

CHADIC WORKING GROUP  
WEST AFRICAN LINGUISTIC SOCIETY

Mailing address:  
Afrikanistische Abt.  
c/o Dr. H. Jungraithmayr  
355 Marburg-Lahn  
Am Krumbogen 28 - Germany.

CHADIC NEWSLETTER  
No. 3 / June 1971

Dear colleagues,

since the distribution of No. 2 much support, encouragement and various kinds of suggestions have been received here. The 'Special Issue' of the Chadic Newsletter presenting a Provisional Check List of Chadic Languages by C. Hoffmann has met with much attention and interest. Various scholars and missionaries who had not been in contact with us previously asked us to provide them with our "Proposed Bilingual Word List for Chadic Linguistic Research" which has been prepared by H. Jungraithmayr and W. Günther early this year. Several colleagues completed the questionnaires sent out together with no. 2 of the Chadic Newsletter; parts of the information thus gathered will be presented below.

On the occasion of short visits to Yaoundé and Fort Lamy this spring I had the pleasure to meet and to talk to a number of scholars who are engaged in the study of cultures and/or languages of Chadic speaking peoples. They showed much interest in having contact with other Chadacists. Though some of them are not linguists I have listed the names and addresses of all of them at the end of this newsletter.

All those who might wish to visit here during the summer months will kindly note the following schedule indicating the dates when I will most probably be here in Marburg:

July 5 - 15, 25 - 30; August 1 - 15; Sept. 15 - 30.

Please, also note that I will not be in Marburg during the winter term. Mrs. H. Djannatian, my assistant, will take care of the activities of this Bureau in the meantime; she will be glad to receive, respond to and/or forward any mail you might wish to direct to us.

Attention, please! Would those who have not yet responded to any of our newsletters kindly indicate in writing whether they wish to continue receiving them or not. If I have not received such a note by August 31st, 1971, I will understand that receipt of the Newsletter is not desired in the future.

Sincerely yours,  
(signed: H. Jungraithmayr)

Support acknowledged

It is gratefully acknowledged that the following colleagues have kindly responded to our request for some voluntary contribution to the costs of producing these newsletters (cf. my Introductory Note in the 'Special Issue', January 1971):

J. B. Eulenberg, C. T. Hodge, H. Meyer-Bahlburg, W. Müller, H. Reboul-Mirt, K. Schubert, R. and M. Schuh, N. Skinner.

If each one of us contributed about DM 5,-- a year the costs could be well covered.

Comments on the Newsletter

P. Newman in his letter of January 18, 1971: "I appreciate the wonderful work you are doing with regards to the Newsletter and am happy to be able to help a little bit by handling distribution in the U.S."

E. Wolff on Oct. 27, 1970: "... ich glaube, ich brauche nicht extra zu betonen, dass ich auf jeden Fall weiterhin die Newsletters zugesandt bekommen möchte ... auf meine weitere Mitarbeit, in ziemlich intensiver Form sogar, können Sie rechnen."

L. H. Stennes in his letter of Jan. 31, 1971: "I appreciate very much your newsletters and information."

Phonology and Dictionary of Dangaleat just out !

An excellent piece of work has just been published by J. Fédry: Phonologie du Dangaléat et Dictionnaire dangaléat.

The author writes that "on peut se procurer ces ouvrages en écrivant à l'éditeur, AFRIQUE ET LANGAGE, 20 Rue de la République, 69 Lyon 2 (phonologie: 10 F; dictionnaire: 40 F)".

New subscribers to the CHADIC NEWSLETTER

The following institutions have subscribed to the CH:

African Studies Library, Boston University;

International African Institute, London;

Afrika - Studiecentrum, Leiden.

Response to the

'Questionnaire on the location and distribution of Chadic lang.'

Together with CHADIC NEWSLETTER no. 2 such a Questionnaire was sent out. So far several colleagues have provided information on the following languages:

Ngizim and Bade (Russell G. Schuh); Karekoba (Maxine H.

Schuh); Laamang, Glayda, Guduf, Dghwed'e, Lweshe (E. Wolfson

Saranci (N. Schneberg); Gider, Tobanga, Gibri, Banana, Mous-

sey (L. H. Stennes), Gwandara (S. Matsushita), Dangaleat (J. Fédry). Excerpts of this first hand information will be presented hereafter. The original documents are kept in the Archives of this Bureau.

