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SSILA BUSINESS

It is with great sadness that we inform the Society of the death of our Honorary President, C. F. Voegelin, at his home in Honolulu on May 22, 1986. An obituary appears below.

Newsletter Format

We apologize for the both the lateness of this issue of the *Newsletter* and for the shift to a somewhat less attractive format. We are moving to a new computer system and, as is usual in such cases, all has not gone smoothly. We anticipate a return to our usual format with the next issue.

1986 Election

The Nominations Committee for 1986 (Nora England, Don Frantz, and Brent Galloway) has submitted the following slate of candidates for the offices to be filled in this year's election:

For Vice-President (1987) and President-Elect for 1988:

Louanna Furbee and *Harriet E. Manelis Klein*

For Member of the Executive Committee (1987-89):

Richard A. Rhodes and *Anthony C. Woodbury*

For Secretary-Treasurer (1987):

Victor Golla

A ballot, with short biographical sketches of the candidates, accompanies this Newsletter.

In addition to the regular election of officers, the 1986 ballot also includes a proposal for changing the Bylaws of the Society to allow the Nominations Committee to

submit a slate of unopposed candidates. This proposed change, which is being put forward by the Executive Committee, must be approved by at least two-thirds of the members voting in order to be adopted.

25th Conference on American Indian Languages

Accompanying this issue of the Newsletter is the final program of the 8 sessions at the December meeting of the American Anthropological Association that will make up this year's CAIL. A few small changes have been made since the announcement of the preliminary program last May, but most of these represent the addition of papers to the sessions. Sessions will begin on Wednesday afternoon, December 3, and continue through Sunday morning, December 7. The Annual Business Meeting of SSILA will be held on Friday, December 5, from noon to 1:30 pm, immediately following the morning session of CAIL. All CAIL sessions will be held in the Holiday Inn-Center City, Philadelphia.

Expanded Book Offer From Mouton

Mouton de Gruyter will continue to offer certain of its recent publications to SSILA members at considerably reduced prices. Richard Rhodes' *Eastern Ojibwa-Chippewa-Ottawa Dictionary* and Lyle Campbell's *The Pipil Language of El Salvador* have been available to members at discount since last year, and this offer remains in effect. In addition, Mouton is now offering Derbyshire and Pullum's *Handbook of Amazonian Languages* (volume 1), Sherzer and Urban's *Native South American Discourse*, Press' *A Grammar of Modern Breton*, and Senft's *Kilivila: The Language of the Trobriand Islanders* at similar reductions in price. An order form is enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter and additional copies may be obtained from the SSILA Secretary-Treasurer. Please note that these reduced prices are available only to *individual* members of the Society, and that the offer is not extended to institutions. All orders from North America should be sent to the SSILA Secretary-Treasurer, not directly to the publisher. See the order form for further instructions.

OBITUARIES

Carl Voegelin (1906-1986)

Charles Frederick Voegelin—called Carl by everyone—was born in New York City on January 14, 1906. He received his undergraduate education at Stanford University, where he was a member of the class of 1927. His B.A. was in Psychology and he had plans to go on to do professional work in that field, but before continuing his training he embarked on a trip around the world—a classical *Wanderjahr*—that took him to, among other places, the South Pacific and New Zealand. Contact with the Maori stimulated his interest in ethnography, and instead of Psychology it was Anthropology that he enrolled in when he took up graduate work at Berkeley in 1928. He thought at first he would specialize in ethnomusicology, but under the guidance of A. L. Kroeber and Robert Lowie he soon shifted to anthropological linguistics. After working on Pomo briefly with the eccentric Jaime De Angulo as his men-

tor, Carl was sent by Kroeber to the upper Kern River in the southern Sierra Nevada to study the language of the Uto-Aztecan Tubatulabal. He remained in the field for nearly a year, and the work formed the basis of his dissertation, a grammar of Tubatulabal, which he submitted in 1932.

From 1933 to 1936 a series of fellowships from the ACLS and the National Research Council enabled Carl to do postdoctoral work at Yale, under Edward Sapir. He quickly became a member of the inner circle of Sapir's theoretically sophisticated students, which at that time also included Morris Swadesh, Mary Haas, Stanley Newman, and Benjamin L. Whorf. During this period Carl's commitment to American Indian linguistics solidified and he undertook work on Siouan and Algonquian languages, particularly Shawnee and Delaware. These remained his principal research interests when he was appointed to an Assistant Professorship at DePauw University, in Indiana, in 1936.

In 1941, with the support of the distinguished folklorist, Stith Thompson, Carl was invited to join the faculty of Indiana University to help establish an Anthropology department there. Although the Second World War necessitated some redirection of his energies (Carl's "wartime" language was Turkish) Bloomington proved to be fertile ground for the building up of a department with a strong Americanist focus. As Chairman from 1947 to 1966, Carl worked tirelessly to create at Indiana a center not only for American Indian work but for anthropological linguistics generally. Among the students who received their training at Bloomington during the Voegelin years are numbered some of the most influential anthropological linguists of the 20th century. Many of Carl's students, from the early 1950's onward, received a good part of their training at the research station he established in Flagstaff, Arizona, and a concern for the languages and cultures of the Southwest became a hallmark of the Indiana School. Carl's own later fieldwork came to focus once again on Uto-Aztecan, particularly Hopi.

In 1944 Indiana University granted Carl a subsidy that enabled him to revive Boas' *International Journal of American Linguistics*, defunct since 1939, and to publish it as a regular quarterly. If Carl were to be remembered for only one achievement, surely it would be for his rescue of our field's only major journal, and for fashioning out of it one of the major vehicles of scholarly communication in all of linguistics. It was, to be sure, a personal vehicle during Carl's years at the helm, just as it had been during Boas' stewardship, but it probably could not have been otherwise, and there are few who would deny that the mind that spoke so personally and forcefully through IJAL's pages was one of the most creative of that scholarly generation.

Carl's relationship to SSILA was that of a direct, founding ancestor. In 1944 Carl, together with his first wife, compiled a map of North American Indian Languages based on Sapir's "superstock" classification of the 1920's. Published by the American Ethnological Society, this map became the standard reference and teaching tool for nearly two decades. By the early 1960's, however, many aspects of Sapir's classification were being called into question, particularly by scholars who saw the possibility of other large-scale groupings. Carl decided that the time was ripe for a revision of his 1944 map, and during the 1964 Linguistic Institute, at Bloomington, he called together a representative group

of scholars to work out a new classificatory consensus. The results of that 1st Conference on American Indian Languages were embodied in a revised map, published in 1966. (For Carl's own description of the 1st CAIL and its results, see *Anthropological Linguistics* 7(7):121-150, 1965.) An unexpected byproduct of this meeting, however, was the feeling on the part of many of the participants that the debate should be continued on a regular basis. A 2nd CAIL met at the AAA meeting in December, 1964, still primarily as a forum for hammering out a genetic consensus, but by the late 1960's CAIL had evolved into the general annual meeting of American Indian linguists we know it as today. Through these early years Carl served as the organizer and unofficial presiding officer. When, a decade later, the increasing size of the community of scholars involved in American Indian linguistics made a more formal organization inevitable, the SSILA that emerged in 1980-81 named Carl its Honorary President virtually as a matter of course.

Carl married twice. His first wife, Erminie Wheeler, was a fellow graduate student in Anthropology at Berkeley when they married in 1931. They shared fieldwork on Tubatulabal, Shawnee and Delaware, with Erminie's work being primarily ethnographic and ethnohistorical. In 1954, after his divorce from Erminie, Carl married Florence Robinett. Flo Voegelin, a linguist in her own right, soon assumed the role of Carl's scholarly partner. They carried out joint field work, coauthored numerous books and papers (even co-delivering them at meetings), and were frequent editorial collaborators. After Carl's retirement in 1976, Carl and Flo divided their time between editorial responsibilities in Bloomington, fieldwork in the Southwest, and a condominium in Hawaii. Stepping down as editor of IJAL in 1980, Carl became less active, but he and Flo were still frequently seen at meetings and the books and papers continued to appear with regularity. It was always Carl's wish to live to be 80, and he did. When he left us, last May 22, he was 4 months into his 81st year, and had long since achieved something more important than mere longevity: the respect and gratitude of generations of colleagues and students in the field he did so much to maintain and nourish.

Victor Golla

Robert C. Hollow, Jr. (1944-1986)

Friends and colleagues were saddened by the loss of Robert C. Hollow, who passed away in Bismarck, North Dakota, on May 22, 1986, at age 42. A native of Oakland, California, Bob attended the University of California, where he received both his B.A. (1965) and Ph.D. (1970) in Linguistics. His doctoral dissertation was *A Mandan Dictionary*, based on three summers of field work in North Dakota between 1965 and 1968 under the auspices of the Survey of California and Other Indian Languages.

After finishing his doctorate at Berkeley, Bob joined the Department of Linguistics, University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill) and taught there until 1976. In that year he moved to Bismarck to become a member of the North Dakota Indian Languages Program at Mary College, where he continued his work with Mandan, preparing pedagogical materials for teaching the language in the Twin Buttes School (Fort Berthold Reservation), expanding his dictionary, and editing two collections of

mythological texts. In 1978 Bob became a staff member of the North Dakota State Historical Society and continued there until his death, when he was curator of collections.

Bob's contributions to American Indian language study are a lasting tribute to his short life. His work with Mandan provides the basic modern descriptive material for this language, which is crucial for the study of comparative Siouan and which many anthropologists had previously thought was extinct. His dictionary, preceded by a description of Mandan phonology and morphology, is a model reference work. In the course of his field work, Bob also compiled a collection of Mandan texts; and subsequently he retranscribed and retranslated the Mandan texts collected by Edward Kennard in 1931. Taken together, these materials provide a comprehensive record not accorded many Plains Indian languages.

