



NEWSLETTER IX:2

July 1990

Published quarterly by the Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas. Editor: Victor Golla, Department of Ethnic Studies, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521. Design & Layout: Linda McRae. ISSN 1046-4476. Copyright © 1990, The Society for the Study of the Indigenous Languages of the Americas.

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SSILA BUSINESS

Programs set for Vancouver and New Orleans Meetings

President Catherine Callaghan, chair of the 1990 SSILA Organizing Committee, has announced the program for the SSILA Summer Meeting in Vancouver (August 14-15) and the preliminary program for the 29th Conference on American Indian Languages in New Orleans this fall (November 28-December 2).

• SSILA Summer Meeting (Vancouver, August 14-15, 1990)

Tuesday morning, August 14

- 10:00 am Laurel J. Watkins (Univ. of Colorado), "Towa Verbal Morphology"
- 11:00 am David S. Rood (Univ. of Colorado), "Some Towa Phonology"

Tuesday afternoon, August 14

- 2:00 pm Andrej A. Kibrik (Institute of Linguistics, Moscow, USSR), "Relativization in Polysynthetic Languages"

- 3:00 pm Matthew S. Dryer (SUNY-Buffalo), "Possessive Prefixes in the New World"
- 4:00 pm Marianne Mithun (UC-Santa Barbara), "On the 'Split S'/'Fluid S' Distinction: Degrees of Elasticity in Agent/Patient Case Systems"

Wednesday morning, August 15

- 10:00 am Sharon Hargus (Univ. of Washington), "Sahaptin Vowels and Syllable Structure"
- 11:00 am Geoffrey Kimball (Tulane Univ.), "On Gathering Vocabulary"

Wednesday afternoon, August 15

- 2:00 pm Eloise Jelinek (Univ. of Arizona), "Predicate Classes and Active/Stative Systems"
- 3:00 pm Margaret Langdon (UC-San Diego), "Another Look at Predicate Nominals in Yuman"
- 4:00 pm General Discussion: "Problems in Amerindian Classification"

Wednesday evening, August 15

- 8:00 pm Invited speaker: James A. Matisoff (UCB)

• XXIX CAIL (New Orleans, Nov. 28-Dec. 2, 1990)

Sixty-nine abstracts were submitted to the SSILA Organizing Committee for inclusion in CAIL sessions at the American Anthropological Association's Annual Meeting in New Orleans this fall. The committee grouped the submissions into 10 sessions, recommending that these be scheduled as follows:

(1) *Muskogean and Siouan Languages*, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1:30-4:30 pm (papers by: P. Munro, J. Martin, H. K. Hardy, D. E. Hardy, G. D. Kimball, D. S. Rood, R. Graczyk, and C. Rudin).

(2) *Algonquian and Iroquoian Languages*, Thursday, Nov. 29, 9:00-11:30 am (papers by: I. Goddard, A. Dahlstrom, R. A. Rhodes, J. Dides, D. R. Schmidt, W. Chafe, and J. Scancarelli).

(3) *Mayan Discourse*, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1:00-3:00 pm (papers by: B. Edmonson, S. M. Knowles-Berry, J. A. Lucy, J. M. Maxwell, L. Martin, and R. Quizar).

(4) *Mayan and Chibchan Languages*, Thursday, Nov. 29, 3:15-5:15 pm (papers by: B. D. Gustafson, R. M. Brown, E. Danziger, N. C. England, P. S. Frank, and C. G. Craig).

(5) *Eskimo, Athabaskan, and Northwest Languages*, Friday, Nov. 30, 9:00-11:30 am (papers by: W. De Reuse, J. Collins, S. G. Tuttle, B. D. Galloway, M. D. Kinkade, J. V. Powell, and M.-L. Tarpent).

(6) *Session in Memory of Florence M. Voegelin*, Friday, Nov. 30, 1:00-3:00 pm (papers by: C. A. Hofling, A. Y. Yamamoto, J. A. Dunn, P. V. Kroskrity, L. Furbee, and J. Haskell).

(7) *South American Languages*, Friday, Nov. 30, 3:15-5:15 pm (papers by: L. Krute, B. Franchetto, T. E. Payne, M. A. Maia, N. H. Hornberger, and A. P. Sorensen).

(8) *Meso-American Languages*, Saturday, Dec. 1, 9:00-11:30 am (papers by: P. Levy, M. J. Macri, E. P. Hamp, N. Holmes, G. A. Braodwell, M. J. Piper, and T. Kaufman).

(9) *Californian Languages*, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1:30-4:30 pm (papers by: S. McLendon, H. W. Luthin, M. Macaulay, M. Mithun, M. C. O'Connor, M. Langdon, V. Golla, and G. Gamble).

(10) *Southwest Languages*, Sunday, Dec. 2, 9:00 am -12:00 noon (papers by: J. L. Armagost, L. M. Jeanne, V. Vázquez, J. A. Hill & O. Zepeda, L. Hinton, L. J. Watkins, W. R. Miller, and F. Trechsel).

Participants are cautioned that this schedule is tentative and is subject to revision by the AAA Program Committee. The official preliminary program of the AAA meeting will be available in September, and the final schedule of the 1990 CAIL sessions will be published in the October issue of the *SSILA Newsletter*.

CORRESPONDENCE

Re: Native American Languages Act

April 18, 1990

Dear SSILA:

It is almost a year and a half since SSILA responded positively (in its business meeting in Phoenix in November 1988) in support of the Congressional Resolution concerning Native American language rights. Thanks to SSILA's assistance, the resolution was adopted, with some modifications, by the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, chaired by Senator Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii). After many months' work by Sen. Inouye's office and by many supporting groups, the resolution was introduced in the Senate as the *Native American Languages Act* (S. 1781), and on April 3, 1990, it was passed. It now moves to the House of Representatives for approval. This is indeed a happy occasion, not only for Native Americans but for all those who value human rights. I want to share this happy occasion with you, and trust that you will join with me in hoping that the legislation will soon be approved by the House.

Akira Y. Yamamoto
(Board of Directors, Native American Languages Issues Institute)
Dept. of Anthropology
Univ. of Kansas
Lawrence, KS 66045-2110

Correction, Correction!

[The Editor has received several communications regarding inaccuracies in the most recent *Newsletter* and in the 1990 *Membership Directory*. The following are the most important. Apologies to all!]

May 3, 1990

Dear Editor:

I was dismayed to note that I was not listed under the heading "Navajo" in the language specialty index of the latest *Membership Directory*. I find this particularly upsetting since, on the one hand, I've been working intensively on this language for about two years, but on the other hand, I haven't yet published articles about Navajo, so I'm not yet known as a Navajo researcher. Since the *Membership Directory* will be used by scholars working on specific languages to locate others with the same interests, I'm afraid that I may be put at a disadvantage. I hate to think I'll have to wait a whole year for this to be rectified.

Leonard M. Faltz
Dept. of Computer Science & Engineering
Arizona State University
Tempe, AZ 85287-5406

May 25, 1990

Dear Editor:

There was an unfortunate typo in the April 1990 *SSILA Newsletter*. On p. 9, my recent article on "Salinan Linguistic Materials" in the *Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology* (10.2, 1988) is described as a catalogue of sources from the "16th through the mid-20th centuries." This should, of course, read "18th through the mid-20th centuries." I've received several queries about digging up linguistic sources for any California language from the time of Sir Francis Drake!

Katherine Turner
1476 Greenwood Terrace
Berkeley, CA 94708

NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Colleagues in the News

• *Ken Hale*, Professor of Modern Language and Linguistics at MIT, and the *doyen* of linguistic field workers, was elected in May to the National Academy of Sciences. Election to the Academy—whose membership is currently 1,601—is considered one of the highest honors that can be accorded an American scientist.

Other linguists in the Academy include Noam Chomsky and Mary R. Haas.

- *Eliza Jones*, Koyukon language specialist and linguist for the Alaska Native Language Center, University of Alaska-Fairbanks, received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree at the UAF Commencement on May 6. Jones, a fluent speaker of Koyukon, was brought up by her grandparents, who gave her pride and interest in her traditions. She worked during the 1960s as a Koyukuk village health aide and as a translator for the SIL. She joined the ANLC in 1974 and is currently completing a 2,000-page dictionary of Koyukon.

- The US National Endowment for the Humanities has selected *Joshua T. Katz*, a Yale undergraduate (and SSILA member), to be one of its "NEH Younger Scholars" this year. NEH Younger Scholars receive stipends to carry out independent summer research projects under the guidance of a project advisor. Katz will use his grant to work on a project titled, "The Semantics of Generalized Causatives in Yuman" with Prof. Margaret Langdon of UC-San Diego. [NEH has supported a total of 884 Younger Scholars since the program began in 1984. High school and college students interested in applying for the next cycle of awards should contact: Younger Scholars Guidelines, Room #316-MR, National Endowment for the Humanities, 1100 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20506.]