Ngizim (by Russell G. Schuh)

Names of villages where spoken: Potiskum, Ngojin, Bad'ejo, Mamud'o, Maibilan, B'ula Bataba, Alataba, Damouwa, Talata, Yandiski, Tararakin, Lele, plus numerous smaller villages - there are also sizeable Ngizim speaking populations in Damagum, Nangere, and as far north as Kayauri.

There are no major dialect divisions.

(Approx.) number of speakers: 25,000.

Remarks: The largest town in the Ngizim area is Potiskum, though the Ngizims are in a minority in Potiskum, this town being mainly populated by the ruling Bolewa and by resident Hausas and Karekares. The 'spiritual capital' is Ngwajin south of Potiskum, though today this is only a small village. In fact most villages in this area are small, composed of a few compounds scattered over a large area.

Bade (by Russell G. Schuh)

Names of dialects (from east to west):

1. D'uwai (3 villages);
2. Māzgarwā (7 villages);
3. Bādē-k-Ād'ò (5 villages);
4. Māgwāram (12 villages).

I got conflicting information from different people in the local Authority offices of the Bade Division in Gashua. It appeared that there are at least three, possibly four, dialects recognized: D'uwai in the far east, Mazgarwa in Gashua and surrounding area, Magwaram in most of the western part of Bade Division, and possibly Bādē-k-Ād'ò (Bade of the south) in the southwestern part of the Bade area. The major split is definitely between Mazgarwa and D'uwai on the one hand and Magwaram and Bādē-k-Ād'ò on the other.

Approx. number of speakers: I have no real idea, but judging from its geographical spread, I would guess it may have between 50 - 100,000 speakers, and possibly more.

Further remarks: Bade and Ngizim are very closely related, possibly with as much as 30-40 % mutual intelligibility. From the wide geographical distribution and fairly complex dialect differentiation of the Bade, it is evident that they are on the home territory of the ancestors of the Ngizims who must have migrated south at a relatively recent date. There is no dialect differentiation of note among the Ngizim, nor do they match the Bade in numbers. Interestingly, there is quantitatively (counting features which differ from one dialect to another) about as much difference between the western dialects of Bade and those spoken around Gashua as there is between any dialect of Bade and Ngizim. However, because of geographical contiguity of the Bade dialects, differentiation has been

"kept in ...(?)" so that mutual intelligibility has been maintained. Ngizim, being geographically separated, has undergone changes, possibly under Karekare influence, which have put Ngizim off on new paths. For example, both Bade and Ngizim have a means of transitizing intransitive verbs, but where Bade in all dialects continues to use the same morphemes for this purpose, Ngizim has developed two morphemes in complementary distribution, one used before objects, the other used when the verb is not directly followed by an object.

Karekare (by Maxine H. Schuh)

- called by the Ngizim 'Dl̄rai'.

Names of major villages where spoken: Jalam, Langawa, Dadaugu, Tli Kau, Nangere, Pakarau, Watinani, Dazigau, Cilariya, Degubi.

Names of dialects: I did no real work on dialect variation, but there certainly are dialect variations, and, according to the Karekare people I talked to, they are Jālām or Jālālām in the west, Pakarō in the north, and Ngwājūm in the east.

Further remarks: As for dialect or tribal divisions I was also informed of a cultural division between the eastern (Bornu) barkayi and the western (Bauchi) Jalalūm, dependent on the time of year the largest festival is held. The town of Jalam is considered to be the origin or spiritual center of the tribe and its language. Karekare seems to be growing at the expense of its neighbours (Ngizim, Ngamo). Almost everyone knows Karekare, but few learn Ngizim, Ngamo, etc. Many peripheral villages are mixed.

Laamang (by E. Wolff)

- also known as Woga, Vemgo, Vizik, Turu, Gwoza, Wakura, Hidkala, Hitkalanci, Alataghwa;

(Approx.) number of speakers: ca. 40, 000.

Glavda (by E. Wolff)

- also known as Gelebda, Glanda, dialect of Bakwa, etc.

(Approx.) number of speakers: ca. 20,000.