Douglas R. Parks

CORRESPONDENCE

Re: The Tsunoda Questionnaire

June 5, 1986

Dear Editor:

I have just read the May issue of the Newsletter, which is fun as usual and very informative. I am, however, somewhat concerned about a new practice which I think is a little dangerous. I refer to the enclosed questionnaire that we are encouraged to fill out. It seems to me that SSILA should not sponsor the distribution of questionnaires by anyone who feels he has something to ask, unless the Society is genuinely willing to sponsor the project. I doubt in this case that SSILA would want to have its name associated with it. I urge SSILA not to encourage this sort of thing in the future.

Margaret Langdon
Department of Linguistics
UC-San Diego

[At its meeting in Santa Cruz, in June, the Executive Committee adopted a resolution making it the policy of the Society not to distribute questionnaires or similar material submitted by an individual scholar. The Newsletter will, however, continue to accept and publish letters from scholars seeking information on American Indian languages. —Ed.]

Call For a Review

July 21, 1986

Dear Editor:

I've been enjoying Ursula Le Guin's *Always Coming Home* (her latest science fiction, where she has created a northern California native American culture from whole cloth), and I thought it might be fun to see if someone would like to review it for the SSILA Newsletter. Mind, I'm not volunteering, but I would love to see what a California Amerindianist who's into language, culture, and anthropology/archeology more than I am would have to say about it, and I thought others might too.

Sandra Thompson
Department of Linguistics
UCLA

Who Said That?

July 25, 1986

Dear Editor:

I have a query to put to readers of the SSILA Newsletter. In a note on page 131 of the 1921 edition of Sapir's *Language* (page 124 of the 1949 paperback reprint) Sapir says: "One celebrated American writer on culture and language delivered himself of the dictum that, estimable as the speakers of agglutinative languages might be, it was nevertheless a crime for an inflecting woman to marry an agglutinating man." Does anyone know what celebrated writer said this, and where? It sounds sort of like H. L. Mencken, but there is no evidence that Mencken knew what "agglutinating" and "inflecting" meant.

William Cowan
Department of Linguistics
Carleton University
Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6

A Grateful Reader

August 19, 1986

Dear Editor:

I am truly grateful for your excellent newsletter. *Kiitan ulkomaalaisystavallisesta jassenmaksupolitiikastannekin* (= I also thank you for your friendly policy towards foreigners regarding membership dues).

Tapani Salminen
Helsinki, Finland

P.S. Finnish is *not* a polysynthetic language.

THE BOOK EXCHANGE

[With this issue we begin a new feature, *The Book Exchange*, stimulated by the suggestion from William Cowan (see *Correspondence*, May 1986 *SSILA Newsletter*) and the notes that have been accumulating over the summer from other readers interested in hearing about good bookstores or exchanging books with colleagues.]

—I have an extra copy of Trumbull's *Natick Dictionary* (BAE Bulletin 25, 1903) that I will give free of charge to the first person who asks me for it. (William Cowan, D of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6).

—Visitors to Berkeley will find that several of the bookstores in town have good selections of used scholarly books. For American Indianists I recommend browsing at *Black Oak Books* (1491 Shattuck Ave, Berkeley, CA 94709). The selection is pricey but there are real treasures to be found. On my most recent visit there (August 22nd) I noted (but bought none of) the following: —BAE Annual Reports 7, 22, 27, 33, and 43, at prices between \$50 and \$75. (BAE-AR 7, of course, contains the original Powell classification and map. The copy at Black Oak was in good condition, and the map was in the pocket. They were asking \$75.) —BAE Bulletins 25, 46, 61, and 90, at prices between \$17 and \$30. (BAE-B 25 is Trumbull's *Natick Dictionary*, and BAE-B 46 Byington's *Choctaw Dictionary*.) —Several numbers of the Columbia U Contributions to Anthropology, all relating to Kwakiutl and all by Boas (prices in the \$20 range) —Reprints of Tozzer's *A Maya Grammar* (\$15) and of *Linguistic Structures of Native Amer-*

ica (\$20). —A number of books on American Indian ethnomusicology, including a real bargain for some specialist: Gertrude Prokosch Kurath, *Dance and Song Rituals of Six Nations Reserve, Ontario* (NMC Bulletin 220, 1968), for only \$3.50. (Victor Golla).

—I would suggest that readers interested in such things as copies of the *Handbook of American Indian Languages* obtain from *Bolero Books* (2141 Mission, Suite 300, San Francisco, CA 94110) their Linguistics list, the most recent edition of which includes HAIL I and II as well as several other BAE publications, a number of out-of-print UCPL publications on American and other languages, a couple of old Kroeber UCFAAE volumes (*Notes on Shoshonean Dialects of S California* and *Languages of the Coast of California S of San Francisco*) and a wide variety of works on both N and S American languages. I've already bought some of them, but there's still something there for almost everybody. (Scott DeLancey, D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403).

—In Bigfork, Montana, there's an antiquarian/used book store that specializes in western Americana. I've found several BAE volumes there (e.g. Boas' *Kutenai Tales*); the only one I've seen there in recent years that I haven't bought myself is the *Dakota Dictionary*. (It was still there in July; as far as I can tell, nobody but me buys those particular books.) They also have a number of relevant reprints from the Shorey Facsimile series, e.g. Teit & Boas, *The Flathead Group*. The store is called *Bay Books & Prints*; its address is P.O. Box 426, Bigfork, MT 59911. (The town is tiny; when you drive in from the north, at the northern tip of Flathead Lake an hour or so south of Glacier Park, the bookstore is on the right in the first row of shops on the main street.) Anyone who is in the area might also try *Black-tail Books* in Kalispell: they don't specialize in Amerindian things, but occasionally one finds an interesting linguistics book there. (Sarah G. Thomason, D of General Linguistics, U of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA 15260).

—*Howard Karno Books* (P.O. Box 431, Santa Monica, CA 90406) specializes in out-of-print Latin American materials. They have lists on a wide range of subjects, including Linguistics, Literature, Pre-Columbian Art, and Archaeology. (Ed).

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Society for Linguistic Anthropology

A reminder: The Society for Linguistic Anthropology (SLA) represents linguists of all persuasions within the American Anthropological Association, holding meetings and developing projects. Linguists who wish to join SLA in furthering all aspects of the study of language within Anthropology are invited to join. Dues are \$35.00 per year—\$25.00 for membership in the AAA, of which SLA is a subunit, and \$10 for membership in SLA specifically—and should be sent to the American Anthropological Association, 1703 New Hampshire Avenue NW, Washington, DC 20009. For further information about SLA and its work, contact Michael Silverstein, President, SLA, D of Anthropology, U of Chicago, Chicago, IL 60637.

Jacobs Research Grants

The Jacobs Research Funds invite application for small grants (maximum \$1200) for research in the field of social and cultural anthropology among living American native peoples. Preference will be given to the Pacific Northwest as an area of study, but other regions of North America will be considered. Field studies which address cultural expressive systems, such as music, language, dance, mythology, world view, plastic and graphic arts, intellectual life, and religion, including ones which propose comparative psychological analysis, are appropriate. Funds will not be supplied for salaries, for ordinary living expenses, or for major items of equipment. Projects in archaeology, physical anthropology, applied anthropology, and applied linguistics are not eligible, nor is archival research supported. For information and application forms, contact The Jacobs Research Funds (formerly the Melville and Elizabeth Jacobs Research Fund), Whatcom Museum of History & Art, 121 Prospect St, Bellingham, WA 98225, phone (206)-676-6981. Applications must be postmarked on or before February 15, 1987.

Sapir Centenary Conference Volume to Appear

In October 1984 the National Museum of Man, Ottawa, Canada, sponsored the *Edward Sapir Centenary Conference*. Speakers included, among others, Fred Eggan, Victor Golla, Michael Silverstein, Michael Krauss, Ives Goddard, William Fenton, Yakov Malkiel, Richard Handler, Richard Preston, and Regna Darnell. The papers given at the conference and the responses made to them have been prepared for publication, and will appear under the title *New Perspectives in Language, Culture and Personality* in the fall. The body of the volume consists of discussions of Sapir's impact on historical and descriptive linguistics and North American Indian linguistic classification, as well as on ethnology, sociology, and psychology, and his role as a museum research director and his relationships with colleagues and native people. It also includes transcribed remarks made at a panel of former Sapir students and associates, with contributions from William Fenton, Frederica de Laguna, Edgar Siskin, Fred Eggan, Fang-Kuei Li, Mary Haas, and Kenneth Pike. The volume is being published by John Benjamins and should be available for the December meetings of the LSA and AAA.

Sapir Society Established in Japan

The Edward Sapir Society of Japan will hold its inaugural meeting in Tokyo this October. The aim of the Society is to promote and encourage the study of the many fields to which Sapir contributed—including linguistics, anthropology, culture theory, semiotics, and others—in the holistic and integrating fashion of Sapir's own vision. At the October meeting four papers are to be read and one lecture will be delivered. For further information, contact Dr. Yoshio Nagashima, 1-20-11 Kichijoji-kitamachi, Musahino-shi, Tokyo, Japan 180.

Language Policy Symposium Planned for 1988 IUAES in Zagreb

A symposium on "Language Policies in the Education of Indigenous Peoples" is being proposed to the 12th Congress of the International Union of Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences (IUAES) which will be meeting in Zagreb, Yugoslavia, July 24-31, 1988. A constel-

lation of educational, linguistic and cultural issues affecting indigenous peoples of the world will be addressed by this symposium. Feedback on the topic itself is now being sought by the organizers, as are ideas on symposium format and possible invitees. In particular, indigenous people who are working with their own communities and languages are encouraged to participate. The formal symposium proposal to the IUAES, listing potential presentors from 25 nations, will be submitted in mid-October, 1986.