American Indian Languages in the News

- *Science News* for June 9, 1990 (vol. 137, no. 123) has a long article by Bruce Bower ("America's Talk: The Great Divide," p. 360-362) reporting, once again, on the controversy stirred by Joseph Greenberg's *Language in the Americas* (1988). Bower's is probably the best-informed article of this sort to appear to date. It clearly reflects his attendance at the conference on "Language and Prehistory in the Americas" last March in Boulder, Colorado, although it is by no means simply a report on that meeting. Two scholars who were not at Boulder figure significantly: Richard A. Rogers, an archaeologist at the Origins Research Institute in Des Moines; and Smithsonian linguist Ives Goddard. Rogers' work [reported in the *Journal of Biogeography* for March 1990] is an attempt to correlate the major North American language families with the environmental zones that existed during the peak of the last continental glaciation (14,000-18,000 BP). Goddard, on the other hand, sees little hope that such correlations—or any use of linguistic data, for that matter—will allow us to understand the realities of prehistory. This view is echoed by Lyle Campbell, who is quoted as saying, "Linguistics currently doesn't have much to say about the peopling of the Americas."

Hillerman Again

Tony Hillerman, whose best-selling detective novels featuring Officer Jim Chee and Lieutenant Joe Leaphorn of the Navajo Tribal Police have been noted here on previous occasions, is now

the subject of a biography in the Boise State Western Writers Series (*Tony Hillerman*, by Fred Erisman, Boise State Univ., 1989, \$3.95). Reviewing this work in the current issue (Spring 1990) of *Studies in American Indian Literatures*, Barre Toelken, otherwisely praising Hillerman for his "surprisingly accurate depiction" of the modern Navajo (and Hopi and Zuni), takes him to task for his "persistent variations from standard Navajo orthography in the key words he uses." Toelken wonders if Hillerman in fact knows what the words really sound like. For example, "he uses *hozro* instead of *hozho* (beauty, stability, harmony), *yataalii* for *hataalii* (singer, 'medicine man'), *belagana* for *bilagaana* (American, white person)." Well, either Tony Hillerman subscribes to *SAIL*, or his copy editor does, for in his latest work, *Coyote Waits*, off the press last month (Harper & Row, \$19.95), he has cleaned up his orthographic act. *Hozho*, *hataalii*, and *bilagaana* all appear in their proper Young & Morgan orthographic clothes (minus the tone marks, which Toelken himself omits), and even *Yaa' eh t'eeh*, the universal Navajo greeting, is quoted with gratifying accuracy (most non-Navajos assume that it is something like *ya-ta-he*). It is perhaps no accident that one of the principal characters in *Coyote Waits* is a graduate student in linguistics at the University of New Mexico, specializing in American Indian languages (Jim Chee spots a Cherokee dictionary and *Navajo Tonal Syntax* in his bookcase). But our lips are sealed, and you'll have to read *Coyote Waits* yourself (you'll have great fun if you do) to find out whether this fictional colleague is the hero or the villain of the piece.

THE BOOK EXCHANGE

Voegelin Offprints Available

A few sets of approximately 25 offprints of articles by C. F. Voegelin (CFV) and/or Florence M. Voegelin (FMV) are available, for the cost of mailing, from the American Indian Studies Research Institute, Indiana University. The articles are listed below. Publication data is supplied only for papers not originally appearing in *IJAL*. An asterisk before a title indicates that offprints of that paper are available separately.

"A Query on the Nominal Origin of Verb Stems in Athapaskan" (1951) CFV

* "Hidatsa II: Affixes" (1955) FMV

"Sign Language Analysis, On One Level or Two?" (1958) CFV

* "Typology of Density Ranges II: Contrastive and Non-Contrastive Syntax" (1961) CFV

* "Patterns of Discovery in the Decipherment of Different Types of Alphabets" (*American Anthropologist* 65: 1231-1253, 1963) CF & FMV

* "Obtaining an Index of Phonological Differentiation from the Construction of Non-Existent Minimax Systems" (1963) CF & FMV (with S. Wurm, G. O'Grady & T. Matsuda)

Review of A. Martinet, *A Functional View of Language* (1963) CFV (with A. Valdman)

* "Un indice de diferenciacion fonologica aplicada a divisiones de

familias lingüísticas" (*Actas y Memorias del XXXV Cong. Int. de Americanistas*, 1964) CF & FMV (with T. Matsuda)

"Indo-European vs. Malayo-Polynesian and Sub-Saharan Africa vs. Native America North of Mexico in Historical Linguistics" (Paper prepared for Burg Wartenstein Symposium, 1964) CF & FMV

"Extinction of American Indian Languages Before and After Contact Periods" (*Canadian Journal of Linguistics* 10: 135-146, 1965) CF & FMV

"Anthropological Linguistics and Translation" (In: *To Honor Roman Jakobson*, pp. 2159-2190, 1967) CF & FMV

Review of H. J. Pinnow, *Die nordamerikanischen Indianersprachen* (1967) CF & FMV

* "Passive Transformations from Non-Transitive Bases in Hopi" (1967) CF & FMV

* "Cross-Cultural Typologies and Folk Taxonomies" (In: *Échanges et Communications: Mélanges offerts à Claude Lévi-Strauss*, pp. 1132-1147, 1968) CF & FMV

* "Hopi /ʔas/" (1969) CF & FMV

* "Apex and Terminal Nodes in the Linguist's Taxonomy of Genetically Related Languages" (*Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica* 39: 369-398, 1969) CF & FMV

"Our Knowledge of Semantics and How it is Obtained (with reference to Hopi /ʔas/ and Papago /cim/)" (1970) CF & FMV

* "Recent Classifications of Genetic Relationships" (*Annual Review of Anthropology* 2: 139-151, 1973) CF & FMV

* "Languages of the World" (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, 15th edition, 1974) CF & FMV

* "Hopi /-qa/" (1975) CF & FMV

"The 20th Century Anthropologist and Sociolinguist Look at Language" (Paper prepared for Burg Wartenstein Symposium, 1977) CF & FMV

"Is Tübatulabal De-Acquisition Relevant to Theories of Language Acquisition?" (1977) CF & FMV

* "Presuppositional Culture Spaces" (*Anthropological Linguistics* 19: 320-353, 1977) CF & FMV (with A. Y. & F. Y. Yamamoto)

"Hopi Semantics" (In: *Handbook of North American Indians*, vol. 9, "Southwest", pp. 581-587) CF & FMV (with L. M. Jeanne)

"Final Note from the Editor of IJAL" (1980) CFV

"Number in Hopi" (*Bulletin of the Institute of History and Philology, Academia Sinica* 53: 447-454, 1982) CF & FMV

Review of P. Trudgill, *On Dialect* (*Anthropological Linguistics* 25: 467-475, 1983) CFV

Review of A. Kuper, *Anthropology and Anthropologists* (*Anthropological Linguistics* 25: 476-477, 1983) CFV

To request offprints, write: Ray DeMallie, American Indian Studies Research Institute, 422 N. Indiana Ave., Bloomington, IN 47401. Enclose \$5 for a complete set. Individual offprints (where available) will be sent free of charge; if four or more titles are requested, enclose \$1. Checks should be made payable to "American Indian Studies Research Institute."

Northern Colorado Publications

Prof. George E. Fay (Dept. of Anthropology, Univ. of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO 80609) writes:

"UNC once had a Museum of Anthropology, but the university administration terminated it several years ago, and along with that action terminated a Museum publications program which I had developed. The UNC Museum of Anthropology *Occasional*

Publications in Anthropology was subdivided into four series, one of them being *Linguistics*. I would like to gradually get rid of the remaining copies of these publications, which are listed below:

1. James R. Jaquith, *The Present Status of the Uto-Aztecan Languages of Mexico* (1970). 60 pp. \$2.00.

2. John Beatty, *Mohawk Morphology* (1974). 127 pp. \$3.00.

3. H. A. Hill, *Mohawk Texts: Bible Translations* (Romans) (1974). 105 pp. \$3.00.

4. John Nichols et al., *Gabekanaansing/At the End of the Trail. Memories of Chippewa Childhood in Minnesota, with Texts in Ojibwa and English* (1976). 85 pp. \$2.50.