Guduf (by E. Wolff)

- called by the own people: kədūpaxə, yāxmərə;

- called by the Laamang: áfkəbiyé;

Names of dialects: Guduf, Yaghwatadagha (spoken in Gava), Cikid'e;

(Approx.) number of speakers: ca. 22,000.

Dghwed'e (by E. Wolff)

- also known as Truade, Toghwe;

Number of speakers: ca. 19,000.

Ngweshe (by E. Wolff)

Number of speakers: ca. 2,500.

(For detailed information on the above 5 languages see E. Wolff, "Die sprachliche Situation im Gwoza-Distrikt (Nord-ostnigeria)", JAL (Chadic issue), 1971 (in press)).

Sayanci (Hausa name) or Vik Zar (own name) (by Nan Schneeberg)

Names of villages where spoken (partial list): Tafawa Balewa, Sum, Mwari, Dinki;

Number of speakers: ca. 50,000 (1952 census).

In a letter dated October 14, 1970 Nan Schneeberg adds the following valuable information:

"I also have short word lists (but unfortunately no other information) from the following villages where "wups" languages are spoken:

- Babban Buli (about 2 miles east of the Leprosarium (a few miles south of Bauchi on the Dass Road));
- Geji (near the Geji rock paintings (about 15 miles west of Bauchi and a few miles north of the Jos-Bauchi Road));
- Zull (about 20 miles west of Bauchi on the Jos-Bauchi Road)
- Kayauri (about 30 miles east of Jos and about 2 miles south of the Jos-Bauchi Road).

Greenberg also has word lists from "wups" languages. The language of Boto (c.f. the Collection of Vocabularies by Mr. S. W. Walker, District Officer Gombe, in July and August, 1927) and your Burrum also appear to belong in this group."

Gider (by L. H. Stennes)

- also called Kada, Baynawa;
- spoken in at least 25 villages (names available), mostly in Cameroun;

Remark: I am presently analyzing the morphology and phonology of the language.

Tobanga or Gabri (by L. H. Stennes)

- spoken in 20 villages (names available);
  - there are major differences in dialects;
- Number of speakers: 40 - 50,000;

Remark: This information was given me by Mr. L. Cowell of Koyem.

Banana (by L. H. Stennes)

- as called by others: Banana, Musey, Dumuruna, Ngoona;
- spoken in the following (main) villages: Gounou-Gaya, Gounou-Gan, Tagal, Domo, Birim, Fekke, Gounou-Gale, etc.

Number of speakers: 50-80,000 (estimated);

Remark: Marba (Azumeina) is most closely related to Musey, Masa second.

Gwàndará (by S. Matsushita)

There are 5 dialects to be distinguished:

1. Gwàndará (central dialect): This dialect has the highest prestige among Gwandara speakers. Headquarter of G. people is Kàràshí and there lives Sarkin Gwandara; comprises 11 villages;
2. Kòrò or Gwàndará Kòrò (western dialect): Speakers of this dialect are usually bilingual. They speak Koro language (Benue-Congo Group), too; comprises 10 villages;
3. Kyànkýar (southern dialect): comprises 3 villages;
4. Gwàndará Gítata (northern dialect): comprises 3 villages;
5. Tòní (eastern dialect): comprises 13 villages.

Dangaleat (by J. Fédry)

- called by the own people: dānlà;

- also known as: Karbo (cf. Greenberg);

Names of villages where spoken: Korbo, Golé, Tyalo-Idéba, Adougoul, Barlo, Bokaré, Bara, Bogrom, Korlongo, Tyalo-Zudu; (Approx.) number of speakers: 20,000.

In addition to his information on Dangaleat J. Fédry made also available

Quelques informations sur les langues du Groupe Sokoro-Mubi

Chiffres (plus à jour que le Handbook (Van Bulck) :

Sous-préfecture de Mongo		
Diongor Abou-Telfan	14.000	habitants
Bidyo	14.000	"
Pays Koffa	1.300	"
Dangaléat	18.200	"
Diongor Guéra	7.000	"
Sous-préfecture de Melfi		
Sokoro	4.000	"
Barain	1.900	"
Saba, Mogoum, Toundjour	4.000	"
Sous-préfecture d'Abou-Deia		
Diongor de Bourma Tagil	7.000	"
Torum	4.000	"
Sous-préfecture d'Oum-Hadjer		
Mubi	23.000	"
Masmadjé	7.000	"

D'après une enquête comparative (1967) il ressort nettement que:

3 langues doivent être mises à part comme très nettement apparentées et très proches (grammaticalement et lexicalement):

dangaléat - bidyo - dyongor abou-telfan:

dyongor abou-telfan et dyongor Guéra sont très éloignés l'un de l'autre au plan linguistique;

sokoro, saba, barain sont très proches;  
le village de Mahwa (30 kms sud de Bitkine) parle une langue  
apparantée au dangaléat.