The following are a few of the questions on which participants will be invited to report at the symposium:

—What is the impact of education policy on the health of indigenous peoples? —How is social science research conducted on language issues in education policy? —What are the research findings on the effect that the language used in the classroom has on the linguistic, cognitive, and scholastic development of indigenous students? —How do research and education policies on language use differ cross-culturally? How can language and education research results best be shared internationally?

The organizers also hope to have a number of reports on the use of unilingual and bilingual education programs for indigenous peoples, with specific reference to (1) cultural content, (2) objectives, and (3) success.

Anyone having comments, or interested in participating, should contact: Roy D. Iutzi-Mitchell, D of Anthropology, 232 Kroeber Hall, U of California, Berkeley, CA 94720.

Native American Languages Session at Pacific Linguistics Conference

The Organizing Committee of the 2nd annual Pacific Linguistics Conference, to be held on the campus of the U of Oregon, Eugene, November 7-9, 1986, is soliciting papers in all areas of linguistics which deal with the substantive analysis of language data and communicative behavior. An area of special interest is Native American Languages. Keynote speaker for 1986 will be Ronald Langacker. Deadline for submission of abstracts is September 22. Write or phone: Scott DeLancey or Russell Tomlin, D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. (503) 686-3906.

New Monograph Series

The Centre for Research and Teaching of Canadian Native Languages at the U of Western Ontario has been granted seed funding from the University to establish a series of monograph-length studies of Canadian native languages and cultures. The focus of the series is to be analysis integrating linguistic and anthropological perspectives, emphasizing the interpretation of textual materials. All manuscripts submitted will be referred to specialists and will be selected by an editorial board that is currently being established. In providing a regular publication outlet (monographs will be published on an annual basis, when possible) the Centre hopes to stimulate research in this area. The Centre will apply the funds from the initial grant towards the costs of selecting the first monograph and readying it for publication. The Centre will seek external subsidies for defraying publication costs, and a co-publication agreement is being negotiated with a Canadian scholarly press. Funding for subsequent volumes will be recovered from the proceeds of the first. For further information on the series, and especially to submit

and/or recommend manuscripts for consideration, please contact: Dr. Margaret Seguin, CRTCNL, D of Anthropology, U of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5C2.

AI Culture & Research Journal Reorganized

The editorial and production staff of the *American Indian Culture and Research Journal*, a publication of the American Indian Studies Center at UCLA, has been reorganized. Under the new editorship of Duane Champagne, the journal is committed to a policy of speedy review of submitted papers, and the staff hopes to have the journal back on its regular publication schedule as soon as possible. Papers on any topic with Native American subject content are welcomed. Contact: AICRJ, American Indian Studies Center, 3220 Campbell Hall, UCLA, Los Angeles, CA 90024.

50 Years of Quechua Studies Celebrated at Bonn

This summer the U of Bonn, West Germany, celebrated the 50th anniversary of its involvement in Quechua studies. Instruction in Quechua was inaugurated at Bonn in the summer semester of 1936 by Prof. Hermann Trimborn. Under Prof. Trimborn's guidance Bonn became an important center for Andean research in the post-war period. The Seminar für Völkerkunde carries on this scholarly tradition today under the direction of Dr. Roswith Hartmann. An exhibit is on display at the University detailing the work of Prof. Trimborn, Dr. Hartmann, and their colleagues and students. A brochure prepared in conjunction with this exhibit, *50 Jahre Quechua in Lehre und Forschung an der Universität Bonn*, is available on request. Write: Seminar für Völkerkunde, U Bonn, Regina-Pacis-Weg 7, D-5300 Bonn 1, West Germany.

5th Symposium on Latin American Indian Literatures Planned

The 5th International Symposium of Latin American Indian Literatures (sponsored by the Latin American Indian Literatures Association) has been scheduled for June 3-6, 1987, at Cornell U, Ithaca, NY. Papers on the indigenous literatures of Latin America or affiliated groups, considered from any approach (anthropological, archaeological, art-historical, linguistic, etc.) are welcome. Papers will be 30 minutes in length, with an additional 10 minutes for discussion. Five copies of an abstract of 150-200 words (typewritten, double-spaced) should be sent to the Symposium Chairman by October 15. The final paper must be submitted by February 1, 1987. For further information, particularly concerning fees, write: Dr. Richard Luxton, LAILA/ALILA Symposium Chairman, P.O. Box 163553, Sacramento, CA 95816.

North American Indian Language Map Project

Last June, at the Haas Festival Conference in Santa Cruz, a session was devoted to "New Maps of Languages and Language Families." Out of that session has come a plan to prepare a new map of North American Indian Languages. The project will be carried out by an informal committee of interested scholars, under the overall coordination of Ken Whistler, Wick Miller, Victor Golla, and Leanne Hinton.

The proposed map will show only lower level genetic groupings, and will be intended as a replacement for the Voegelin & Voegelin map of 1966 and other maps of

this type, which reflect classificatory schemes no longer adhered to by a majority of scholars. An attempt will be made to accurately portray the general locations of, and boundaries between, linguistic groups at the beginning of the historical period. While, in general, the boundaries shown on the maps accompanying the Smithsonian's new *Handbook of North American Indians* will be followed, adjustments will be made where data permits.

Language families (not stocks or phyla) will be color coded on the map, but—with some possible exceptions—no attempt will be made to place all the individual languages and dialects on the map at this continental scale. To get around the problem of different times of historical contact across North America, we intend to introduce the graphic device of historical "isochrons" to the map, showing the approximate times of contact (within, say, a half-century) for each area on the continent. In this way, the language distributions can be represented in their immediate pre-contact positions (as well as we can determine them) across North America, instead of at some arbitrary date (1850? 1750? 1600? 1492?) which cannot be appropriate across the entire geographical scope of the continent.

The map will cover all of North America, including MesoAmerica and Central America. To facilitate preparation of the draft map we have chosen the U.S. Geological Survey North America Base Map (1982, 1:10,000,000) as the project base map. All preliminary material will be drafted directly on copies of this base map, for resolution and final drafting next summer. Copies of the USGS North America Base Map can be easily obtained from local map stores, outdoor equipment stores that carry USGS quads, or by direct order from USGS (User Services Section, National Cartographic Information Center, U.S. Geological Survey, 507 National Center, Reston, VA 22092; or Fairbanks, AK 99701; or Denver, CO 80225; or Public Inquiries Office, National Mapping Division, U.S. Geological Survey, 345 Middlefield Road, Menlo Park, CA 94025) at a list price of \$3 per sheet ordered, plus shipping and handling.

There will be a meeting devoted to discussion of the map at the AAA this fall in Philadelphia. That meeting will be an appropriate forum especially for input regarding the MesoAmerican and Central American portions of the draft map. This will be followed by a North American Map Workshop, to be held Wednesday, June 17, 1987 in Salt Lake City (one day before the Friends of Uto-Aztec Working Conference and the Hokan-Penutian Workshop). The Map Workshop will be a working session to pull together all of the map information into a master draft, to make decisions regarding controversial points of the draft, and to plan for the artwork and publication of the map.

In addition to the coordinators of the project, the following list of people will serve as informal areal contacts:

Michael Krauss: Alaska and Western Canada
Rich Rhodes: Upper Midwest
Ives Goddard: Northeast
Ken Whistler: California and Southeast Oregon
Leanne Hinton: Southern California, Southwest
Wick R. Miller: Basin and Southwest
Allan R. Taylor: Plains
Robert L. Rankin: Mississippi Valley
James M. Crawford: Southeast
Rudolph C. Troike: Texas
Judith Joel: Southwest and Mesoamerica
Nicholas Hopkins: Oto-Manguenan Mesoamerica
Lyle Campbell: Mesoamerica, Central America
Emanuel J. Drechsel: contact languages

We encourage others to participate, especially those with special expertise in a given area or language grouping. Participation can take several forms. If you wish to contribute directly to the map drafting, fill in whatever portion of the continent you are concerned about on a copy of the base map; or you can provide written comments or suggestions. Especially helpful in any draft map would be information regarding contact dates that could contribute to drawing isochrons on the map. Send your draft or comments to one of the coordinators, or funnel them through one of the areal contact people, or bring them in person to the SSILA meeting or the Map Workshop. All input must reach Salt Lake City by June 17, 1987, so that the information can be incorporated into the final draft map to be constructed at that time.

American Indian Languages in the News

—Television viewers across the US had the rare opportunity to hear extensive, authentic dialogue in an American Indian language last May when the Public Broadcasting System presented a 3-part "mini-series," *Roanok*, telling the story of the first attempt by the English to establish a settlement in North America. The producers of the dramatization, seeking to accurately portray the circumstances of White-Indian relationships on the Carolina coast in the 1580's, recruited Indian actors to play the Roanoks and Croatoans encountered by the settlers, and the plan was to have them "speak Indian." Unfortunately for historical accuracy the languages of this area do not survive, so the decision was made to substitute one that does—Ojibwa. Ojibwa speakers from the Red School House, an Indian Cultural Center in St. Paul, MN, translated the lines in the script assigned to Indians and then coached the Indian actors, themselves representing 9 different tribes, in the pronunciation of Ojibwa. For non-Ojibwa-speaking viewers there were subtitles in English.