5. Wayne Leman, *A Reference Grammar of the Cheyenne Language* (1980). 234 pp., 2 volumes. \$5.00.

6. Wayne Leman, ed., *Cheyenne Texts. An Introduction to Cheyenne Literature* (1980). 162 pp. \$3.00.

7. John G. Bourke, *Lexical Notes on Apache Grammar, with Ethnographical Notes* (1980). 150 pp. \$4.00.

8. Virginia C. Flaherty, *Schulenberg's Tsimshian Grammar* (1982). 267 pp., 2 volumes. \$7.00.

9. Harriet E. Manelis Klein, *Current Status of Argentine Indigenous Languages* (1985). 41 pp. \$1.00.

10. J. Jacques Rivard, *Maya-Spanish/Spanish-Maya Dictionary* (1988). 1300 pp., 4 parts. Each part \$5.00, complete dictionary \$20.00.

Regretfully, I cannot give the material away free. And since the Post Office requires postage to be paid in advance, please add \$1.00 mailing charges for each volume ordered. I have run out of no. 2, possibly also nos. 4 and 7, but I am willing to reprint copies if there are requests. If you are interested in purchasing any of these volumes, please notify me as soon as you can. Do not make checks payable either to the University or to the Museum of Anthropology (the latter is defunct), but rather to: *KATUNOB, George E. Fay, Editor*. Funds from this publication sale will go into my other Mesoamerican publication activities."

NEWS FROM REGIONAL GROUPS

Athabaskan/Na-Dene

• The preliminary program of the 1990 *Athabaskan Languages Conference*, which will take place in Vancouver, BC, Sunday and Monday, August 12-13, has been announced. There will be three sessions:

(1) Sunday, August 12, 2:00 - 5:00 pm: *Dell Hymes*, "Na-Dene Ethnopoetics - a preliminary report"; *George-Ann Gregory*, "'Have a Baby for Him': Some Notes on Navajo English"; *Terry Klokeid*, (topic

to be announced); *Keren Rice*, "The Ordering of Disjunct Prefixes."

(2) Monday, August 13, 9:00 am - 12:00 noon: *Sharon Hargus*, "Stress in Babine-Wetsowet'en"; *Siri Tuttle*, "The Case for a Little Tone in Tolowa"; *Joseph Mele*, "Non-Configurationality in the Navajo Verb"; *Andrej Kibrik*, (topic to be announced).

(3) Monday, August 13, 2:00 - 5:30 pm (Special Session on "Voice in Athabaskan Languages"): *Chad Thompson*, "The Diachrony of Deictics in Athabaskan"; *Leslie Saxon*, "Dogrib Passives"; *Eloise Jelinek*, "Inverse Voice and Coindexing in Navajo"; *Jeff Leer*, "Tlingit Anaphora."

All sessions will be held in room 157, George F. Curtis Building (Law), 1822 East Mall, on the UBC campus. For further information contact: Jeff Leer, ANLC, Univ. of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775; or Keren Rice, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1, CANADA.

Mayan News

• The 3rd annual *HSU Maya Hieroglyphic Writing Workshops* will be held on the Humboldt State University campus, Arcata, California, on the weekends of Sept. 14-16, 21-23 and 28-30, 1990. The workshops will be conducted by Tom Jones, Professor of Interdisciplinary Studies at HSU, and will consist of (1) an introductory weekend focusing on the Maya calendar and the structural analysis of hieroglyphic texts, followed by (2) an intermediate workshop examining the phonetic and semantic content of the glyphs in the light of what is known of the modern Mayan languages, and (3) an advanced workshop that will this year explore the place of astronomy in the hieroglyphic texts. The HSU Maya Workshops are offered through the Program in Interdisciplinary Studies and the Office of Extended Education. For further information, write Maya Hieroglyphic Writing Workshops, Office of Extended Education, Humboldt State University, Arcata, CA 95521, or call Tom Jones at (707) 822-1515.

• *U Mut Maya III*, the reports of the VII Advanced Seminar on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing held at the Univ. of Texas, Austin, in March 1989, and edited by Tom and Carolyn Jones, is currently available for \$28 postpaid to US addresses, \$30 postpaid to non-US addresses. Orders should be sent to: U Mut Maya, P.O. Box 4686, Arcata, CA 95521. Copies of previous volumes may also be ordered: *U Mut Maya I* (\$18/\$20), *U Mut Maya II* (\$25/\$27).

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

The Collected Works of Edward Sapir. Volume V: American Indian Languages 1. Edited by William Bright. Mouton de Gruyter, 1989. 584 pp. \$99. [The first volume to appear in the long-awaited complete edition of Sapir's scholarly works,

this is one of a two-volume set that will include nearly all of Sapir's shorter papers on American Indian linguistics. Included in this volume are Sapir's papers on typology and genetic classification; his contributions to the revision of Americanist phonetic orthography; and his many papers (some of them revered classics) on Hokan, Uto-Aztecan, and Algonquian-Ritwan. The companion volume (*CWES VI: American Indian Languages 2*, edited by Victor Golla) is scheduled to appear later this year and will contain Sapir's shorter works on Penutian, Athabaskan/Na-Dene, and Salishan/Wakashan. Also forthcoming in 1990 are *CWES VII: Wishram Texts and Ethnography* and *CWES VIII: Takelma Grammar and Texts*. It is hoped that the other 11 volumes of the projected series will appear without undue delay; many are in the final stages of preparation.

Most of us who have worked in American Indian linguistics for any length of time, and especially those of us who have worked on languages or language families to which Sapir gave some attention, feel that we know the importance of Sapir's contributions to our field. For us, the present volume contains many happy surprises (as will probably all of the *CWES* volumes): the early paper on noun incorporation (1911) and A. L. Kroeber's reply (printed in the appendix); the full text of the much-cited reviews of Uhlenbeck (1917), in which what we now call Ergativity was first noted and discussed; the materials (including his intriguing lecture notes) relating to Sapir's famous 6-stock classification of North American languages (1920-21); the report of the Committee on Phonetic Transcription of Indian Languages (1916), largely written by Sapir, in which the BAE orthography was decisively laid to rest and much of our modern practice established; the full set (eight in all, over 140 pages of text) of Sapir's papers on comparative Hokan, from "The Position of Yana in the Hokan Stock" (1918) to "The Hokan Affinity of Subtiaba in Nicaragua" (1925); the brilliant comparative phonology of Uto-Aztecan (1913-1914); and (last but not least) the complete battle of words between Sapir and Truman Michelson over the affiliation of Yurok and Wiyot with Algonquian (three papers of Sapir's, two of Michelson's, and a weary "Epilogue" from Sapir). Bright's introductions and notes are unobtrusive and always helpful.

For the student of American Indian languages coming to Sapir for the first time, and for posterity generally, this volume and its companion will firmly reestablish Sapir's reputation as the consummate Americanist of this century. Later volumes in the *CWES* series will reaffirm his position as one of the most insightful grammarians who ever lived. — Order from: Mouton de Gruyter, 200 Saw Mill River Road, Hawthorne, NY 10532 (or: Genthiner Strasse 13, D-1000 Berlin 30, GERMANY). Add \$2.50 for postage and handling.]

More Evidence for an Internal Classification of Tupi-Guarani Languages. Wolf Dietrich. Indiana Beiheft 12, Gebr. Mann Verlag, Berlin, 1990. 136 pp. No price indicated. [Using rich (and recent) data from 29 Tupi-Guarani languages from all geographical areas, D. compares them with respect to 17 phonological criteria and 15 grammatical and morphological criteria.

Phonological and grammatical results are collated in a final section, yielding a comprehensive matrix of Tupi-Guarani structural similarities (p. 111). D. distinguishes an axis of "coherence"—i.e., conservatism with respect to "traditional Tupi-Guarani morphology and grammar." On the whole, the Southern languages (Paraguay, SE Brazil) show considerably more "coherence" than do the Amazonian languages. Another interesting result of D.'s survey is that the Tupi-Guarani languages of Bolivia form no obvious cluster, some going with the Southern group, others with the Amazonian languages, and still others (Siriono, for example) being outliers with low rates of "coherence." Although he sometimes refers to his work as a "classification", D. does not provide us with a Stammbaum or any other explicit subgrouping, leaving his matrices to speak for themselves. In his concluding paragraph he approvingly cites Wilhelm von Humboldt's dictum that there are, historically, "no classes of languages, but only individual languages, each of which represents its own type." — Order from: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut PK, Potsdamer Strasse 37, Postfach 1247, D-1000 Berlin 30, GERMANY.]