Documents (manuscripts):

Père Mathieu, Grammaire dyongor abou-telfan;  
Lexique dyongor abou-telfan.

Père Fédry, Comparaisons mots essentiels entre dangaléat,  
sokoro; saba, bidyo, dyongor guéra, dyongor  
abou-telfan.

Further information on the location of some languages in the  
Bauchi area derived from discussions with C. Hoffmann at Ibadan  
whose source has partly been J. Ballard:

Bogghom (Burrum)

is spoken in the following 12 villages (from west to east):  
Gomlar (?), Gumshir, Mamuran, Saluwai, Kankyan, Kulas, Hun,  
Kanam, Dal, Bowas, Lumbe, Guduk.

Zar (Sayanci)

is spoken in Bere, Sara, Mwari, Mogaro, Bogoro and Poi  
(cf. N. Schneeberg's information).

Gera

is spoken east of Bauchi, along the Gombe road, in Tirwin,  
Intil, Kangare, Bangali, Bishi.

Deno

is spoken northeast of Zalanga.

Kubi

is spoken northeast of Bauchi.

Kirifi

is spoken 1 mile north of the road, about half way between  
Bauchi and Gombe (Ballard).

Galambi

south of the road to Gombe, east of Bauchi.

Boto

probably west of Zar (Sayanci).

Information requested (see also under 'Letters from the field')

Russell Schuh in his letter of March 7, 1971: "I collected  
material on two dialects of Bade, one of which differs consider-  
ably from that presented in 'Das Nomen im Bade (Nordnigeria)'.  
... do you know if any of the material collected on Bade by Pro-  
fessor Lukas is available? I would be particularly interested in  
texts in order to check out hypotheses I have made about the  
syntax."

Bilingual Word List For Chadic Linguistic Research

Liste de mots bilingue proposée pour la recherche linguistique tchadienne

(H. Jungraithmayr, W. Günther)

The idea of this list is to facilitate comparative work between Chadic languages. The Chadic Word Catalogue is based essentially on the vocabulary contained herein. Chadicists are therefore invited to use this list in their fieldwork. It is available on request free of charge. Later on, a copy of the completed list would be an essential contribution to the work of the Chadic Word Catalogue.

The list is arranged in associative order. The individual entries are quoted in English and French. In case of inadequate semantics English will be followed by a more unequivocal Hausa translation whereas the Chad-Arabic equivalent will be added to French.

After trying the list which is based on other lists, e.g. of the Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages (Ibadan), of Greenberg, Taylor, Jethem and Kraft, and which comprises 744 entries (=slightly enlarged version) your suggestions and comments for correction and specification will be most welcome.

Comments on C. Hoffmann's 'Provisional Check List of Chadic Languages' (Special Issue of the Chadic Newsletter, Jan. 1971)

P. Newman in a letter of January 18, 1971: "I am very pleased to have Carl's classification, which is the best and most comprehensive to date. I'm particularly interested to see that he put the Kotoko group in Biu-Mandara. I had already taken Musgum and Masa out of Lukas' Chado-Hamitic myself, but was undecided about Kotoko."

