeber's Handbook of the Indians of California (1925) was for ethnologists half a century ago. Chapter 11 (530-74) takes up Linguistic Prehistory, and includes a fairly complete survey of California linguistic groups and their classification, and a long section on "Prehistoric Language Shifts" in which Moratto tentatively reconstructs a model of population movements and language spreads from 10,000 BC to the present. Controversial, but well-informed, and no one working with such constructs as "Hokan" or "Penutian" should ignore this bold synthesis.

--Order from: Academic Press/Harcourt, Brace Jovanovich, 1250 6th Avenue, San Diego, CA 92101.]

Yuki Vocabulary. Jesse O. Sawyer and Alice Schlichter. U of California Publications in Linguistics 101. 1984. 314 pp. \$19.50. [All extant lexical data on this California isolate (except for Kroeber's materials, which were unavailable). Much of the data was obtained by Sawyer in recent years in extensive fieldwork with the last 2 speakers. An important reference for all Californianists.-- Order from: UC Press, 2223 Fulton St., Berkeley, CA 94720.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

American Antiquity [Society for American Archaeology, 1511 K St NW, Washington, DC 20005]

49.2 (April 1984):

Stephen D. Houston, "Another Example of a 'Truncated' Initial Series" (401-403) [Closs's decipherment of an Initial Series from the Xcalumkin area is corroborated]

American Speech [U of Alabama Press, PO Box 2817, University, AL 35486]

59.1 (Spring 1984):

Walt Wolfram, "Unmarked Tense in American Indian English" (31-50) [Data from 2 Puebloan communities (with Tewa and Keres as "ancestral languages"); a "restructured system" is seen in AIE, the product of complex processes, including the reflection of aspect/tense distinctions in ancestral languages]

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

50.2 (April 1984):

Charles H. Speck, "The Phonology of the Texmelucan Zapotec Verb" (139-164) [Generative treatment of the phonology of a very divergent Zapotecan language]

Paul Proulx, "Proto-Algic I: Phonological Sketch" (165-207) [An essay at reconstructing an Algonquian-Wiyot-Yurok protolanguage, methodologically interesting as an example of a "protolanguage of the 2nd order", depending on the prior reconstruction of a

more restricted protolanguage (in this case Proto-Algonquian)]

Philip W. Davis and Ross Saunders, "Propositional Organization: the s- and si- Prefixes in Bella Coola" (208-231) [s- is shown to function as a grammatical index of the "nuclear" vs. "peripheral" status of the proposition]

Stephan Schwartzman, "Linguistic Humor and the Maintenance of Krenakore Identity under Contact" (232-237) [Code-switching and interlinguistic play in a Gê-speaking group in Mato Grosso, Brazil]

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology [D of Anthropology, U of California, Riverside, CA 92521]

4.2 (Winter 1982): [appeared 1984]

Travis Hudson, "The Alliklik-Tataviam Problem" (222-232) [Hudson argues that Harrington's "Tataviam" is equivalent to Kroeber's "Alliklik", and that the group spoke a Takic language]

Arlene Bensen and Bob Edburg, "On the Road to Goleta" (288-295) [Report on notes and personal papers of J. P. Harrington's that were recently discovered in an old trunk]

Language in Society [Cambridge U Press, 32 E 57th St, NYC 10022]

13.1 (March 1984):

Charles L. Briggs, "Learning How to Ask: Native Metacommunicative Competence and the Incompetence of Fieldworkers" (1-28) [Briggs sees a "critical need to achieve a deeper understanding of the interview process", particularly the way in which a focus on messages which are "surface-segmentable, referential and relatively presupposing" can exclude a wide range of native metacommunicative events]

Notes on Linguistics [SIL-ILC Bookstore, 7500 Camp Wisdom Rd, Dallas, TX 75236]

29 (January 1984):

Barbara F. Grimes, "Language Attitudes: Identity, Distinctiveness, and Survival in the Vaupes" (25-34) [Social dimensions of multilingualism in Tucanoan groups of the Vaupes region of Colombia and Brazil, with consideration of the

implications for literacy programs and translation of Scripture]

Revista de Filología y Lingüística [U de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria "Rodrigo Facio", Costa Rica]

8.1-2 (1982):