Otomí de San Andrés Cuexcontitlán, Estado de México. Yolanda Lastra. **Mayo de los Capomos.** Ray A. Freeze. Archivo de Lenguas Indígenas de México, El Colegio de México, 1989. 155 & 168 pp. US \$6 each. [Numbers 13 and 14 in a series of standardized documentations of the Indian languages of Mexico (see *SSILA Newsletter* VIII:1 [April 1989], p. 16, and VIII:3 [Oct. 1989], p. 9, for earlier numbers). The late Jorge Suárez, in an "Introducción" that is printed in each volume of the series, defines the goal of the project: "que el Archivo (1) contenga una muestra representativa de la diferenciación lingüística de México, y (2) sea utilizable para comparaciones tipológicas e históricas." Each volume contains a section on phonology ("fonemas", "esquema fonológico"), a short narrative text and samples of conversation (with translation and morphemic analysis), a long section on morphosyntax ("sintaxis"), and a compact lexicon of 500 or so items. The morphosyntactic section is not a grammatical sketch, but rather 594 Spanish sentences or utterance sequences (no. 546 consists of the numerals from 1 to 10) with their native language equivalents, glossed and morphemically analyzed. This "cuestionario," originally developed by Ray Freeze (and briefly outlined in the "Introducción"), is intended to provide examples of all major grammatical phenomena. However, these phenomena are not discussed either formally or informally, and the "archival" nature of the project is here vividly apparent. — Order from: Departamento de Publicaciones, Promoción y Ventas, El Colegio de México, Camino al Ajusco 20, CP 01000 México, D.F. Add \$1 for shipping. According to an earlier announcement, cassette tapes of the phonology examples and the texts are also available.]

Recent Publications from SIL-Mexico:

Gramática mazateca del municipio de Chiquihuitlán, Oaxaca. Carole VandenHoek de Jamieson. Gramáticas de Lenguas Indígenas de México 7. Summer Institute of Linguistics,

Mexico Program, 1989. 176 pp. \$13.45. [Written for a non-technical audience (and beautifully illustrated with photographs by the author and her husband), this is an excellent example of how comprehensive, yet unthreatening, a "practical grammar" can be. Sections cover basic phonology ("el alfabeto y los sonidos"), sentence types, substantives, pronouns, adjectives, numerals, verbs (10 separate sections), prepositions and conjunctions, complements, and comparisons. Jamieson's lucid treatment of the complex verb structure of Mazatec (a language of the Popolocan branch of Oto-Mangue) is worth the price of the book. Examples abound. One is reminded of an old-fashioned grammar of German or Russian, where everything one needs to know to decipher a text is precisely stated and easy to find.]

Xó-nitháán me'phaa / Cómo se escribe el tlapaneco. Abad Carrasco Zuniga & Mark Weathers. Asociación para la Promoción de Lecto-Escritura Tlapaneca, Malinaltepec, Guerrero, 1988. 147 pp. \$7. [Primarily a textbook for native speakers of Tlapanec, this well-organized manual can provide the curious linguist with a good deal of phonological and grammatical information on a historically important language (said to be Hokan). The orthography is described in detail, with special attention to the marking of tone. A short grammatical sketch—largely a definition of the parts of speech, with copious examples—follows. Seven folktales, intended as reading exercises, are printed in Tlapanec only, but free translations in Spanish are appended. The book is rounded off with a 20-page basic Tlapanec-Spanish vocabulary and a Tlapanec version of the Mexican national anthem.]

Order from: Summer Institute of Linguistics, P.O. Box 8987 CRB, Tucson, AZ 85738-0987. Add \$2 per book for postage and handling. Make checks payable to "Summer Institute of Linguistics."

Recent Publications from SIL-Peru:

Lecciones para el Aprendizaje del Idioma Ashéninca. Judith Payne. Serie Lingüística Peruana 28, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Pucallpa, Peru, 1989. 502 pp. No price indicated. [A textbook for Spanish speakers who are learning Ashéninca, divided into 15 graded lessons. Each begins with a text (a conversational dialogue or a short story), followed by units on pronunciation, vocabulary, traditional Ashéninca culture, and points of grammar. Each lesson concludes with a set of exercises (the correct answers immediately following). There are two appendices: the paradigms of 101 common verbs, and a 130-page reference vocabulary (Ashéninca-Spanish/Spanish-Ashéninca).]

Diccionario Chayahuita-Castellano / Canponanquë Nisha Nisha Nonacaso'. Compiled by Helen Hart. Serie Lingüística Peruana 29, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Pucallpa, Peru, 1988. 495 pp. No price indicated. [The 6 to 7,000 speakers of Chayahuita (a language isolate) live along the Paranapura river in Loreto Department, north-central Peru. With ap-

proximately 5,000 entries, this is one of the fuller dictionaries available for a Peruvian language. The format is standard for SIL lexicography: Chayahuita-Spanish and Spanish-Chayahuita sections; 40 pages of "notas gramaticales" (organized by form class, with a respectable section on clause and sentence syntax); and an index of affixes. Phonology and orthography are given only minimal attention.]

Estudios Etno-Lingüísticos. Edited by Stephen Parker. Documento de Trabajo 21, Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Pucallpa, Peru, 1989. 156 pp. No price indicated. [Proceedings of a 1984 conference of SIL field workers. Papers include: Dwight A. Shaver & Gwynne L. Shaver, "Un bosquejo de la metátesis en el quechua de Incahuasi"; Bill Waters, "Comparación preliminar entre las culturas quechua del Napo y del Pastaza"; Melanie Floyd, "Mipa: explicación de las creencias sobre el nacimiento"; Mary Lynn Kindberg, "El istimakuy: una práctica social importante entre los quechua de Caylloma, Arequipa"; Irma Inugay de Phelps, "El sasikuy y otras actividades relacionadas en la vida del lamisto"; Dwight A. Shaver, "Las costumbres sociales relacionadas con el consumo de bebidas alcohólicas entre los quechua de Incahuasi"; Cornelia Noordam, "El animismo entre los yagua"; Stephen Parker, "Un análisis métrico del acento en el piro"; Patti Bean, "El uso de la coca entre las mujeres de Margos"; and Ralph H. Toliver, "Apuntes sobre los sufijos quechua - morfema y sílaba."]

Order from: Instituto Lingüístico de Verano, Casilla 2492, Lima 100, Peru.

Searching for Aboriginal Languages: Memoirs of a Field Worker. R. M. W. Dixon. Univ. of Chicago Press, 1989. 333 pp. \$14.95. [The first U.S. edition of a book that appeared in Australia in 1984 (and noted at the time in the *SSILA Newsletter*). Bob Dixon's memoir of his career (up to 1977) as a field worker, British graduate student, and Australian academic, achieves what one would have thought impossible — the skillful weaving together of relatively large amounts of solid linguistic data with a chatty narrative of Dixon's personal adventures in the outback and in the faculty commons room. However little you may know about Australian languages when you pick this book up, you will finish it knowing a good deal about their phonology, morphology, syntax, and cultural context. You will also have gained a feeling for the people and places of Aboriginal Queensland that will make you want to pack your bags and hop on the next Quantas flight. What wouldn't one give for so candid an intellectual autobiography from Sapir, Harrington, or the Voegelins! — Order from: Marketing Division, Univ. of Chicago Press, 5801 S. Ellis Ave., Chicago, IL 60637.]

IN CURRENT PERIODICALS

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

92.2 (June 1990):

Amelia Rector Bell, "Separate People: Speaking of Creek Men and Women" (332-345) [Creek language use is organized according to principles of "gendered subjectivity." Creek men, who define and shape social reproduction, typically are orators; women, who are associated with symbols of "unbounded flow", typically gossip.]

William K. Powers, "Comment on the Politics of Orthography" (496-498) [P. believes that "Lakota speakers should be entitled to choose whatever orthography suits them" and that attempts to "impose scientific dogma" on native languages should be seen as "another form of patronization as well as linguistic hegemony."]

Anthropological Linguistics [D of Anthropology, Rawles Hall 108, Indiana U, Bloomington, IN 47405]

30.1 (Summer 1988) [appeared May 1990]:

Paul Proulx, "Algonquian Color Terms" (135-149) [Proto-Algonquian (Algonquian, Wiyot, Yurok) had a very simple color term system which remained quite stable in all 3 branches until about a millenium ago, when the introduction of horticulture resulted in a proliferation of new color terms among the Middle Atlantic Algonquians.]

Nancy H. Hornberger, "Language Ideology in Quechua Communities of Puno, Peru" (214-235) [Although Quechua speakers in the rural communities studied value Spanish for its prestige and usefulness, they remain loyal to Quechua and are confident it will survive.]

Current Anthropology [U of Chicago Press, Journals Division, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637]

31.2 (April 1990):

Richard Bateman, Ives Goddard, Richard O'Grady, V. A. Funk, Rich Mooi, W. John Kress, & Peter Cannell, "On Human Phylogeny and Linguistic History: Reply to Comments" (177-182) [Replies to published comments on Bateman et al.'s critique of Cavalli-Sforza et al. ("Speaking of Forked Tongues: The Feasibility of Reconciling Human Phylogeny and the History of Language," *Current Anthropology* 31.1, p. 1-24; see *SSILA Newsletter* IX:1). Greenberg's comments are critiqued (presumably by Goddard) on pp. 181-182.]