H. Meyer-Ballburg in letters of January 6 and 16, 1971:  
"In Hoffmanns Provisional Check List of Chadic Languages könnte in der Musgum group (II. Biu-Mandara, 12.) noch der Girvidig-Dialekt hinzugefügt werden (dialect of Girvidig (by Lukas) ... es handelt sich zweifellos um einen besonderen Dialekt ... Was Musgum-Stadt betrifft, so ist inzwischen nichts weiter darüber erschienen ausser der Wortliste in den Zentralsudanischen Stud. Bemerkenswert ist, dass dieser Dialekt sich mehr von den übrigen unterscheidet als der noch weiter östlich gesprochene von Gwilling ... Hoffmann hat ihn ja nicht unter 'dialect' angeordnet, was ich doch tun würde ..." "E.. Noch eine Bemerkung zur der Bezeichnung Musgu - Musgum: Hagen teilte 1911 mit, dass die Leute sich Musgu nannten, ihr Land aber Musgum; daneben gab es ja auch die Stadt Musgum. Houchet spricht ab 1938 von der Gruppe Musgum (später Mousgoum geschrieben); erwähnt aber ausdrücklich, dass die Leute sich muzut nennen (vgl. Müller-Krause's "Musgum", Müller schreibt entsprechend der deutschen Orthographie s statt g, wie er ausdrücklich mitteilt, also stimmhaftes s. Houchet hatte seine Bezeichnung Musgum übrigens von Messmann ...".



J.-F. Vincent (Yaoundé) comments on the Bergit that they call themselves Dougri (through personal communication).

A. Griere (Fort-Lamy) comments with ref. to Masgu that in his opinion the dialect of Gwai forms part of Vulum (which is spoken by the Mavlamay (personal communication)).

### Letters from the field

Mr. Rodney Venberg writes on Feb. 18, 1971: "I am a missionary with the Lutheran Brethren mission working among the Pèvé people here in southwestern Tchad. Dr. Stennes of our mission was here to visit us recently and he gave me your address. I would appreciate it very much if you could send me as soon as possible your bilingual (English-French) word list for Chadic languages. I would also be interested in receiving any information you might have regarding the most recent classification of the Chadic languages, especially those in Cameroun and Chad, and any materials (phonemic statement or grammars) that might exist for these languages. I have been working here about 4 years on the Pèvé (also known by some as Lawé or Dari) language -- it is closely related to Kada, and Meiwé or Djiwé. I would appreciate any help you can give me and especially your word list for comparative study."

Dr. Leslie Stennes in a letter of January 31, 1971: "I noted that you have a bilingual Chadic wordlist. I would appreciate it very much if you could send me a copy by airmail to B.P. 6 Naelé Cameroun as soon as possible ... This past week I worked on Hausa orthography and made a statement in Fulani. I do hope to rewrite this statement in French when I get back to Minnesota. I enclose a copy of the inventories. Today I go to Pouss to work on Musgu, then to Tchad to work on Gabri, Musey, Zime and Pèvé before going to Léré to work on Mundang. After that I plan to get back to my work on Gider. I will later spend some days with the Gude, Kapsiki and Bana languages."

### Current research

R. Schuh in his letter of March 7, 1971: "I have written a rather long paper on the syntax of emphasis and questions in various Plateau-Saïel languages which I will send you if you are interested. Parts of it are scheduled to appear in Studies in African Linguistics (UCLA) ...". On April 11, 1971: "... I am still working on my phonology of Ngizim. I hope to write up some ideas on the Hausa aspect pronouns worked out by Paul Newman and me in the near future. I also have plans for writing up some comparative stuff between Bade and Ngizim."

S. Matsushita (personal communication in January 1971 when he was visiting here): "I have been staying in Northern Nigeria from August 1969 to Dec. 1970 for the research of some Chadic languages, especially Gwandara and Tangale. I'll go back to Nigeria in the end of 1971, and concentrate on Gwandara in Keffi Division."

Institut National Tchadien pour les Sciences Humaines (I.N.T.S.H.)

(Fort Lamy, B.P. 503)

(Directeur: J.P. Lebeuf; chargé de la section de Linguistique: J.-P. Caprile)

During my short visit to Fort Lamy in April this year I learned much about work going on in Chad, particularly from talks to Colonel Chapelle, the Director of the Fort Lamy Museum, and a young ethnobotanist, M. Alain Griere. According to the latter he himself (A. Griere) is working on ethnobotany among the Muson (Moulou) of Mougroum (large special vocabularies have been recorded); Igor de Garine is presently concerned with Massa, Kera and "Mousaye" (=Musey?); François Poinas is working on Massa and "Goumeye"; Martine Garrigues is working on Telle.

At O.R.S.T.O.M. - Yaoundé I met with Mrs. J.-P. Vincent who has various publications on the Saba, but is now working on the Loga (see under "New Publications"); I also had an opportunity to talk to M. Guy Pontié who is deeply concerned with the Gisiga (Muturua section) (see under "New Publications").