Adolfo Constenla U., "Sobre la Construcción Ergativa en la Lengua Guatusa" (97-101) [Chibchan of Costa Rica]

Adolfo Constenla U., "La Nasalización en Relación con el Tono y la Intensidad en Bribri" (109-120) [Chibchan, Costa R]

9.1 (1983):

Adolfo Constenla U., "Descripción del Sistema Fonemático del Guatuso" (3-20) [Chibchan, Costa R]

Word [International Linguistic Assoc, c/o Dr John Young, ABCD Center, Seton Hall U, S Orange, NJ 07079]

34.2 (August 1983):

Carol M. Eastman and Elizabeth A. Edwards, "Pragmatic Factors and Haida Syntax" (57-65) [Pullum and Derbyshire have called Haida an OSV language; Eastman and Edwards argue that Haida syntax is "governed by linearization principles that refer primarily to Topic and Focus" and that the syntactic function "Object" plays no role at all]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Compiled from Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), vol 44(8) to vol 44(10), February-April, 1984:

Breschini, Gary S., Models of Population Movements in C California Prehistory. Ph.D. 1983, Washington State U. (Review of archaeological, ethnographic, linguistic, and physical anthropological models of C Calif prehistory; a new, integrated model is proposed to explain the "puzzle" of Hokan-Penutian language distribution. DAI 44(8): 2507-A.) [DA8325455]

Josserand, Judy Kathryn, Mixtec Dialect History. Ph.D. 1983, Tulane. 727 pp. (Reconstruction of the P-M phonological system, based on a detailed analysis and

comparison of 16 modern Mixtec dialects (in Oaxaca, Puebla and Guerrero); patterns of regional development are traced and pre-historic inferences drawn; no genetic subgrouping is attempted, although a grouping into "dialect areas" is proposed. DAI 44(9): 2751-A.) [DA8400802]

McCreedy, Lynn A., Aspects of Reference, Cohesion, and Style in Three Genres of Navajo Texts. Ph.D. 1983, Georgetown. (Cohesion and discourse structure are found to interrelate; "classifiers" function at the discourse level in both referential and stylistic ways. Text genres studied were prayers, Coyote stories, and personal narratives. DAI 44(10):3050-A.) [DA8401506]

Robbins, Rebecca L., A Rhetorical Analysis of Two Contemporary Statements Reflecting American Indian and Non-Indian World Views. Ph.D. 1983, Penn State U. (The "Longest Walk" manifesto of 1978 and the "Declaration of Policy" section of the Indian Self-Determination and Educational Assistance Act of 1974 are analysed and shown to convey an "Indian education ideology" and world view. DAI 44(8):2453-A.) [DA8327546]

Thomas-Flinders, Tracy, Morphological Structures. Ph.D. 1983, UCLA. 210 pp. (Investigation of 2 problems in generative morphological theory: the nature of complex words formed by non-affixational operations, and formal differences between inflection and derivation. Data includes material from Maricopa and Navajo. DAI 44(9):2753-A.) [DA8326755]

Copies of these dissertations are available in microform or xerox copies from University Microfilms International, P.O. Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are \$14 each, paper copies (soft-bound) \$23 each (to academic addresses in the US and Canada). Orders and inquiries may be made through UMI's toll-free telephone numbers: 1-800-521-3042 (most of US); 1-800-268-6090 (Canada). From Michigan, Alaska, and Hawaii call collect: 313-761-4700.

COMPUTER USERS CORNER

Phonostatistical Studies of Siberian Languages (Yuri A. Tombovtsev, 630058 Novosibirsk-58, Russkaya 25, kv. 174, USSR):

I direct a group at Novosibirsk State U

Programed Transfer between Transcription Systems

Tlingit (Alaska)

Preliminary Version (February 1984)

A) Original

Franz Boas 1917 Grammatical Notes on the Language of the Tlingit Indians, [University of Pennsylvania, The University Museum, Anthropological Publications Vol 8, No 1], Philadelphia (page 168)

§ 53. TEXT.

THE ORIGIN OF THE MOSQUITOES.

[Only vowels with high pitch are marked in this text. All unaccented vowels have either low or indifferent pitch.]