31.3 (June 1990):

Johanna Nichols, [Further comment on Bateman et al. (see above).] (177-178)

International Journal of American Linguistics [U of Chicago Press, Journals Division, PO Box 37005, Chicago, IL 60637]

56.2 (April 1990):

Melissa Axelrod, "Incorporation in Koyukon Athapaskan" (179-195) [Noun incorporation is frequent in Koyukon (despite Sapir's insistence that it is absent in Athapaskan). In many cases the incorporated form is the "normal" expression of an activity, the analytic alternative being semantically marked for "Deliberateness" (or "Control").]

Geoffrey Kimball, "Noun Pluralization in Eastern Huasteca Nahuatl" (196-216) [A survey of regular and irregular processes of plural formation in eastern Huasteca Nahuatl. Among the latter, particularly in agentive nouns, there is evidence that Classical Nahuatl had a notable influence on this dialect.]

Pamela Munro, "Stress and Vowel Length in Cupan Absolute Nouns" (217-250) [In the Cupan languages (Cupeño, Cahuilla, Luiseño) there is a more coherent relationship between vowel length and stress than has been previously recognized. If vowel length is reconstructed in Proto-Cupan nouns, stress follows a regular pattern.]

Bruce Rigsby & John Ingram, "Obstruent Voicing and Glottalic Obstruents in Gitksan" (251-263) [New articulatory and instrumental phonetic evidence challenges Hoard's claim (1978) that certain glottalized obstruents in Gitksan are allophonically voiced.]

Steven A. Jacobson, "Comparison of Central Alaskan Yup'ik Eskimo and Central Siberian Yupik Eskimo" (264-286) [Lexical, morpho-syntactic, and phonological differences between Central Alaskan and Siberian Yupik Eskimo.]

Charles F. Hockett, "A Note on Sound Change and Borrowing" (287-289) [Pearson's article on the name Savannah (*IJAL* 53: 183-193, 1987) raises the question of the appropriateness of the terms "sound change" and "sound shift" in discussions of borrowing.]

Fernando Escalante, "Setting the Record Straight on Yaqui Passives" (289-292) [Some of Lindenfeld's data (1969, 1973) on Yaqui passive constructions are incorrect, underscoring the desirability of linguistic analysis by native speakers.]

Linguistic Inquiry [55 Hayward St., Cambridge, MA 02142]

21.2 (Spring 1990):

Mark Baker & Kenneth Hale, "Relativized Minimality and Pronoun Incorporation" (289-297) [The minimality condition on antecedent government should be made sensitive to the difference between lexical and functional categories. Data inter alia from S. Tiwa and Greenlandic Eskimo.]

Notes on Linguistics [SIL Bookstore, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236]

45 (April 1989):

Paul S. Frank, "The Verb Phrase in Ika (Part One)" (14-29)

[Auxiliary verbs, agreement, and aspect in a Chibchan language of NE Colombia.]

46 (July 1989):

Wesley M. Collins, "Survey Report of 'A Dialect Survey in the Mam Area of Guatemala'" (4-11) [English summary of the survey technique and results of a detailed report on Mam dialects originally published in Spanish.]

Paul S. Frank, "The Verb Phrase in Ika (Part Two)" (12-29) [Continuation of the paper in the preceding issue. Topics include: mood, deictic aspect, valence change, comparative and equational sentences, and the "point of reference" prefix.]

Thomas E. Payne, "Transitivity and Ergativity in Panare" (30-48) [Most intransitive verbs in Panare (Carib, Venezuela) are derived from transitives. There also exist constructions in which the agent occurs in the dative case. These can be analyzed as ergative clauses, but are better seen as passives.]

47 (October 1989):

David J. Weber, "*lex*, *yacc*, and Quechua Numeral Phrases" (29-40) [How the programming tools *lex* and *yacc* can be used to create an operational model of the numeral system of Huallaga (Huanuco) Quechua.]

48 (February 1990):

Howard W. Law, "The Indians Do Say Ugh-Ugh" (4-7) [Since *-ag* is the most frequent allomorph of the animate plural in Chippewa, it is not surprising that foreign listeners would characterize Chippewa by that sequence of sounds.]

Dwight Day, "Editing the Shipibo Dictionary according to Merriam Webster Style" (27-38) [Motivations for certain formatting decisions.]

Tlalocan [Institutos de Investigaciones Históricas e Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, 04510 México, DF, México]

XI (1989):

Etnolingüística Yutoazteca:

Miguel León-Portilla, "Trabajos presentados en la Segunda Reunión de Etnolingüística Yutoazteca" (14)

Ken Hale, "Uto-Aztecan Ethnolinguistic Research" (15-24)

Luis González Rodríguez, "Lingüística y toponimia tarahumara" (25-64)

Don Burgess, "Western Tarahumara Place Names" (65-88)

Cornelio Ramírez Solís y Thomas Willett, "Expresiones locativas en tepchuán del sureste" (89-100)

Eugene H. Casad, "Topónimos coras" (101-128)

Maximino González y Marina Anguiano, "Toponimia huichol" (129-148)

Textos en Lenguas Yutoaztecas (149-196)

Textos en Lenguas Yumanas y Otomangués (197-224)

Textos en Lenguas Mayenses (225-326)

Documentos en Español (327-364)

Estudios Monográficos:

James L. Armagost, "An Interpretation of Comanche Names in an Eighteenth Century Spanish Document" (367-374)

- Ramón Arzápalo Marín, "El lenguaje esotérico y literario de don Joan Canul en el *Ritual de los Bacabes*" (375-394)
- Jill Brody, "Alfabetización y la tradición oral (Tojolabal)" (395-406)
- Patrick Johansson, "El sistema de expresión reverencial en Hueyapan, Morelos" (407-420)
- Andreas Koechert, "Descripción del Rito de Tránsito en el compadrazgo de bautismo" (421-444)
- Leopoldo Valiñas C., "Notas lingüísticas sobre el diluvio y la creación (dos relatos mexicanos)" (445-468)
- Bernardo Ortiz de Montellanos, "Ghosts of the Imagination: John Bierhorst's Translation of *Cantares Mexicanos*" (469)

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Winak: Boletín Intercultural [U Mariano Gálvez de Guatemala, Apdo Postal 1811, 01901 Guatemala, Guatemala]

5.1 (Junio 1989) [appeared April 1990]:

- Charissa Crossley, "El Uso del Idioma K'iche' en los Hogares de Chuixchimal, Totonicapán, Guatemala" (3-33) [Discussion of the results of a survey carried out by SIL field workers.]
- Abraham García Hernández, "El Uso e Importancia del Idioma K'iche' en el Municipio de Cantel" (34-47) [Survey results.]

RECENT DISSERTATIONS

Compiled from Dissertation Abstracts International (DAI), volume 50(10) through 50(11), April - May 1990.

Mathews, Peter L., Ph.D., Yale U., 1988. *The Sculpture of Yaxchilan*. 488 pp. [An examination of the more than 130 stone monuments of a Classic Maya city in southern Mexico, many of which have long, well-preserved hieroglyphic inscriptions and are a major source for the study of Maya writing. An attempt is made in the final chapter to integrate current archaeological and epigraphic testimony from the site. DAI 50(11): 3635-A.] [Order # DA 9011374]

Wade, Morris, Ph.D., Yale U., 1988. "*Being Comanche*": *The Organization and Maintenance of an American Indian Community, 1700-1986*. 385 pp. [The Comanche community, sociolinguistically defined, is shown to have changed its "means for organizing public encounters" over the last 3 centuries. Data is derived both from archival sources and from contemporary interviews, and the study relies on E. Goffman's analysis of social interaction. DAI 50(11): 3638-A.] [Order # DA 9009449]

[Copies of most dissertations abstracted in *DAI* are available in microform or xerox format from University Microfilms International, PO Box 1764, Ann Arbor, MI 48106. Microform copies are \$20 each, xerox (paper-bound) copies are \$29.50 each (to academic addresses in the US or Canada). Postage extra. Orders and inquiries may be made by telephoning UMI's toll-free numbers: (800)-521-3042 (most of US); (800)-343-5299 (Canada); from Michigan, Alaska, and Hawaii call collect: (313)-761-4700.]

• *Ted Jojola* (Native American Studies Dept., Univ. of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131; 505-277-3917) has been using Macintosh computers in literacy programs at Acoma, San Juan, and Isleta pueblos. A story on the Isleta project appeared in the Spring 1990 issue of *Winds of Change: A Magazine of American Indians*, pp. 20-24. Further information on these projects, and a similar one at Zuni pueblo, can also be obtained directly from Apple Computers, whose education grants division has been supporting innovative uses of computers in Native American settings. Contact: Andra Gooden, 10431 N. DeAnza Blvd., MS 38-J, Cupertino, CA 95014 (408-974-2102).