—Clifford Abbott, a 1969 graduate of Tufts, was the subject of a feature article in the Spring 1986 issue of *Tufts Criterion*, the Alumni publication. Under the headline, "Uses Linguistic Theory to Save a Culture," Abbott's language recovery work with the Oneida of Green Bay, WI, is described in some detail. Abbott was asked by the interviewer how "a suburbanite from Melrose, MA, who had majored in classics and minored in mathematics" had gotten involved in the unlikely task of saving a language and culture a third of a continent away. During his graduate studies, Abbott explained, he met a professor who had conducted some research with the Oneidas in the 1930's, and he signed on for a year's postdoctoral research in the area. "It was a purely intellectual interest," he said. "I certainly never

expected to do anything practical with it." The Oneidas, however, were at that time trying to formalize their language recovery effort, and Abbott stayed on to train teachers, organize intensive language programs, and develop a dictionary. He now holds a joint appointment with the U of Wisconsin-Green Bay and the Oneida Cultural Center.

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan/Na-Dene Notes

● An Athabaskan Workshop was held on the final afternoon (Friday, June 27) of the Haas Festival Conference at UC-Santa Cruz this summer. The session, which was organized by Jeff Leer, included presentations by Scott DeLancey, Eloise Jelinek, Victor Golla, Leslie Saxon, Jeff Leer, and Michael Krauss. A larger conference will be organized for 1987, probably linked to the Salish Conference that is scheduled to be held in Victoria in August. Jeff Leer will again be in charge of arrangements, at least temporarily.

● Subscribers have received the first issue (Volume 6, Number 1) of *Athabaskan News* produced by the new editor, Pat Sica (Box 273, Paradise, UT 84328). It is packed with information from all Athabaskan areas. Every linguist interested in Athabaskan studies should be on the mailing list. Subscriptions are \$4/year (checks payable to "Athabaskan News.")

● *New Materials on Haida Linguistic History*. Dr. Heinz-Jürgen Pinnow has recently completed several works on the comparative linguistics of Haida, in which he reaffirms Sapir's hypothesis of a genetic link between Haida, Tlingit, and Athabaskan-Eyak. The most important of these is *Das Haida als Na-Dene-Sprache: Materialien zu den Wortfeldern und zur Komparation des Verbs*, which is being published by the Völkerkundlichen Arbeitsgemeinschaft (c/o Uwe Johannsen, Postfach 1142, 2353 Nortorf, W Germany) in 4 parts. For a complete list of Dr. Pinnow's Haida works, write to him at: Friedrichstrasse 21, D-2280 Westerland/Sylt, West Germany.

● *Sino-Na-Dene*. Mlle. Laurence Farget (80, rue Villon, 69008 Lyon, France) has recently completed a Master's thesis at the U of Lyon on "Na-Dene and Sino-Tibetan: Historical Linguistics and New Data Towards Establishing Genetic Relationships." She has consulted all relevant older work, including Edward Sapir's manuscript dictionaries of Athabaskan, Na-Dene and "Sino-Na-Dene." She has also consulted recent archaeological literature. Mlle. Farget would be happy to communicate with others interested in this topic.

California and the Far West

● *Second California Indian Conference*. The California Indian Conference, an interdisciplinary gathering of scholars concerned with the native people of California, will have its 2nd annual meeting on the weekend of October 24-26, once again on the campus of UC-Berkeley. Papers (a 20-minute presentation followed by a 10-minute discussion) will be accepted in any field relevant to California Indian studies, including (but not restricted to) ethnography, archaeology, history, linguistics, and folklore. All sessions will be plenary. than September 15. Prospective participants should send preregistration (\$15 regular, \$5 student) to the Conference Organizer, Leanne Hinton, D of Linguistics, U of California, Berkeley, CA 94720. (Checks should be

made payable to "California Indian Conference.") Sessions will be held in the International House Auditorium, 2299 Piedmont Avenue. A full program and other details will be mailed to all participants in early October, and will also be available upon request.

The preliminary program for the Conference has been worked out. The sessions planned, by day and topic, are as follows:

Friday, October 24:

A.M.: Community Action. (legal issues, Indian revitalization, community services, education, etc.)

P.M.: Indian Experience. (the California Indian Project, texts, dance, experiences of self)

Saturday, October 25:

A.M.: Ethnography. (ethnography, material culture, ethnobotany)

P.M.: Ethnohistory & Linguistic Prehistory. (settlement models and ethnohistory, migrations, linguistic prehistory, linguistics)

Sunday, October 26:

A.M.: Documentation. (bibliography, biography [Taylor, Harrington], mission register research, history)

P.M.: Business Meeting. Indian-White Contact. (history, art) Summary & Prospects in California Ethnography & Ethnology.

● The *Friends of Uto-Aztecan* and the *Hokan-Penutian Workshop* have agreed to meet jointly in 1987, in Salt Lake City, UT, June 18-21 (Thursday through Sunday). Co-Organizers are Wick R. Miller (U of Utah) and Margaret Langdon (UC-San Diego). [NOTE: During the Haas Conference a different date was agreed to, but the availability of housing on the U of Utah campus necessitated a change.] Prospective participants should submit the titles of their contributions by February 15 to: Wick R. Miller, D of Anthropology, U of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 84112. A short indication of content should be included (25-50 words), so that the organizers can schedule papers appropriately. There will be no concurrent sessions. A special feature of the meeting will be a workshop on areal traits shared by different language groups. Participants are encouraged to compile a list of their favorite areal features. Proposals for additional workshops are welcome. The final session on the new map of North American Indian Languages (see *News and Announcements* above) will be held on June 17, the day before the beginning of the meeting, and many will want to come early to participate.

● Jim Redden, who has edited and published the *Proceedings of the Yuman and Hokan-Penutian Workshops* through his department at S Illinois for many years, has been asked by his Department Chair to survey Workshop participants regarding the quality and usefulness of this publication. Those of us who feel that the *Proceedings* are a valuable contribution to our field and that their publication should be continued should write: Prof. Paul J. Angelis, Chair, D of Linguistics, Southern Illinois U, Carbondale, IL 62901. A copy of the letter should be sent to Jim Redden, at the same address.

Mayanist News

● The 1986 Taller, which was to have been held in San Cristobal de las Casas, Chiapas, was cancelled, due to difficulties in making local arrangements. Fairly definite plans are underway for a 1987 Taller in

Antigua, Guatemala. The dates have not yet been set, and anyone with strong feelings about this should contact Nora England (D of Anthropology, U of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242).

• Starting this fall, the editorship of the *Mayan Linguistics Newsletter* will be taken over by Judith Maxwell (D of Anthropology, Tulane U, New Orleans, LA 70118). All correspondence regarding the Newsletter should now be sent to her.

• Neville Stiles (Escuela de Lingüística, U Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala, Apdo. 1811, Guatemala, Guatemala) writes: "I can now inform the SSILA readership that we have just established the *Linguistic Circle of Guatemala*, which has its base at the Museo Ixchel del Traje Indígena in Guatemala City. I was elected President for the remainder of 1986, and Dr. Stephen Stewart is in charge of organizing articles for publication in the national press. Our first meeting, followed by a conference on 'The New Linguistic Policy in Guatemala,' was held on July 2 and had an attendance of some 35 people. We plan one conference per month until December. Nora England, who is here this summer, is scheduled to give a conference on the Mam language before her return to the US.... I am enclosing a separate brochure which announces Guatemala's first Latin American Studies Program and Department, at our University. The program is designed for foreign students interested in Spanish and in Latin America. It would be a great help if you could give it a mention and invite people to write to me for more details...."

Northwest Notes

(Edited by Jean Mulder, D of Anthropology, U of Alberta, Edmonton, Canada)

• *1986 Salish Conference*. The following papers were presented at the 21st International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages, August 14-16, 1986, in Seattle.

Eung-Do Cook, "Ambisyllabicity and Nasalization in Chilcotin."

John Dunn, "S Tsimshian Extrasyllabic Initial Stops." [When initial *vl asp* and glottalized stops that do not participate in phonetic level C-clusters are analyzed as underlyingly *C'* and *Ch*, many inconsistencies can be accounted for.]

Brent Galloway, "Samish Phonology." [The 1st analysis of Samish, previously thought to have been extinct.]

Thom Hess, "A Note on Nitinaht Numerals." [Comparison with Makah and Ahousat (Nootka), and demonstration that the Nitinaht decimal system is an innovation.]

Vi Hilbert, "When Chief Seattle Spoke in 1855." [Analysis of a speech of Chief /si'al/.]

Eugene S. Hunn and John R. Atkins, "Sahaptian Referential Kin Terms with Grafik Interpretations." [The grafik kin-term model is presented with a general formula for Sahaptian.]

Dell Hymes, "A Discourse Contradiction in Clackamas Chinook." [Close examination of linguistic detail in a text recorded by Jacobs in 1930 reveals a shaping of performance related to tensions bound up in the figure of Salmon.]

Eloise Jelinek, "The Ergativity Hypothesis and the Argument Hierarchy in Nishga." [An argument hierarchy—a syntactic feature identified in other NWC

languages—is established for Nishga. It is then argued that the Ergativity Hypothesis (Marantz 1981) is irrelevant to the analysis of Nishga. Instead, there is a dependency between ergativity and the distribution of Nishga argument types.]

M. Dale Kinkade, "Blackcaps and Musqueam." [The history and development of words for 'blackcaps' in Salish. It is suggested that the root of a Musqueam placename is actually a reflex of 'blackcap'.]

M. Dale Kinkade, "Narrative Art, Narrator Skill." [An Upper Chehalis story and an analysis of how the narrator composed it out of 2 partially remembered stories to retain narrative structure.]

Toby Langen, "Notes on Form in Some NWC Tales." [4 NWC stories analyzed into subtales unified by parallelism rather than by plot structure.]

Neville Lincoln, John C. Rath and Evelyn Windsor, "The Story of Bax bak alanusiwa." [Haisla text, with discussion of the methodology of collecting and editing.]

Robert E. MacLaury, "Color Categorization in Shuswap, Chilcotin, Kwak'wala, and Makah." [Study of color categories based on 3 independent elicitation procedures.]