<i>gonaná</i>	<i>q'owáw</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>duzúʔ</i>	<i>'awe</i>	<i>q'úʔ'</i>	<i>djwahá</i>	<i>háʔ</i>
Foreign	tribe	lived	Their	midst	in	that	some
one	moved	a	certain				
<i>ʔasayá</i>	<i>tl'wé</i>	<i>gunayé</i>	<i>wugúdi</i>	<i>dáx</i>	<i>lét</i>	<i>lingít'</i>	<i>yáx</i>
strange	being	Since	then	beginning	walking	from	not
person	like	he	was				
<i>tl'v</i>	<i>dulá</i>	<i>tsu</i>	<i>lét</i>	<i>'al'</i>	<i>yáx</i>	<i>'ada</i>	<i>l'uwo'í</i>
Even	his	mother	also	not	anything	like	her
about	his	mind	was	Always			
<i>'al'gú'úʔ'</i>	<i>nagú'ic</i>	<i>k'anatšáʔ'</i>	<i>q'a</i>	<i>tsúʔgúʔsáni</i>	<i>'in</i>	<i>l'á</i>	
things	butts	walking	squirrels	and	birds	little	killing
White							
	inside	at	always				

B) Transfer

Naish-Story Orthography as used in:

Gillian L. Story and Constance M. Naish 1973. Tlingit Verb Dictionary, University of Alaska

<i>gunanáa</i>	<i>kuwáw.</i>	<i>has</i>	<i>duxoox'</i>	<i>awé</i>	<i>kóot</i>	<i>jiwaháa</i>	<i>háʔ</i>
Foreign	tribe	lived	Their	midst	in	that	some
one	moved	a	certain				
<i>kasayá.</i>	<i>ch'utléi</i>	<i>gunayé</i>	<i>wugoodéé</i>	<i>dáx</i>	<i>tlél</i>	<i>lingít</i>	<i>yáx</i>
strange	being	Since	then	beginning	walking	from	not
person	like	he	was				
<i>ch'u</i>	<i>dooláa</i>	<i>tsoo</i>	<i>tléil</i>	<i>át</i>	<i>yáx</i>	<i>adaa</i>	<i>toowutéé.</i>
Even	his	mother	also	not	anything	like	her
about	his	mind	was	Always			
<i>.aatgúʔóol</i>	<i>nagúʔch</i>	<i>kanals'áakw</i>	<i>kaa</i>	<i>ts'uts'goox'sáanee</i>	<i>.een.</i>	<i>ch'a</i>	<i>tlákw</i>
things	butts	walking	squirrels	and	birds	little	killing
White							
	inside	at	always				

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which has been carrying out statistical studies of Siberian languages since 1973. We began with phonostatistics, since for practical purposes (especially publishing) it was necessary to know the frequency of occurrence of different phonemes in Siberian native languages. Our work was done at the Computing Center of the University, and we were aided by specialists in programming and speech recognition from the Laboratory of Technical Cybernetics.

The first language we analyzed was Mansi (Vogul). Texts in the northern and Konda dialects, transcribed by native speakers and containing about 1/2 million phonemes, were fed into the computer. Our first computer was an M-222, and then a 3rd generation machine using "Epsilon"; at present we work with the EC-1022 and EC-1033 (with memories of 500K and 800K respectively), with the "PL/1" programming language.

We have now worked with a large number of languages, including several Finno-Ugric languages and various Turkic, Paleo-Asiatic, and Tungus-Manchurian languages (Khakas, Koryak, Itelmen, Nanay, Oroch, Orok, Yakut, Kazakh, Ket, Eskimo, Altai, and Japanese). In each case the largest possible sample was fed to the computer, though in some cases we were forced to use a smaller sample than desirable (the smallest was about 10,000 phonemes). We collected the following data: (1) frequency of occurrence of phonemes; (2) frequency of occurrence of certain phonemes in certain positions (esp. word-initial and word-final); frequency of combination of 2 phonemes; (4) frequency of occurrence of certain dyads in certain positions; (5) frequency of occurrence of triads. It should be stressed that all these studies are of phoneme rather than grapheme frequency.

When we complete the first stage of our work--phoneme statistics--we plan to proceed with lexical and grammatical statistics, based on the same or an enlarged corpus. At present we are gathering and processing text materials on Mongol, Buryat, Tibetan, Nivkh, and some other Asiatic languages. We would be very interested

in learning of comparable work being done on American Indian languages.