Computing in the Tropics (Continued)

• *John E. Koontz* (4440 Laguna Place #301, Boulder, CO 80303) writes:

"Here are some comments on points raised in *SSILA Newsletter IX.1*, regarding computer maintenance in tropical climates. — The Summer Institute of Linguistics (SIL) is a heavy user of computers in the tropics. Their expertise may be tapped by subscribing to *JAARS Notes on Computing*, at an annual fee of \$12. The address is JAARS, Inc., Computer Software Library, Box 248, Waxhaw, North Carolina 28173. They seem to use

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tional components, a "generator" and a "recognizer." For example, the generator accepts as input the English lexical form *'spy+s*, applies the rules, and returns the surface form *spies*. Conversely, the recognizer accepts as input the surface form *spies*, applies the rules, consults the lexicon, and returns the lexical form *'spy+s* plus the gloss string *[N(spy)+PL]*.

PC-KIMMO (with a 273 page documentation) is available for \$23 in three disk formats (5.25" 360K MS-DOS; 3.5" 720K MS-DOS; and 3.5" 800K Macintosh). Add \$2.50 for shipping and handling to US addresses (\$3 foreign surface mail, \$9.50 foreign airmail). Order from: International Academic Bookstore, SIL, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236.

Shoebox: a review

The following review of SIL's *Shoebox* textbase tool for DOS systems [see *SSILA Newsletter* VIII:4, p. 13] is from John E. Koontz (4440 Laguna Place #301, Boulder, CO 80303):

Database management systems that handle text are often called "textbase" systems. *Shoebox* might better be called a "slipbase" system. It supports entry and manipulation of the computer equivalent of a slip file. *Shoebox* calls these slipbases "shoebboxes"

or simply "boxes." They are maintained as text files, consisting of a *Shoebox*-specific header section plus a collection of records in SIL's Standard Format (SF). Associated with each box is an index file which helps *Shoebox* randomly access the text file.

Since many Newsletter readers will be familiar with the file format used in Bob Hsu's *Lexware*, it may be worth noting some of the differences between *Lexware* format and the SF format used in *Shoebox*. In both cases the slipbase is divided into records (called "entries" in *Lexware*), in turn divided into fields ("bands" in *Lexware*). A field consists of a field name followed by an indefinite amount of text, which can range from one character to many lines of material. Apart from terminology and a few other superficial differences, *Lexware* format and SF differ in at least one basic respect. *Lexware* permits explicit subentries, sub-subentries, etc.; SF (and *Shoebox*) has no comparable facility that is explicitly distinguished. Subrecords can be simulated in SF, but *Shoebox* will assign no particular status to subrecords so indicated.

Boxes may be keyed directly into *Shoebox*, or existing files in SF may be imported. The latter is helpful, because SF files are prepared or used by many other SIL programs, such as *I[nterlinear]T[ext]*, *T[ext]A[nalysis]*, *Document Preparation Aids for Non-Major Languages*, etc. In addition, one can easily convert most types of text data files to SF. For example, given a pair of programs for converting between *Lexware* format and SF, it is possible to import a *Lexware* database into *Shoebox*, and vice versa, allowing one to use both tools on the same project. It would be relatively easy to write such conversion programs in your text processor's macro language, or by using a batch text processing tool like *Spitbol* or SIL's *C[onsistent]C[hanges]*.

The *Shoebox* user interface is based on extensive use of pop-up menus. One exception to this menu scheme is the way in which active boxes are selected. There are seven "shoebox slots" available, assigned to function keys 2 to 8. Pressing one of these function keys moves the user to the box associated with that key (or offers the user a chance to define a new shoebox). Though only seven boxes can be active at once, they can be unloaded and replaced easily.

SIL is currently committed to the use of *Microsoft Word* for word processing, and this is reflected in several ways in *Shoebox*. First, the editing functions of *Shoebox* are compatible with those of *Microsoft Word*. Second, *Shoebox* does not have any significant native printing capability. Users are expected to export the file to a suitable word processor, and *Shoebox* is distributed with tools that make it easy to use *Microsoft Word* for this purpose. (Although this sounds awkward, it is common practice with other slipbase systems. Given the way in which DOS handles printing, with printer devices defined at the application level rather than the system level, it is best to restrict printing to the word processor application. In fact, it is my experience that linguists using commercial DOS textbase systems like *AskSAM* or *Notebook II* generally ignore the native printing facilities of these systems. *Shoebox* is thus simply recognizing the status quo in this respect.)

The facilities that *Shoebox* offers for editing records seem reasonably complete, except for the lack of a Search-and-Replace command. One can move between records by moving forward or backward, or to the first or last record. One especially powerful feature of *Shoebox* is called "filtering." It is possible to set up one to five rules called "filters" that select records on such criteria as occurrence of a particular word or field in the record. These filters can be individually active or inactive; when active, they restrict the user's view of the database to those records that meet the criteria they impose.

Shoebox also includes a special module for doing simple inter-linear glossing. It is not as powerful as the system provided in SIL's IT package, but it is substantially similar. The *Shoebox* built-in editor includes a system of commands that can be used to break up a text file into a set of lines or clauses for glossing, and then to construct an SF file which can be imported as a shoebox.

There is some provision in *Shoebox* for working with exotic (non-DOS) characters. On appropriate hardware configurations *Shoebox* works in conjunction with SIL's CGA and EGA screen font systems, both the *FONTSHOP* and the *DESIGN & SHAPES* families. It will also work with the Duke Language Toolkit's EGA and VGA screen font systems. To allow for different sorting orders attendant upon a use of exotic characters, *Shoebox* allows definition of three alternative collating sequences, any one of which may be active in a particular shoebox. For each of these, characters can be put in any order that is desired.

There are a number of commercial DOS textbase systems that are somewhat comparable to *Shoebox*, the most prominent of which at present are *AskSAM* and *Notebook II*. I am somewhat familiar with the former, and I think that there is no doubt that it is more sophisticated than *Shoebox* when it comes to the manipulation of records. Some other comparisons:

- *AskSAM*, like *Shoebox*, has a menu-based user interface, though in this case the honors for sophistication go to *Shoebox*.

- *AskSAM* can be used with the same screen font and keyboard redefinition software that can be used with *Shoebox*.

- *AskSAM* allows the user to set up a database in what amounts to SF (or *Lexware*) format. However, since *AskSAM* is based on a substantially different data model, this pseudo-SF format is not fully supported. In particular, one cannot easily extract or work with a field in the editor. By contrast, the *Shoebox* editor recognizes fields as a unit and allows them to be marked, cut, and pasted as such.

- The *AskSAM* editor is clunky: fairly good by the standards of DOS word processors 5 years ago, but a lot has happened since then. On the other hand, *AskSAM* has a powerful search facility. Used in conjunction with the report generator it can be used to emulate *Shoebox*'s filters, although the latter is probably superior.

- *AskSAM* carries the index card metaphor to the point of requiring data to be organized in screen-sized blocks of information. Any number of these screenfuls can be associated, so there is no limit to the size of a record, but nevertheless this intermediate level is frequently awkward.

To some extent screenfuls can be employed as analogs of *Lexware* subrecords.

- The *AskSAM* manual leaves a lot to be desired.

- Finally, *AskSAM* is not really intended for lexicography. It has no tools for performing functions like interlinear glossing or dictionary inversion.

Though *Shoebox* is an interactive editor/textbase processor, comparable in general feel to products like *AskSAM*, its domain of application—linguistic sliphases—makes it more comparable to *Lexware*, a set of batch procedures designed specifically for lexicography. It is therefore only fair to compare *Shoebox* to *Lexware*, too.

The central component in a *Lexware* project is a text file, created and maintained with the text editor of your choice. *Lexware* itself consists of a set of user-modifiable *Spübol* modules that perform specialized lexicographic tasks that the text editor cannot. A number of the *Lexware* modules produce formatted files containing some or all of the records and fields in the sliphase. For example, the LISTGEN report is intended to permit the lexicographer to perform traditional paper-based editing.

Shoebox does nothing precisely comparable to this, though it does display the database on screen somewhat as a text editor does, and it does allow one to select some or all of the records. In addition, it is possible to restrict an exported file to a particular set of fields. To edit such a variant of the database, however, one would have to mount it as a separate shoebox, and afterward it would be difficult to reintegrate it with the original file. If a printed copy of a shoebox is desired, the selected records and fields must be exported to a word processor. *Shoebox* does not have any native facilities for formatting output.