Anthony Mattina and Clara Jack, "Okanagan-Colville Kinship Terms." [Grammatical properties, morphology of plural formation, baby-talk forms, use with unrelated individuals.]

Jean Mulder, "Structural Organization in Coast Tsimshian Music." [20 songs and dances analyzed according to patterns of repetition and variation, the relation between text and music, and function of non-lexical syllables.]

Hank F. Nater, "Some Remarks on the Phonology of Tahltan." [Vowel length, tones and unpredictable stress, heavy phonemes, the role of morphological operations in the origin of marginal phonemes, and the relation of V-length to nasal and tonal reflexes in other Athabaskan languages.]

Ann M. Renker and Steven J. Gill, "Some Thoughts About Translating Makah Into English." [Considerations from the standpoint of Makah language learners.]

Bruce Rigsby, "Excerpts from the Introduction to Gitksan Grammar." [Sections from the introductory chapter of R's Gitksan Grammar, recently completed, dealing with the Gitksan speech community, dialects, and wider relationships.]

Noel Rude, "A Brief Sketch of Nez Perce Syntax." [Nez Perce ergativity.]

Marie-Lucie Tarpent, "Nishga Possessives." [Devices for marking single vs. distributed possession, singular vs. collective possession, and a distinction reflecting the attitude of the possessor vs. that of the observer.]

Jan P. van Eijk, "How to Act Like a White Man in Lilloet." [4 morphological devices to express 'to act like...']

Copies of the pre-conference volume, containing copies of all the papers presented (except Mulder and Hunn & Atkins) are still available for \$7 (US) from: Nile Thompson/Dawn Bates, D of Linguistics, GN-40, U of Washington, Seattle, WA 98195. The 1987 meeting of the Salish Conference will take place August 13-15 at the U of Victoria. Further information can be obtained from John Dunn, D of Modern Languages, U of Oklahoma, Norman, OK 73019.

• *In Other News:*

—Lushootseed Research Newsletter. A newsletter has recently been started by the Lushootseed Research Project. Funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the LRP has as its purpose the preservation of the Lushootseed language and of the Puget Sound Salish cultural heritage. The LRP is currently working on producing a selection of texts accompanied by a glossary and linguistic analysis. Subscriptions to the LRP's lively and informative newsletter are \$3 (US). Order from: Lushootseed Research, 10832 Des Moines Way South, Seattle, WA 98168.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Iconicity in Syntax: Proceedings of a Symposium on Iconicity in Syntax, Stanford, June 24-6, 1983. Edited by John Haiman. John Benjamins, 1985. 389 pp. \$46 (cloth)/ \$30 (paper). [*Kenneth Miner reports on this book:* Although over 30 American Indian languages are referred to in the various articles, half of these figure in Joan Bybee's 50-language survey, "Diagrammatic Iconicity in Stem-Inflection Relations" (Acoma, Diegueno, Kutenai, Kwakiutl, Miwok, Nahuatl, Navajo, Ojibwa, Pawnee, Quileute, Tarascan, Timucua, Wappo, Yupik, Zapotec). The survey examines frequency, order, and degree of fusion of verb-inflectional categories. Several interesting claims: "Sapir [1907: 107] was wrong;" mood and tense "cannot have lexical or derivational expression;" "when aspect is expressed inflectionally it exhibits certain uniform properties," viz., it precedes tense, mood, and person/number marking (except in Athabaskan). Tense and modality are easily fused, but "possible counter-examples to this hypothesis are a few American Indian languages in which agreement markers have different allomorphs according to mood." Order from: John Benjamins, NA, 1 Buttonwood Sq, #101, Philadelphia, PA 19130.]

Handbook of Amazonian Languages. Volume 1. Edited by Desmond C. Derbyshire and Geoffrey K. Pullum. Mouton de Gruyter, 1986. 642 pp. \$52.50 (special price to SSILA members: \$35). [Contains: a long introductory chapter by the editors on the general linguistic and cultural background of Amazonia; 4 descriptive studies (on Apalai, Canela-Krao, Pirahã, and Urubú) dealing with four distinct language families; 2 studies of constituent order properties of a previously unattested type in 2 further Amazonian languages; and 2 survey chapters on comparative morphology and syntax within Arawakan, one dealing with 8 Brazilian languages and the other covering 8 languages of Peruvian Amazonia. Two further volumes are in preparation. Use special order form enclosed with this Newsletter.]

Native South American Discourse. Edited by Joel Sherzer and Greg Urban. Mouton de Gruyter, 1986. 356 pp. \$49.95 (special price to SSILA members: \$30). [Proceedings of a conference held at the U of Texas, Austin, in 1984. Contents include: Sherzer and Urban, "Introduction;" Urban, "Semiotic Functions of Macro-Parallelism in the Shokleng Origin Myth;" Anthony Seeger, "Oratory is Spoken, Myth is Told, Song is Sung, But They are All Music to My Ears" (speech styles in Suyá); Laura Graham, "Three Modes of Shavante Vocal Expression: Wailing, Collective Singing, and Political Oratory;" Ellen Basso, "Quoted Dialogues in Kalapalo Narrative Discourse;" Sherzer, "The Report of a Kuna Curing Specialist: The Poetics and

Rhetoric of an Oral Performance;" Harriet E. Manelis Klein, "Styles of Toba Discourse;" Desmond Derbyshire, "Topic Continuity and OVS in Hixkaryana;" and Maurizio Gnerre, "The Decline of Dialogue: Ceremonial and Mythological Discourse Among the Shuar and Achuar of E Ecuador." A 60-minute cassette tape is included with the book, containing samples of most of the speech genres discussed and transcribed in the contributions. Use special order form enclosed with this Newsletter.]

Tat'ahwt'aenn Nenn': The Headwaters People's Country. Edited by James Kari. Alaska Native Language Center, 1986. 219 pp. \$10. [A collection of 21 Upper Ahtna narratives, in interlinear format. Subjects include: prehistoric contacts; conflicts with neighboring peoples; the first historic contacts with non-Native peoples; clan history; language relationships; etiquette; local folklore; and autobiography. Kari has included supplementary information on Ahtna dialects, chiefs' titles, loanwords, and fisheries, as well as 25 photographs, 7 maps, and a bibliography. Order from: ANLC, Box 111, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775-0120. Include \$2.25 for postage and handling.]

Papers From the 1983, 1984, and 1985 Hokan-Penutian Languages Conferences. D of Linguistics, S Illinois U, Occasional Papers on Linguistics 13, 1986. \$8. [Contains 11 papers on 6 languages, including William H. Jacobsen's "Washo Linguistic Prehistory" with its extensive bibliography. Order from: Committee on Publications, D of Linguistics, S Illinois U, Carbondale, IL 62901. Postage included in price.]

Yaqui Deer Songs/Maso Bwikan: A Native American Poetry. Larry Evers and Felipe S. Molina. Sun Tracks Book 14, U of Arizona Press, 1986. 280 pp. \$15.95 (paper)/ \$29.95 (cloth). [A cycle of ceremonial chants, transcribed in both Yaqui and English, with a discussion of the place of the genre in Yaqui culture. Deer Songs often take the form of dialogues in which the deer and other creatures speak with one another or with the singer. The junior author is himself a Yaqui Deer singer. Order from: U of Arizona Press, 1615 E Speedway, Tucson, AZ 85719. Include \$1 for postage and handling.]

Estudios de Lingüística Chibcha IV. D de Lingüística, U de Costa Rica, 1985. 189 pp. \$7. [The 4th volume in a series—now to be published annually—presenting the results of work carried out on Chibchan languages under the auspices of the U of Costa Rica. The present volume contains: Rocío Abarcau G., "Análisis fonológico del guaymí movere;" Colette G. Craig, "Indigenous languages of Nicaragua of Chibchan affiliation;" Paul S. Frank, "The Verb Phrase in Ika;" Enrique Marger P., "Morfología flexiva del verbo cabécar;" and Adolfo Constenla U., "Clasificación lexicostadística de las lenguas de la familia chibcha." Order from: Departamento de Lingüística, Universidad de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio, San José, Costa Rica.]

Wintu Dictionary. Harvey Pitkin. U of California Publications in Linguistics 95, 1986. xix + 922 pp. \$55. [A Wintu-English analytic dictionary, with English-Wintu index, based in part on P's extensive fieldwork with this California language in the late 1950's, in part also on earlier work by Dorothy D. Lee. Prepared as a companion to P's *Wintu Grammar* (UCPL 94, 1984) and to a collection of Wintu Texts now in preparation, P also intends this massive diction-

ary to provide "a basis for future detailed study of the formal and semantic structures of the [Wintu] lexicon." Much of the long "Introduction" is given over to an extended example of Wintu derivational possibilities—the multitude of forms based on the element /lEl/ 'transform, make, become'. Klamath now must share with Wintu its hitherto uncontested distinction of being the most exhaustively documented of the Penutian languages. Order from: U of California Press, 2120 Berkeley Way, Berkeley, CA 94720.]

Correction: In the May issue of the SSILA Newsletter we incorrectly stated the publication date of the paper edition of *Native North American Spirituality of the Eastern Woodlands* (ed. by Elizabeth Tooker). It is 1979. In addition, the publisher's address was incorrectly given. It should have read: Paulist Press, 997 MacArthur Blvd, Mahwah, NJ 07430. Our apologies.

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics [c/o John D. Nichols, D of Native Studies, FA532, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada R3T 2N2]

11.2 (1986):

Paul Proulx, "Algonquian Cardinal Directions" (19-23) [P examines comparative Algonquian data in the light of Cecil Brown's claims about the lexical coding of cardinal directions.]