Chadic Word Catalogue (CWC)

We have just finished filing the Tumak vocabulary which was made available to us by Mr. J.-P. Caprile.

Other languages already represented (by one source) on the cards are: Hausa, Dera (Kanakuru), Tera, Ron, Sura, Mubi, Comrad, Logone, Burrum, Kontol, Gerka.

The number of available language/dialect boxes - on the punch cards - has been increased to 225. The actual number of languages and dialects that have to be taken into consideration is not much below that figure.

Assistant to the Catalogue: Mrs. H. Djannatian.

"Chadic languages" in the new addition of LANGUES DU MONDE

The editor of the new edition of LANGUES DU MONDE, M. J. Perrot, together with the coordinator for the section on African languages in that project, M. Manessy, invited M. Jungraitmayr to write the chapter on the Chadic languages. J. Réry and H. Wolff also contributed to the chapter. The manuscript was submitted in May, 1971.

Report from Conferences

Russell Schuh sent the following information (letter 11/1/71): "A Conference on African Linguistics was recently (March 26-27) held at UCLA... I gave a paper entitled 'Toward a Reconstruction of the Syntax of Subject Emphasis in Certain Chadic Languages in which I drew on data from Bade, Ngizim, Kerehara, and Dera. The only other paper on a Chadic language was 'Sentential Modifiers to nouns in Hausa: A Comparison with English' given by Robert Réry. There were two other papers on Hausa scheduled, but they

were not given because their authors, Dauda Bagari of Kano and Jo Eulenberg of Stanford, were unable to attend. The proceedings of the conference should appear later this year, and believe that all the papers accepted for the conference, including those that weren't given, will be published."

(The titles of the other two papers were:

J.B. Eulenberg: A new look at the predicating particles in Hausa.

D. M. Bagari: Derived and Gerundive nominals in Hausa.)

### Research Project 'Rotana'

From October 1971 on H. Junggraithmayr plans to carry out research work in the Southern Tschad. Funds for two researchers have been granted by the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft. Co-operation with a French colleague is envisaged.

### New Publications

#### a) Linguistics

- Arnott, D.W., "Supplementary Bibliography", The Languages of West Africa by D. Westermann and M.A. Bryan, new edition: 1970, pp. 203-63.
- Fédry, J., Phonologie du Dangaléat, Lyon 1971. (AFRIQUE ET LANGAGE.)
- ", Dictionnaire dangaléat. Lyon 1971. (AFRIQUE ET LANGAGE.)
- Junggraithmayr, H., Die Non-Sprachen. Tschadhamitische Studien in Nordnigerien. Glückstadt-Hamburg 1970, 429 pp. (Afrikanistische Forschungen III.)
- Lukas, J., "Tonpermeable und tonimpermeable Konsonanten im Bolanci (Nordnigerien)", Ethnological and Linguistic Studies in Honour of N.J. van Marne, Pretoria 1969, pp. 155-8.
- ", "Partizialaspekt und Nominalaspekt in Sprachen des Tschadseegebietes", Kalima na Dini - Wort und Religion (eds. H.-J. Greschat und H. Junggraithmayr), Stuttgart 1969, pp. 82-98.
- ", Studien zur Sprache der Gisiga (Nordkamerun), Glückstadt - Hamburg 1970, 155 pp. (Afrikanistische Forschungen IV.)
- Maška, Z., "Versuch einer formalen Darstellung der Worttypen mit vollständiger Wurzelreduzierung im Hausa", Folia Orientalia VIII, 1966, pp. 115-27.
- Mirt, H., "Zur Morphologie des Verbalkomplexes im Mandara", AuÜ 54, 1/2, 1971, pp. 1-76.
- Newman, P., "Historical Sound Laws in Hausa and in Dera (Kankuru)", JWAL VII, 1, 1970, pp. 39-51.
- Pascal, A., "Conte dabe dialectale de Mandama", Camelang 2, Yaoundé 1969, pp. 12-21.
- Sölken, H., Seetzens-Abfadé. Ein Beitrag zur Kotoko-Sprachdokumentation. Akademie-Verlag, Berlin 1967, 353 pp.