Another *Lexware* report that *Shoebox* does not support is BANDSORT, in which fields are sorted together by type rather than by record membership. For example, all headword fields could be collocated, or all gloss fields, or all example fields, etc. This facilitates editing for consistency across records. To obtain the same report for a *Shoebox* sliphase one would have to export the desired records and fields, massage them with an editor to add field terminator marks, and then sort them with a tool (perhaps *OptTech Sort*?) that can sort variable length mark-terminated records on their first blank-terminated field.

Other groups of *Lexware* modules are essentially filters (in the *Shoebox* sense), or resemble the automatic sorting of the database that *Shoebox* conducts when records are added or deleted. The *Lexware* STATS module provides a list of the band names found in the sliphase and the number of times each occurs; *Shoebox* provides a running display of the number of records in a database, and can tally the number of records that match a given set of active filters, but it provides no way to inventory and tally the individual field markers.

Lexware has two modules, INVERT and INVERT2, that do dictionary inversion. They take starred words in specific bands and make them headwords of entries in a new sliphase. *Shoebox* has nothing comparable, though the DICR program in the SIL *T[ext]A[nalysis]* program can perform a similar sort of transformation.

In conclusion, while many of the features of *Lexware* and *Shoebox* are similar, *Lexware* does a number of useful things that *Shoebox* does not. On the other hand, *Shoebox* has the advantage

over *Lexware* in the way it combines data entry, copy editing, retrieval, and (some) lexicographical processing under one hospitable roof. Its facilities are also generally easier to use than their *Lexware* equivalents, since they are interactive and require no knowledge of the *Spitbol* dialect of *SNOBOL*, the programming language in which *Lexware* is written. *Shoebox* is a text editor that is aware you are working on a dictionary.

Shoebox has one overwhelming advantage over all competing commercial textbase programs: its price. ProTem's *Notebook II* goes for \$275, and *AskSAM* has a list price of \$295. By contrast, SIL offers *Shoebox* for a mere \$13.75 (manual and diskettes)! *Shoebox* even comes off favorably in this respect against (free) *Lexware*, since the latter requires a commercial *Spitbol* compiler (\$205) and a sorting program (e.g., *OptTech Sort*, \$149). Indeed, *Shoebox* is priced so low that it would be reasonable to make it a required "textbook" in a field methods course (assuming the students or the school supply the computers!).

To sum up: in spite of minor failings, *Shoebox* is an impressive textbase system, with considerable flexibility. Since it uses what are essentially ASCII files, whenever *Shoebox* can't do some task one can always resort to a text editor. Its many linguist-oriented features (e.g., interlinear glossing) are unlikely ever to be offered by its commercial competitors. It is an important new program well worth the attention of Americanists.

[*Shoebox* (current version: 1.0) can be purchased from the International Academic Bookstore, SIL, 7500 West Camp Wisdom Road, Dallas, TX 75236 (214-709-2404) for \$13.75 plus a small shipping and handling fee. Specify the diameter and density of the diskettes desired (5.25" 360K or 3.5" 720K). Send no money; an invoice will be sent along with the material.]

NEW MEMBERS/NEW ADDRESSES

[The Society's *Membership Directory* appears every two years, the most recent edition being February, 1990. The *Newsletter* lists new members and changes of address every quarter. Please note that these lists are not cumulative from issue to issue.]

New Members (April 1 to June 30, 1990)

- Budnick, Kimberly P.O. Box 272, Muskegon, MI 49443
 DeFrancisco, Victoria Dept. of Communication & Theater Arts, Univ. of Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls, IA 50614-0357
 Domnick, Gerald S. Yup'ik Language Center, U.A.F.-Kuskokwin Campus, P.O. Box 368, Bethel, AK 99559
 Grant, Anthony P. 43 St. Helena Road, Wibsey, Bradford 6, West Yorkshire BD6 1SY ENGLAND
 Grigg, Sharon Access AIDS Committee of Sudbury, 174 Larch St. #300, Sudbury, Ontario P3E 1C6 CANADA
 Jeanne, LaVerne M. 888 Keele Drive, Reno, NV 89509
 John, Claudine Walpole Island First Nation, R.R. #3, Wallaceburg, Ontario N8A 4K9 CANADA
 King, Donna Library, Parry Island First Nation, P.O. Box 253, Parry Sound, Ontario P2A 2X4 CANADA
 Luna Figueroa, Maria Teresa Bibliotecaria, Depto. de Humanidades, Universidad de Sonora, Hermosillo, Sonora MEXICO

- MacKay, Carolyn J. University of the Americas, Apdo. Postal 100, Sta. Catarina Martir, Puebla MEXICO
 Monette, Mary J. Turtle Mountain Community College, Belcourt, ND 58316
 Nahdee, Charlene Walpole Island First Nation, R.R. #3, Wallaceburg, Ontario N8A 4K9 CANADA
 Norwegian, Andy Box 376, Fort Simpson, NWT X0E 0N0 CANADA
 Rader, James Random House, Inc., 201 East 50th St., New York, NY 10022
 Wash, Suzanne Linguistics, South Hall 5607, UC-Santa Barbara, Santa Barbara, CA 93106
 Whittaker, Gordon Institut für Völkerkunde, Theaterplatz 15, 3400 Göttingen, WEST GERMANY

New Addresses (since April 1, 1990)

- Cummings, Elisabeth 114 Fox Lane, Newark, DE 19711
 Gomez-Imbert, Elsa 4-6, Villa des Pyrenees, 75020 Paris FRANCE
 Michelson, Gunther K. 2871 Richmond Road #1616, Ottawa, Ontario K2B 8M5 CANADA
 Rudes, Blair Public/Private Ventures 399 Market Street, Philadelphia, PA 19106
 Seaman, John N. 2421 Emerald Lake Dr., East Lansing, MI 48823
 Valentine, Randy & Lisa 195 Edinburgh St., London, Ontario N6H 1L8 CANADA
 Van Valin, Robert Dept. of Linguistics, 685 Baldy Hall, SUNY-Buffalo, Buffalo, NY 14260
 Yumitani, Yukihiko Stouffer Place 18-11, Lawrence, KS 66044

Corrections

- Frankle, Eleanor *Address should be:* Depto. de Lingüística, Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, Paseo de la Reforma y Gandhi, 11560 México, D. F. MEXICO
 Lungstrom, Richard *Spelling "Lundstrom" in "New Members" section of last Newsletter was a typographical error.*

REGIONAL NETWORKS

[A directory of regional or language-family conferences, newsletters, journals, and special publication series. Corrections and additions are solicited.]

GENERAL NORTH AMERICA

Studies in American Indian Literatures (SAIL). Scholarly journal focusing on North American Indian literature, both traditional and contemporary. Studies of oral texts are encouraged. \$8/year (2 issues). Write: Helen Jaskoski, D of English, CSU-Fullerton, Fullerton, CA 92634.

ASAIL Notes. Newsletter of the Association for the Study of American Indian Literatures. Write: John Purdy, D. of Language & Literature, Central Oregon Community College, Bend, OR 97701.

CANADA

Networks. Newsletter of the Special Interest Group on Language Development, TESL Canada. Articles and reviews of interest to teachers in Canadian Native language programs. \$15 (Can)/year, checks made out to "TESL Canada." Write: Jim Frey, Editor, Networks, Native Education Branch-TESL Canada, 408-1181 Portage Ave, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3G 0T3.

ATHABASKAN/ESKIMO-ALEUT

Athabaskan Languages Conference. Meets irregularly at various locations. Next meeting: August 1990, in conjunction with the Salish Conference in Vancouver, BC. Contact: Keren Rice, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario, CANADA M5S 1A1.

Athabaskan News. Newsletter for Athabaskan linguists and teachers. \$4/year, further donations welcome. Editor: Pat Moore, c/o General Delivery, Ross River, Yukon, Canada Y0B 1S0.

ANLC Publications. Teaching and research publications on Inupiaq and Yupik Eskimo, Alaskan Athabaskan languages, Eyak, Tlingit, and Haida. Write for list: Alaska Native Language Center, Box 900111, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775.

Journal of Navajo Education. Interdisciplinary journal published three times annually devoted to the understanding of social, political, historical, linguistic, and cultural dimensions of Navajo schooling. \$15/year for individuals, \$25/year for institutions. Editor: Daniel McLaughlin, P.O. Box 159, Rock Point, AZ 86545.

Inuit Studies Conference. Linguistics and anthropology. Next meeting: Fairbanks, Alaska, August 19-23, 1990. Contact: Prof. Lydia Black, D of Anthropology, U of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99775 (907-474-6760/7288).

Études/Inuit/Studies. Interdisciplinary journal devoted to the study of Inuit (Eskimo) societies, traditional or contemporary, from Siberia to Greenland. Linguistic papers are frequently published. Two issues/year, sometimes supplements. Editor: E. Therien, Dept d'anthropologie, U Laval, Quebec, Canada G1K 7P4.