American Anthropologist [American Anthropological Association, 1703 New Hampshire Ave NW, Washington, DC 20009]

88.2 (June 1986):

Greg Urban, "Ceremonial Dialogues in South America" (371-386) [Ritualized linguistic interaction in 5 ethnographic cases—Waiwai/Trio (Carib), Yanomano, Shuar/Achua (Jivaroan), Kuna, and Shokleng—viewed as a "sign vehicle" for linguistic and social solidarity.]

Frank Salomon and Sue Grosboll, "Names and Peoples in Incaic Quito: Retrieving Undocumented Historic Processes Through Anthroponymy and Statistics." [A study of personal names recorded in 1559 in 6 villages near Quito, Ecuador, yields evidence of cultural differences in the aboriginal society and a changing relationship between local and Inca culture. The method treats verbal elements as "linguistic artifacts."]

American Antiquity [Society for American Archaeology, 1511 K Street NW, Suite 716, Washington, DC 20005]

51.3 (July 1986):

Thomas Buckley, "Lexical Transcription and Archaeological Interpretation." (617-618) [Comment on a 1983 paper by Chartkoff on stone constructions used by shamans in NW California. B shows that Yurok lexical data, correctly interpreted, bolsters C's argument, and he makes a plea for a more uniform, accurate use of native terms in ethnographic and archaeological work.]

Amérindia: revue d'ethnolinguistique amérindienne [A.E.A., B.P. 431, 75233 Paris, Cedex 05, France]

10 (1985):

Gerald Taylor, "Apontamentos sobre o nheengatu falado no Rio Negro, Brasil." (5-24) [Phonology of the colonial lingua franca of the Brazilian Amazon, with text.]

André Lionnet, "Relaciones internas de la rama sonoreense." (25-58) [Evidence for a Sonoran branch of Uto-Aztecan, comprising Tepima, Opata-Eudeve, Cahita, Tarahumara, and Tubar (Cora-Huichol).]

Francisco Queixalos & Sybille Toumi, "L'éducation et l'ethnocide." (59-69) [While in the past schools functioned as instruments of colonial assimilation, recent experimental education in native Latin America aims at eradicating the secular process of alienation.]

Eustaquio Mora H. et al, "Nota etnolingüística sobre el idioma nahuatl de la sierra norte de Puebla." (73-91) [Ethnobotanical data.]

Francisco Queixalos, "Maduedani, héroe cultural sikuani." (93-125) [Sikuani (Guahibo of Colombia) mythological texts, with translation and analysis.]

Marie-Claude Mattei-Muller, "Fragments de mythes wanai." (127-136) [Texts in Wanai ("Mapoyo," Saliban family, Venezuela)]

Anthropos [Anthropos-Institut, D-5205 Sankt Augustin 1, West Germany]

81.1/3 (1986):

Jürgen Pinnow, "Bemerkungen zum personalpronominalen Suffixsystem des Cree." (203-223) [An unconventional interpretation of the affixed personal pronouns in Cree (and Algonquian generally). P attempts to reconcile the differences between the affixes of the Independent Order and those of the Conjoint Order by assuming the original system consisted only of suffixes.]

Canadian Journal of Linguistics/La Revue Canadienne de Linguistique [D of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6]

30.4 (Winter 1985):

Richard Rhodes, "Lexicography and Ojibwa Vowel Deletion." (453-471) [Review article, focusing on G. L. Piggott and Ann Grafstein (eds.), *An Ojibwa Lexicon*.]

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

52.3 (July 1986):

Joseph Francis Kess and Anita Copeland Kess, "On Nootka Baby Talk." (201-211) [The BT register of modern Nootka exhibits a reduced phonology and simplified word shapes, but the differences from adult speech are neither consistent nor transparent enough for BT to serve a pedagogical function.]

Philip W. Davis and Ross Saunders, "Control and Development in Bella Coola." (212-226) [D and S identify a set of derivational suffixes expressing 3 distinctions of *development* that parallel the distinctions in the category *control* found in other Salishan languages.]

John S. Robertson, "A Reconstruction and Evolutionary Statement of the Mayan Numerals from 20 to 400." (227-241) [The evolution of Mayan numeral systems shows numerals to "obey the same laws of change that any other linguistic system is subject to."]

- Kenneth L. Miner, "Noun Stripping and Loose Incorporation in Zuni." (242-254) [Noun "stripping"—rendering nominals indefinite by eliminating modifying, determining, and other affixal elements—shades into true nominal incorporation, but it should be kept distinct and is typologically significant.]
- Jill Brody, "Repetition as a Rhetorical and Conversational Device in Tojolabal (Mayan)." (255-274) [Different patterns of repetition serve to distinguish the discourse genres of conversation, narrative, and ritual speech. Repetition also serves more general functions in all genres.]
- Pamela A. Bunte, "Subordinate Clauses in Southern Paiute." (275-300) [Description of nominal (relative and complement) and adverbial subordinate clauses in S Paiute, with a consideration of dialect differences.]
- C. Weggelaar, "Noun Incorporation in Dutch." (301-305) [Dutch (and Frisian), uniquely among the Germanic languages, routinely incorporates a set of body-part nouns into verbs, with instrumental meaning. Comparisons are made with typical cases of nominal incorporation in American languages.]
- Journal of Language and Social Psychology** [Multilingual Matters Ltd, Bank House, 8a Hill Rd, Clevedon, Avon BS21 7HH, England]
- 4.1 (1985):
- Carol M. Eastman, "Establishing Social Identity Through Language Use." (1-20) [Social identity in a Haida community as expressed through (1) culturally specific vocabulary, (2) context-sensitive topics, and (3) shared attitudes.]
- Latin American Indian Literatures Journal** [D of Foreign Languages, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010-3599]
- 1.1 (Spring 1985):
- Anatilde Idoyaga Molina, "The Myth of NesóGe: A Hermeneutic Analysis of a Pilagá Relation." (1-12) [Text in a lg of Formosa Province, Argentina. Summary in English and analysis.]
- Edmundo Magana, "Carib Myth about the Origin of Some Animal Species." (13-27) [Surinam Carib. Texts in English.]
- Richard N. Luxton, "Balam Dz'ib: The Measurement of Days." (28-46) [Text in Yucatec, with English translation, from the books of Chilam Balam. Commentary.]
- Lawrence K. Carpenter, "Notes from an Ecuadorian Lowland Quechua Myth." (47-62) [Ethnopoetic mechanisms employed by an Ecuadorian Quechua narrator. Text with free translation and analysis.]
- 1.2 (Fall 1985):
- Neville Stiles, "The Creation of the Coxtecame, The Discovery of Corn, The Rabbit and the Moon, and Other Nahuatl Folk Narratives." [Narratives from the Huasteca region of Hidalgo. Texts with interlinear translations.]
- Ulrich Kohler, "The Flying Blackman in Highland Chiapas and Beyond: New Aspects from the N Tzotzil Area." (122-136) [2 Mayan texts concerning the /hʔik'al/ figure in Chiapas lore, with analysis, supplementing earlier work by Blaffer, Laughlin, Gossen, and Stross.]
- Frank Loveland, "Of *Mauli*, Macaws and Other Things: What it Means to be Human Among the Rama Indians of E Nicaragua." (137-147) [Fireflies and Macaws in Rama Oral Tradition.]
- 2.1 (Spring 1986):
- Fred G. Sturm, "Problems in Articulating the Traditional Tupi-Guarani Welt-und-Lebensanschauung." (1-14) [Critique of the work of Luis Washington Vita.]
- Rene Prieto, "The Suspended Tale of Creation in the Popol Vuh." (15-27) [Structural analysis of the creation narrative in the Popol Vuh.]
- Margot Beyersdorff, "Voice of the Runa: Quechua Substratum in the Narrative of José María Arguedas." (28-48) [Selected texts from the work of a contemporary Peruvian novelist showing his reliance on paraphrase and transposition of Quechua oral tradition.]
- The Linguistic Review** [Foris Publications, P.O. Box 509, 3300 AM Dordrecht, The Netherlands]
- 4.2 (1984/85):
- Diana Archangeli, "Extrametricity in Yawelmani." (101-120) [The particulars of stress assignment in Yawelmani Yokuts reveal certain characteristics of the concept *extrametricality* which were previously obscure.]
- Linguistics** [Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Rd, Hawthorne, NY 10532]
- 23.2 (1985):
- [Issue devoted to "Computational Tools for Doing Linguistics," ed. by Gerald Gazdar.]
- Mark Johnson, "Computer Aids for Comparative Dictionaries." (285-302) [Use of a computer in constructing a comparative dictionary of the Yuman languages.]
- Names** [American Name Society, c/o Wayne H. Finke, 7 E 14th St, New York, NY 10003]
- 32.3 (September 1984):
- Jeffrey J. Gordon, "Onondaga Iroquois Place-Names: An Approach to Historical and Contemporary Indian Landscape Perception." (219-233) [Native place-naming practices examined with onomastic sophistication.]
- Bernard C. Peters, "The Origin and Meaning of Chippewa Place Names Along the Lake Superior Shoreline Between Grand Island and Point Abbaye." (234-251) [Toponymic reconstruction based on 2 19th century maps.]
- 32.4 (December 1984):
- Donald B. Sands, "Two Maliseet Derivatives in Current Maine and New Brunswick Forestland Speech: Logan and Bogan." (392-401) [Forms borrowed from Mal. /pocologan/.]
- 33.1-2 (March-June 1985):
- Virgil J. Vogel, "Indian Trails and Place Names." (39-50) [Miscellany from various areas in the US]
- Frederic G. Cassidy, "From Indian to French to English—Some Wisconsin Place-Names." (51-57)
- Natural Language and Linguistic Theory** [D Reidel Publishing Co, 190 Old Derby St, Hingham, MA 02043]

3.4 (November 1985):

Jerrold M. Sadock, "Autolexical Syntax: A Proposal for the Treatment of Noun Incorporation and Similar Phenomena." (379-439) [A rigorous separation of the structural systems of morphology and syntax allows the phenomena that straddle the boundary between these systems—preeminently noun incorporation—to be treated adequately. Extended discussion of W Greenlandic and S Tiwa data.]