Programmed Transfer Between Transcription Systems (Prof. Dr. H. J. Neuhaus, Englisches Seminar, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, D-4400 Münster, W Germany):

Today I received the SSILA Newsletter for February 1984. On page 13 there is a note on a character set for Tlingit. I have been using the same EPSON MX-80 printer for similar purposes. Currently three Tlingit writing systems are supported: Boas (1917),

Naish and Story (1973) and my own IPA transcription. There are programs that do transfers between these systems and routines for text input on standard ASCII keyboards with re-assigned keys. A preliminary sample is enclosed [see opposite page].

NORTHWEST NOTES

(edited by Jean Mulder)

* The issue of certification for Native Language Teachers has been a long-standing concern in British Columbia, as I am sure it has been in other places as well. At present there is only one program in the Province which provides certification--the Native Language Teacher Training program (NLTT) at the U of Victoria. NLTT is a 2-year series of courses, and on satisfactory completion students are eligible for a license from the Ministry of Education to teach native languages in B.C. schools. The NLTT curriculum includes the following courses:

First Year

Ling 120 (1.5, Fall) Principles of Phonology; study of sounds in B.C. languages.

Ling 121 (1.5, Fall) Principles of Morphology and Syntax; study of word-building and sentence formation in B.C. languages.

Ling 122 (1.5, Spring) Phonological Analysis; application of the study of sounds to teaching oral and written languages.

Ling 123 (1.5, Spring) Grammatical Analysis; application of word and sentence analysis to the creation of graduated lessons.

Ling 124 (1.5, Fall) Discovery Procedures I; techniques in gathering and preserving linguistic traditions.

Ling 125 (1.5, Spring) Discovery Procedures II; techniques in working with oral text analysis.

Educ B-290 (3.0, full year) Principles of Teaching Native Languages as Second Languages; includes practice teaching session.

Educ B-360 (1.5, Fall) Educational Media; potential and use of recorders, projectors, etc.

Educ B-361 (1.5, Spring) Advanced Educational Media; extension of first course into program productions.

Second Year

Ling 221 (3.0, full year) Field Research on Language Lessons.

Ling 222 (3.0, full year) Compiling School Dictionaries for Native Languages.

Educ B-748A (1.5, Fall) Reading Instruction in the Elementary School; principles of organizing and managing classroom instruction.

Educ B-749A (1.5, Spring) Oral and Written Expression in the Elementary School; continuation of Educ B-748A.

Educ 788 (6.0, full year) Curriculum Institute for Native Language Teachers; integration of native language curriculum with the B.C. core curriculum in basic subjects.

This program replaces the 1-year Native Indian Language Diploma (NILD) program. Unfortunately, due to budget restraints in the province, the NLTT program is not scheduled to be offered this Fall at Victoria.

To return to the certification issue: graduates of the former NILD program are not certified teachers. Local school boards have the option of applying annually to the Ministry of Education for a "Letter of Permission" allowing NILD graduates to be employed as teachers (and within the "salary grid" of the B.C. Teachers Federation). For further information about NLTT, or Native Language Teacher certification in B.C., write: Dr. A. Richard King, Faculty of Education, U of Victoria, Victoria, BC V8W 2Y2 (604-721-7858).

* A Guide to B.C. Indian Myth and Legend. Ralph Maud. Talonbooks, Vancouver, 1982. 218 pp.--The subtitle of this informative little paperback comes a little closer than the title does to describing the contents: "A Short History of Myth-Collecting, and a Survey of Published Texts". What in fact Maud (Prof of English at Simon Fraser U) gives us is a general history of ethnology and linguistics in W Canada, with particular reference to the collection of narrative texts. He starts with Petitot, Boas and Teit and carries the story down to Barry Carlson, Randy Bouchard, and Robin Ridington. Unfortunately, Maud (who confesses that the book was originally planned to be an annotated bibliography) seems to have relied almost entirely on what a scholar can dig up in a good library, and the coverage gets rather thin after about 1970. But what he does cover, he covers well, and this is a book anyone interested in NW Coast linguistics should own.--Order from: Talonbooks, 201-1019 E Cordova, Vancouver, BC V6A 1M8.

(Any Northwest news? Send it to: Jean Mulder, 9655 87th Ave, Edmonton, Alberta T6C 1K5.)

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