ALGONQUIAN/IROQUOIAN

Algonquian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the last weekend in October. The 1989 meeting was held in St. John's, Newfoundland, Oct. 27-29.

Papers of the Algonquian Conference. The papers of the 6th Algonquian Conference (1974) were published by the National Museum of Man, Ottawa; papers of the 7th and all subsequent conferences have been published by Carleton U, Ottawa. Volumes 7-17 are available at \$15 each or \$100 for the complete set; volumes 18-20 (1986-88) are \$20 each. Write: William Cowan, D of Linguistics, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 5B6.

Conference on Iroquoian Research. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually during the 2nd weekend of October, usually in Rensselaerville, NY (near Albany). Contact: Dean Snow, D of Anthropology, SUNY-Albany, Albany, NY 12222.

Algonquian and Iroquoian Linguistics. Newsletter. Four issues/year. \$5/year (US dollars to US addresses). Vol. 16 (1991) will be \$8. Editor: John Nichols, D of Native Studies, Argue 546, U of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Canada R3T 2N2.

NORTHWEST

International Conference on Salish and Neighboring Languages. Linguistics and allied topics. Meets annually in August. Next meeting (25th anniversary): Vancouver, BC, August 16-18, 1990. Contact: M. Dale Kinkade, D of Linguistics, UBC, Vancouver, BC V6T 1W5 CANADA.

CALIFORNIA/OREGON

California Indian Conference. Interdisciplinary. Meets annually in the fall. 1990 meeting: Oct. 25-28, UC-Riverside. Abstracts due Sept. 4. Contact: 6th Annual CIC, Ethnic Studies Program, UC-Riverside, Riverside, CA 92521.

Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Linguistics, sometimes with papers on prehistory and ethnography. Meets annually, usually in June. The 1990 meeting was held on June 22-23, at UC-San Diego. Contact: Margaret Langdon, D of Linguistics, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093.

Proceedings of the Hokan-Penutian Workshop. Four volumes in print: 1977 (\$5), 1983-85 (\$8), 1987 (\$8), and 1988 (\$8). Order the first 3 from: Publications Committee, D of Linguistics, Southern Illinois U, Carbondale, IL 62901. Order 1988 volume from: D of Linguistics, U of Oregon, Eugene, OR 97403. Prices postpaid.

Journal of California and Great Basin Anthropology--Papers in Linguistics. Editor: Margaret Langdon, D of Linguistics, UC-San Diego, La Jolla, CA 92093. One issue annually, 1977-81; irregularly after 1982. Publication suspended in 1989. Back issues available from: Coyote Press, PO Box 3377, Salinas, CA 93912.

News From Native California. Newsletter for and about California Indians. Carries articles and other features on anthropological and linguistic topics, among others. Four issues/year. \$15/year. Order from: Heyday Books, PO Box 9145, Berkeley, CA 94709.

PLAINS/SOUTHEAST

Conference on Siouan and Caddoan Languages. Linguistics. Next meeting: Oct. 12-13, 1990, at the U of Kansas, in conjunction with the 1990 Mid-America Linguistics Conference. Abstracts due Aug. 15. Contact: Robert L. Rankin, D of Linguistics, 427 Blake Hall, U of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045-2140.

Siouan and Caddoan Linguistics. Occasional newsletter, free on request. Editors: David Rood and Allan Taylor, D of Linguistics, Campus Box 295, U of Colorado, Boulder, CO 80309.

SOUTHWEST/MEXICO

Uto-Aztecan Working Conference (Friends of Uto-Aztecan). Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer. Last meeting: June 28-29, 1990, UNAM, Mexico. Contact: Yolanda Lastra, Inst. de Investigaciones Antropológicas, UNAM, 04510 México, DF.

Nahua Newsletter. Free. Editor: Brad Huber, D of Anthropology, Hamilton College, Clinton, NY 13323.

Kiowa-Tanoan and Keresan Conference. Linguistics. Meets annually in the summer, usually at the U of New Mexico. For information contact: Laurel Watkins, D of Anthropology, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, CO 80903.

Tlalocan. Journal, specializing in texts in Mexican indigenous languages. Contact: Karen Dakin, Instituto de Investigaciones Filológicas, UNAM, 04510 Mexico, DF.

Foundation for Mixtec Studies, Inc. Non-profit educational foundation sponsoring publications, symposia, etc. Contact: Nancy P. Troike, FMS, 5800 Lookout Mt., Austin, TX 78731.

MAYAN

Mayan Languages Conference (Taller de Lingüística Maya). Meets in late June or early July in alternate years, sometimes annually. The XII Taller met in Cobán, Guatemala, June 25-29, 1990. Contact: Narciso Cojít, CIRMA, Apartado 336, La Antigua, Guatemala.

Journal of Mayan Linguistics. Editor: Jill Brody. Published at irregular intervals. \$6/volume (\$5 for students, \$10 for institutions). Contact: Jill Brody, D of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, LA 70803.

Workshop on Maya Hieroglyphic Writing/Texas Maya Meetings. An annual series of meetings and workshops in Austin, Texas, for Mayan glyph researchers at all levels. 1990 meetings: March 8-17. For further information, and copies of this year's Workbook, write: Peter Keeler, D of Art, U of Texas, Austin, TX 78712; or call and leave a message at: 512-471-6292.

HSU Maya Hieroglyphic Writing Workshops. Weekend workshops, usually in the early fall. 1990 dates: Sept. 14-16, 21-23, and 28-30. Contact: Office of Extended Education, Humboldt State U, Arcata, CA 95521 or call Tom Jones at (707) 822-1515.

Mayan Linguistics Newsletter. \$3/year (\$3.50 non-US, \$5.50 non-US airmail). Editor: Susan Knowles-Berry, 9125-164th St. E., Puyallup, WA 98373. Make checks payable to the editor.

Winak: Boletín Intercultural. Journal of Guatemalan linguistics and anthropology. \$6 (US)/year (\$15 to institutions). Editor: Neville Stiles, U Mariano Gálvez, Finca El Zapote, #a Avenida 9-00, zona 2, Guatemala, Guatemala.

CENTRAL AMERICA

Estudios de Lingüística Chibcha. Papers on the Chibchan languages of Costa Rica and adjacent areas. Appears annually. Contact: Sección de Lingüística, Escuela de Filología, U de Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria, San José, Costa Rica.

SOUTH AMERICA

Correo de Lingüística Andina. Newsletter for Andeanist linguists. Free. Editor: Peter Cole, D of Linguistics, U of Illinois, 707 Mathews, Urbana, IL 61801.

The Aymara Foundation, Inc. President: Lucy T. Briggs. Assists literacy programs in Peru and Bolivia. Membership \$20/year (students \$10). Address: c/o Dr. Andrew Miracle, Sec'y-Treasurer, 2440 Winton Terrace East, Fort Worth, TX 76109.

Boletín de Lingüística. Venezuelan journal, publishing papers on indigenous languages and on Spanish. \$5 (US)/year (2 issues). Contact: Jorge C. Mosonyi or Victor Rogo A., Apdo Postal 47.631, Caracas 1041-A, Caracas, Venezuela.

GENERAL LATIN AMERICA

Latin American Indian Literatures Association (LAILA/ALILA). Annual symposium, newsletter, journal [see below]. For membership information contact: David Fleming, 333 Rector Place #10-J, New York, NY 10280.

Latin American Indian Literatures Journal. Texts and commentaries, other papers, on indigenous literatures. \$15/volume (2 issues) (\$25 to institutions). Editor: Mary H. Preuss, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, PA 15010.

International Congress of Americanists. Meets every 3 years. Most meetings have several sessions on linguistic topics, usually focusing on C and S American languages. Next meeting: New Orleans, LA, 1991. For information, contact: Secretariado ICA 1991, Stone Center for Latin American Studies, Tulane U, New Orleans, LA 70118-5698 USA.

AEA Publications in Amerindian Ethnolinguistics. French monograph series, mainly on S American languages; also a journal, *Amérindia*. For further information contact: Association d'Ethnolinguistique Amérindienne, BP 431, 75233 Paris, Cedex 05, FRANCE. North American representative: Guy Buchholtzer, 3755 W 6th Ave #337, Vancouver, BC, Canada V6R 1T9.

Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut. German research institute concerned with the indigenous languages and cultures of Latin America; publishes a journal, *Indiana*. Contact: Ibero-Amerikanisches Institut PK, Potsdamer Strasse 37, Postfach 1247, D-1000 Berlin 30, W GERMANY.

SIL Publications in Linguistics. Grammars, dictionaries, and other materials on numerous American Indian languages, particularly C and S American languages, prepared by members of the Summer Institute of Linguistics. For a catalogue, write: International Academic Bookstore, SIL, 7500 W. Camp Wisdom Rd, Dallas, TX 75236.

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