Proceedings of the Linguistic Circle of Manitoba and North Dakota [D of Linguistics, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada]

25 (1985):

John C. Crawford, "Dialects of Michif: A Beginning." (14-15) [Variation in Michif (French-Cree *Mischsprache*) on the Turtle Mountain Reservation, N Dakota.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Compiled from *Dissertation Abstracts International* (DAI), volume 46(8)-47(1), February-July 1986.

Boelscher, Marianne PhD Simon Fraser U, 1985. *The Curtain Within: The Management of Social and Symbolic Classification among the Masset Haida* [The "continuous renegotiation in social discourse" of Haida symbols of social relationships and symbols of rapport with the natural and supernatural world. DAI 46(11):3394-A.] [Not available from University Microfilms.]

Huber, Brad R. PhD U of Pittsburgh, 1985. *Category Prototypes and the Reinterpretation of Household Fiestas in a Nahuatl-Speaking Community of Mexico*. 313 pp. [Details of rapid cultural change in a community in Puebla are accounted for in a model based on semantic prototype theory. DAI 46(11):3396-A.] [Order # DA 8600658]

Kimball, Geoffrey D. PhD Tulane U, 1985. *A Descriptive Grammar of Koasati*. 571 pp. [Extended sketch of phonology and morphology with an outline of syntax and semantics. "In order to provide a description of this complex language with as much clarity as possible, a theoretical orientation has been eschewed, and many examples have been introduced." DAI 47(1):166-A.] [Order # DA 8605917]

Pratt, Steven B. PhD (Speech Communication) U of Oklahoma, 1985. *Being an Indian Among Indians* 115 pp. [A study of the communicative processes that serve to identify competent members of contemporary American Indian communities. DAI 46(11):3194-A.] [Order # DA 8601151]

Reeve, Mary-Elizabeth PhD U of Illinois, 1985. *Identity as Process: The Meaning of Runapura for Quichua Speakers of the Curaray River, E Ecuador*. 286 pp. [Ethnohistorical and ethnographic study of the ritual, social and political organization of a group in Amazonian Ecuador, focusing on the fluid nature of cultural boundaries in a multiethnic region. The "processual" nature of the Curaray Runa's own view of their history and identity is examined. DAI 46(11):3399-A.] [Order # DA 8600293]

Rude, Noel E. PhD U of Oregon, 1985. *Studies in Nez Perce Grammar and Discourse*. 319 pp. [A "reasonably thorough" descriptive grammar, accompanied by an analysis of discourse processes using

the pragmatic framework for discourse analysis developed by T. Givón. Measures are made of topic predictability and topic importance in a large sample of narrative. DAI 46(11):3339-A.] [Order # DA 8529540]

Ulrich, Charles H. PhD UCLA, 1986. *Choctaw Morphophonology*. 354 pp. [A description within the framework of Autosegmental and Lexical Phonology, based on fieldwork with 3 dialects of Choctaw and with related Chickasaw but focused on Oklahoma Choctaw. Treated are: syllabic and metrical structure, the pitch accent system, vowel nasalization, processes of nominalization and compounding, the valence system, verb grades, and agreement affixes and clitics. DAI 47(1):168-A.] [Order # DA 8606480]

Copies of most dissertations abstracted in DAI are available in microform or xerox format from: University Microfilms International, P.O. Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are \$16 each, xerox (paper-bound) copies are \$25.50 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Orders and inquiries can be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: (800) 521-3042 (most of US); (800) 343-5299 (most of Canada); (112-800) 343-5299 (BC). From Michigan, Alaska, and Hawaii call collect: (313) 761-4700.

COMPUTER USER'S CORNER

Software notes

Bob Hsu (Linguistics, Univ. of Hawaii) sent in this note regarding screen fonts on IBM PC's.

—RAM (user-definable) screen-font capability for IBM PC's. There are now at least three plug-in video boards that confer the ability for screen fonts to be designed, displayed, and otherwise manipulated on the IBM PC. They all come with software for designing characters.

1. The *MULTIFONT* board from Hash-Tech requires an IBM PC, XT, or AT, and will not work with any compatibles or clones, according to the technical support person I spoke with at Hash-Tech. It is not a complete video board. Instead, you remove the character-generator ROM from your existing video board, which may be IBM or Hercules, and plug a cable from the *MULTIFONT* board into the vacated socket. The price is now \$187.50, down from about \$250 a year and a half ago. Hash-Tech, 2065 Martin Ave., Suite 103, Santa Clara, CA 95050. (408) 988-2646.

2. The *QuadView* board requires an IBM, but the people at QuadRam were not forthcoming as to what, if any, compatibles it would work with. They claimed that it has been available for several years though demand for it has not been high, and there is no literature they could send. It appears to be a multi-function board containing, in addition to space for three RAM fonts, a serial and a parallel port and a clock. ComputerLand, which carries QuadRam's other products, would be able to order it. The list price is \$345. This board was mentioned by Ken Whistler in the previous issue of the Newsletter.

3. The *Hercules Graphics Card Plus*, which was released in July (1986), is the latest and most promising of these boards. It replaces any existing video board in the computer, and will work in a large number of compatibles, including the Tandy HD 1200 and 3000, the Zenith 158, AT&T 6300+,

Epson Equity I and III, and the Leading Edge Model D (with the existing video controller, which is on the motherboard, disabled). It does not work in the DEC Rainbow, the TI Professional, or the Compaq portable. You should, however, check this information with Hercules if you are interested. The telephone technical support is excellent and is willing and able to give out such compatibility information as well as technical details on the use of the board. (Furthermore, it is an 800 number.) The board has a 4K and a 48K "ramfont" mode. The former can accommodate 256 user-designed character shapes, which are completely transparent to any software. The 48K mode accommodates twelve times as many, i.e. over three thousand, which require special "drivers" to access. Drivers for several popular software packages, e.g. WORD and Lotus 1-2-3, are included on the diskettes that come with the board. Characters are designed within a 9x16 grid. In the 4K mode, which I have tried, it is quite easy to design, manipulate, and load fonts. The list price is \$299, and I have seen it tagged as low as \$229, so shop around. The large number of dealers of Hercules products is another point in favor of this board. The information and support number is (800) 532-0600.

Some notes from Ken Whistler (Dr. LST: Software, 545 33rd St., Richmond, CA 94804-1535):

-*More on Screen Fonts for the IBM PC.* Recently I have been working with screen fonts on several configurations of IBM computers and can add some comments Bob Hsu's notes above.

The *MULTIFONT* board is somewhat clumsy to install—as noted above, it requires removing the character generator chip from the monochrome adaptor board, and then connecting with a short cable to the half-length *MULTIFONT* board. In effect, the monochrome adaptor becomes a board and a half which must be installed together. Furthermore, *MULTIFONT* seems to cause compatibility problems when other adaptors are installed: numerous attempts to install an EGA (Enhanced Graphics Adaptor, see below) in a PC-AT failed until the entire monochrome/*MULTIFONT* board set was removed completely. (A standard monochrome adaptor CAN be run with an EGA simultaneously.) The font editor for *MULTIFONT* is o.k. but not as good as that available for the EGA.

The *QuadView* board appears to be a monochrome-only solution and is probably not supported very well precisely because the Enhanced Graphics Adaptor (and the multifunction boards such as the Hercules Graphics Card Plus and the QuadRam EGA+) work better for the computers which can handle them.

The *Enhanced Graphics Adaptor* seems to be developing into a new industry standard for IBM-compatible monitors. It can run either a standard monochrome monitor or a high-resolution color monitor (such as the NEC Multi-Sync, various Amdek and Princeton models, or IBM's Enhanced Color Display). These high-resolution color monitors provide 16-color text in *legible* fonts, unlike the sickly, smeary fonts that the Color Graphics Adaptor (CGA) provides with low-resolution color monitors. Like the Hercules Graphics Plus card that Hsu mentioned, the EGA has memory for fonts. The standard configuration allows for defining a single 256 character font, and more memory can be added to the board for loading additional "RAM font blocks" to the board.

The Duke Language Toolkit (see below) provides an excellent and very flexible system for designing screen fonts for the EGA.

The *QuadRam EGA+* and several other companies' "EGA" boards are basically just better EGA boards than the board offered by IBM. QuadRam's board adds a CGA adaptor and high-density black and white ("Hercules") graphics capabilities to the board—so that the one board can run nearly any IBM application program. Other boards add various combinations of ports, clocks, memory, etc. to the basic EGA. (It is not clear to me at this writing whether the Hercules Graphics Card Plus fits in this category—but Hsu's description of it suggests that it is another of the "better EGA's" of this class.)

One note of caution you should keep in mind before shelling out \$250—\$300 for an EGA or equivalent adaptor board: these high resolution boards add a certain amount of computational overhead to the computer and may slow it down. An EGA board running a high resolution color monitor is really designed for an IBM PC-AT or equivalent computer; it has a tendency to slow down the performance of a standard IBM PC unacceptably. Try to get a demonstration via a large computer outlet such as ComputerLand if you have doubts about your hardware configuration. (Some PC-clones run with a faster clock speed than a standard IBM-PC, and may work o.k. with an EGA board.)

-*Duke Language Toolkit, Part 2.* In the last Computer User's Corner I mentioned the Duke Language Toolkit as a way to handle fonts for IBM-PC computers. Since then I have more details and have had a chance to use the Toolkit. This set of programs is extremely good and can solve all the the screen character-display problems of most Americanist linguists easily. The technical requirements for using the Duke Language Toolkit are an IBM-PC computer (or close compatible) which has an EGA board installed. The EGA is absolutely essential for this. The EGA can be running either a monochrome monitor or a high-resolution color monitor—the fonts you define and download to the EGA board will display equally well with either monitor.