See also

- Vycichl, W., "JWNK, ZŠSN Partizipien des Frequentativstammes im Koptischen", Le Muséon, Louvain 1970, pp. 547-9.
- Hodge, C.T., "Afroasiatic S-Causative", Language Sciences 15, Bloomington 1971, pp. 41-3.
- Boisseau et Laurendeau, Lexique Matakam-Français, Djingliya O.M.I., 1965.
- b) Anthropology
- Ballard, J., "Historical Inferences from the Linguistic Geography of the Nigerian Middle Belt" (in press).
- de Garine, I., Les Massa du Cameroun. Presses Univ. de France. Inst. Intern. Afric. Paris 1964.
- Juillerat, B., Structures Lignageres et Règles Matrimoniales chez les Mouktele (Nord-Cameroun). Thèse de 3<sup>e</sup> cycle. Sorbonne, Paris 1970 (?).
- Martin, Les Matakam du Cameroun. ORSTOM - Yaoundé (date ?).
- Pontié, G., Les Guiziga du Cameroun Septentrional (L'Organisation traditionnelle et les formes de la contestation), ORSTOM 1970.
- Pouillon, J., "La Structure du Pouvoir chez les Hadjerai (Tchad)", L'Homme 1964, pp. 18-70.
- Vincent, J.-F., "Les Margai du Pays Hadjerai (Tchad)", Bull. de l'Inst. de Tech. Scientif. au Congo, 1962, pp. 63-86.
- , Cultes agraires et relations d'Autorité chez les Saba (Hadjerai du Tchad). ORSTOM - Yaoundé 1967.

New addresses (in addition to those listed in the CNLs 1 and 2)

- Venberg, Rodney, Lutheran Brethren Mission, Pala, B.P. 7, Tchad. (Pové)
- Duncanson, Robert L., Gounou Gaya par Pala, B.P. 11, Tchad. (Pové)
- Pontié, Guy, Centre ORSTOM, B.P. 193, Yaoundé, Cameroun. (Gisiga)
- Garine, Igor de, "Pargarde" Lassembé, 64 - Basse Pyrenée.
- Griere, Alain et Evelyn, Inst. Nat., Tchad. Scienc. Hum., B.P. 503, Fort Lamy, Tchad. (Gusou)
- Poinas, François, Inst. Nat. Tchad. Scienc. Hum., B.P. 503, Fort Lamy, Tchad. (Masa, Goumeje)
- Garrigues, Martine, I.N.T.S.H., Paris-9<sup>e</sup>, 8, Rue Henner. (Lélé)
- Vincent, J.-F., Centre ORSTOM, B.P. 193, Yaoundé, Cameroun. (Saba, Mofu)
- Matsushita, Shuji, Institute for the study of languages and cultures in Asia and Africa, Nishigahara 4-51, Kita-ku, Tokyo, Japan. (Gwandara)
- Caprile, J.-P., I.N.T.S.H., Paris-9<sup>e</sup>, Rue Henner. (Tumak etc.)

van Beek, W.E.A., Dr., Inst. f. Völkerkunde, Uni. Utrecht, Heidelberglaan 2, Utrecht, Holland. (Kapsiki ?)

Günther, W., Dr., 355 Marburg, Kugelgasse 5, Germany.

Schubert, K., Dr., 2 Hamburg 20, Roonstr. 26, Germany. (de Matalam)

Ballard, J., Old Pound, Partridge Green, Horsham, Sussex. Engl.

Mouchet, J., Maroua, B.P. 29, Cameroun.

Zaborski, A., Dr., Kraków 2, Worcella 9/5, Polska.

Le Colonel Chapelle, Directeur du Musée National, Fort Lamy, Tchad.

Institut National Tchadien pour Sciences Humaines, B.P. 503, Fort Lamy, Tchad.

Ministère de l'Education Nationale, Fort Lamy, Rép. du Tchad.

Change of address

Schneeberg, Nan, Dept. of African Studies, Howard University, Washington, D.C. 20001, U.S.A.

Reboul-Mirt, H. Dr. (formerly H. Mirt), 8 Müncher 61, Flossmannstr. 13, Germany.

Wolff, E., 2083 Halstenbek, Doctenhudener Chaussee 3, Germany.