The Duke Language Toolkit consists of several programs: FED is the font editor—and it is one of the best I have seen. Unlike most font editors, which stick to standard size characters, FED also allows for exotic fonts with unusual widths, heights and placements. (Using these may require special "drivers," however.) Editing fonts is easy with FED. The Toolkit also contains several conversion programs that convert the .FNT files used by FED into forms which can be downloaded into the EGA board for screen display, or into a Toshiba 351/321 printer, an Epson FX80/85 printer, and IBM Pro-Printer, or (in the latest versions, apparently) a laser-printer. The utility for loading fonts into the EGA is a very elegant memory-resident program called LOADFONT. LOADFONT can be activated by a "hot-key" from within any application program, so that predefined .EGA fonts can be loaded into the screen anytime—even while in the middle of your word-processor, for example.

The Duke Language Toolkit is freeware, available for \$5 to cover disk and shipping. Contact the author, Jeffrey William Gillette, The Divinity School, Duke University Language Learning Project (DUCALL), Duke University, Durham, NC 27706. Or by phone at Humanities Computing contact Gillette or Bob Gerst-

myer: (919) 684-3637.

Another note from Bob Hsu:

—*Downloadable Font Capability for the Toshiba 321.* The 321 is a somewhat stripped-down version of the 351, but has the same high-quality 24-pin print output (which appears, for some reason, to be superior to that from the other widely-available 24-pin printer, the LQ1500.) The 321 prints a little slower, has a narrow carriage, and accepts only one instead of two download fonts (of 128 characters each). Actually the download capability is not standard on the 321 (as it is on the 351), and must be purchased separately as an upgrade kit which lists for \$89. Most dealers are not aware of this, and will have a hard time knowing how to order it. Try getting in touch with your local Toshiba distributor. This can be done, at worst, by first calling the national Toshiba referral number (800-457-7777) and asking for the Regional Sales office for your location; then ask the Regional Sales office for the distributor in your city. The basic 321 lists for over \$600 but can be purchased from various mail-order dealers for less than \$500. The codes, including those for downloading fonts, are identical with those of the more generally available 351. The technical assistance number for Toshiba is 800-433-5999, and they are quite helpful. I know of two software packages for designing and downloading characters for this family of printers from IBM PC's and compatibles: The Character Builder for about \$70 from Instant Data Processing, 411 E. Commercial Way, La Habra, CA 90631. (213) 691-0216. The Better Letter Setter for \$45 from Ken Whistler (Dr. LST: Software, 545 33rd. St., Richmond, CA 94804-1535. (415) 236-4715. The latter is easier to use and is furthermore more likely to form the nucleus of a large library of fonts of use to linguists.

Ken Whistler notes:

Thanks for the plug, Bob! Courtesy of John McLaughlin, Better Letter Setter for the Toshiba printers now includes a Numic font, a Magyar font, a font of phonological rule elements (for drawing multi-line phonological rules). Also available are several Indic fonts and a Yanan font with a number of characters appropriate for Americanist transcriptions. Better Letter Setter also runs on generic MSDOS computers and on (some) CP/M computers.

Re the Toshiba printers: The better quality of print on the Toshiba printers is apparently the result of slightly smaller pins in the dot matrix printhead. The Epson LQ series has somewhat coarser pins, but still produces good print quality. Some other tradeoffs to consider if you are thinking about buying one or the other. The Toshiba 351 has 2 downloadable fonts (each 128 characters—or actually 126 usable; 32 of these are somewhat tricky, since they are upper Ascii characters and require a capable word-processor to use), in addition to 5 built-in fonts and that capability for cartridge fonts. (The Toshiba 321 is scaled down, as noted above, and requires buying the add-on part to be able to download at all. It also has a narrow carriage.) This superior font capacity is balanced by some intriguing drawbacks: the Toshiba printers cannot automatically italicize downloaded characters or the built-in fonts, either; superscripts and subscripts are produced as on daisy wheel printers—by moving the carriage up or down—no built-in small script font is available; downloaded fonts are only possible in letter quality—it is impossible to design a high-speed font with special characters. The

Epson LQ(1500 and the newer 1000/800 models) printers have slightly coarser letter quality print than the Toshiba's—with some egregious font design mistakes in the built-in standard font (*m*'s print too dark, for example). The Epson LQ printers also have only one 96 character download font (actually 94 usable)—but it is standard on all models. The Epson printers can italicize any font and have built-in script fonts for super- and sub-scripts. They cannot, however, perform reverse line feeds, so it is impossible to place characters above the line via printer codes. The Epson printers can take downloaded draft (high-speed) fonts as well as letter-quality fonts, so that it is possible to prepare tandem fonts—one for use in producing large amounts of draft material quickly and another for printing the last, letter-quality version (since letter-quality printing is considerably slower). And generally, the Epson printers are easier to work with and appear more rugged; the Toshiba printers are somewhat more temperamental and can produce some annoying printing effects if fonts are not carefully matched to the printer's pitch. Those are some of the tradeoffs to consider in choosing one or the other. The Toshiba would be my choice for applications requiring a large number of characters or especially pretty print, whereas the Epson would be my choice for getting off the ground quickly in applications requiring a moderate number of special characters or for high-speed printing in user-defined fonts. The Toshiba printer almost forces you to have a fancy word-processor (Word-Perfect, for example—although PCWrite is a cheap alternative) to run it, whereas the Epson printers are relatively easy to run with WordStar or its ilk with a CP/M computer.

—*Multi-Lingual Scribe.* Gamma Productions, Inc. (710 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 609, Santa Monica, CA 90401; 213-394-8622) is advertising *Multi-Lingual Scribe*, a multi-lingual word-processing system for IBM PC's and compatibles. At this date the Computer Users' Corner editors have not had a chance to review this product, but here are some of the things it claims to do: Hebrew, Greek, English, Arabic, and Russian capabilities built-in, with screen fonts and left-to-right or right-to-left editing; typical word-processing capabilities for editing and formatting documents; a font generator program for customizing the screen, keyboard layout, and printer fonts. All of the fonts can be used in a single document with function keys allowing switching between languages.

System requirements: IBM PC, XT, AT or compatible; DOS 2.0 or higher; 384K RAM (more recommended); CGA adaptor, Hercules monochrome graphics card, or EGA. Printers supported: Various Epson models; IBM Graphics and ProPrinter; Okidata with IBM emulation; C.Itoh Prowriter; NEC 8023A. Prices: List \$350 (but they just had a summer special for \$284—talk them down or look for mail order options) + shipping & tax. Demo disk available for \$15 + shipping & tax. Quantity discounts available.

Editor's comments: Although I haven't seen this package yet, it is possible to read between the lines in the advertisement. The program is clearly making use of a graphics display for obtaining characters on the screen (even with the EGA, the program uses the CGA mode); this can produce some fancy effects, but it misses the efficiency and speed of working with the downloaded fonts made possible by the EGA board. Performance in editing may be somewhat less than that you expect from a typical monochrome display editor. Second, the

printers are apparently also driven graphically, rather than with downloaded fonts. Again, this allows for some special effects, outsize characters, and gets reasonably good Arabic, for example, but it is guaranteed to slow down printing considerably. The quality of fonts is that obtainable with typical 9-pin printers run in their "near-letter-quality" mode, not the fine resolution obtainable by 24-pin printers. Gamma Productions notes: "Support for 24 pin printers and laser printers available soon. Please inquire!" The program may or may not use coded text that would make it incompatible with other word processing systems—but that would be a consideration if you needed to convert any large amount of material into or out of the format used by this program. On the positive side, the incorporation of a font-generating utility with the program is a relative rarity among word-processing systems. (But see the note re the T3 Scientific Wordprocessing System in the last Newsletter.) If you have the right equipment, it would certainly be worth a look at the Demo disk. —Ken Whistler.

Concordance Notes

In the last issue of the *Newsletter* I promised a review of some concordance programs for the *Computer Users' Corner*. That is still in the works. However, I would like to update briefly the note regarding the KWIC-MAGIC concordance system introduced then. KWIC-MAGIC is now operating on IBM PC's and compatibles, as well as the Osborne Executive. (Test versions are being worked out for KayPro and Zenith Z-100 computers.) The PC version is not quite ready for general release, but can handle concordance tasks for texts up to 6000 lines long and up to 400K in size (depending on the installed RAM in the computer). A number of different printers are supported. I should be releasing the PC version in a month or so—and when it comes out, that version will include a FREE word-processor which "understands" the text-coding which the concordance program expects for its more advanced options. More information on the whole project in the next *Computer Users' Corner*. —Ken Whistler.

Brief Note Re Language-Oriented Computer Newsletters

—*Scope* is a data-packed newsletter oriented towards computing in the Humanities. It is published by Paradigm Press, Inc., Osprey, FL 33559-9990 (bimonthly, \$52/year for subscription)—the publishers of *Computers and the Humanities*, *Computers and the Social Sciences*, and *Computers and Translation*. Regular features include campus news re humanities computing, notes on data bases, brief notes on hardware, software, courses, publications, grants, networks, and calendar of events, plus short articles of interest and product reviews.

—*Newsletter for Asian and Middle Eastern Languages on Computer* is a small, occasional newsletter edited by Anthony Meadow, Bear River Systems, P.O. Box 1021, Berkeley, CA 94701. (415 644-1738). Plans are to make it a regular, quarterly newsletter at \$10/year. Contents includes special interest articles; book, journal and article reviews; and product reviews. The flavor is distinctly Macintosh—and this would be a good resource for those seeking font and/or multi-lingual word-processing and data-basing solutions on Macintoshes.

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