THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE Delivered by Harold B. Allen at the ADS Annual Meeting December 27, 1972

Let me begin with some personal experiences that are relevant to the concerns that bring us together here in New York so soon after Christmas. You may recall that David Maurer's serious automobile accident two years ago led to my chairing the meeting during the second year of his presidency. At that time I was preparing a lecture for the English instructors of a couple of thousand foreign military personnel at our Lackland Air Force base in Texas. Its theme was the need to revise the teaching of English as a second language by providing the teachers with at least minimal information about the accepted regional varieties of American English so that they could thereby modify some of their classroom practices.

At the Chicago meeting a year ago I referred to my just having returned from Iran, where at the University of Tehran I had lectured on American English and its variations, during a period of consultancy regarding a graduate program to prepare professional Iranian teachers of English.

We meet today less than a week after my return from Debrecen, Hungary, where at Lajos Kossuth University during the past month I lectured for twenty-six hours on the characteristics of American English, besides giving one open university lecture on the topic of British and American English. This experience followed closely my reading a paper on American Dialect Variation and Teaching English as a Second Language, at the Third International Congress of Applied Linguists in Copenhagen, and also a lecture on American dialects at the University of Odense in Denmark.

These circumstances I refer to not to show that even in retirement I am still peripatetic but rather to suggest two significant and related extensions of our Society's area of concern. One is the increased interest in and acceptance of American English in countries where previously only British English, with
its Received Pronunciation, was considered suitable. The other
is attention to what in some foreign countries is a surprising
fact, that Standard American English is not monolithic but that,
on the contrary, it comprises several major fairly distinctive
varieties.

Both of these extensions of our field of concern are experi­
encing an intensification of interest which for the present seems
irreversible. Increasingly will American English become the
equal, if not favored, partner of British English in many foreign
countries where English is taught. Increasingly will that
development require attention to the characteristics of our
principal dialects.

Happily, recent progress in American dialectology can in
large measure support an increased interest in American English
and its varieties. We are much farther ahead than we were when,
during World War II, the United States first became involved
seriously in teaching English as a foreign or second language.

I remember that, at the first Society meeting I attended,
here in New York in 1938, the affairs of the organization were
in such a parlous state that it was decided to reorganize com­
pletely and to drop the journal, Dialect Notes, until a monumen­
tal debt could be paid. I remember, too, wondering whether I
should join an organization in such dire straits. But I did
join, and I am glad that I have been a member during the subse­
quently years as the American Dialect Society grew and extended
its significant influence in language research.

The schism that for a number of years separated some leaders
of the Society from linguistic geographers no longer exists. As
the Society has become larger and stronger it increasingly has
come to reflect contemporary scholarly approaches to the study of
language variation. After three-quarters of a century of false
starts and unfulfilled hopes it finally found federal and univer­
sity support for its long-dreamed of project, a dialect diction­
ary; and under Frederic Cassidy's direction the great scholarly
Dictionary of American Regional English is progressing toward
publication.

This past year the Society's regular publication program
has been greatly broadened and enriched by its legal contract
with the Columbia University Press for responsibility for the
long-established journal American Speech, so that now it has an
The Newsletter of the American Dialect Society (NADS) is published three times a year, in February, June, and November, at the Center for Applied Linguistics, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

The editor, A. Hood Roberts, (1) would be happy to receive news of the activities of ADS members and comments and suggestions from them; (2) hopes to be able to provide information concerning recently completed research; and (3) invites the readers to use the queries section for certain of their specialized inquiries to the membership as a whole.

The Society last year adopted a revised constitution allowing for more efficient and responsible operation as the organization's activities multiply. Within the constitution there were incorporated provisions for revitalizing the regional structure, so that regional secretaries now are becoming active leaders with responsibilities for annual regional meetings and membership promotion in cooperation with the regional Modern Language Association affiliates or other relevant organizations.

The Society is cooperating with the Commission on the English Language of the National Council of Teachers of English in the preparation of a brochure containing guidelines for holding short-term workshops in dialectology for secondary school teachers, and will further cooperate in making specialists available for such workshops. This project had its inception in the work of one of our own members, Thomas Clark, initiated in Nevada.

Last summer the Society cooperated with the Canadian Linguistic Association in sponsoring the International Conference on Methods in Dialectology. Held under the direction of Rex Wilson at the University of Prince Edward Island, this conference was so successful and filled such a strongly felt need that the two organizations have now formed a joint international committee.
to arrange for another such conference, presumably in 1975, as the second in what is hoped will be a continuing biennial or triennial series.

Much of the Society's recent development became possible only after it was able to obtain the services of our first executive secretary, A. Hood Roberts, through the generous support of the Center for Applied Linguistics. Besides serving as secretary Roberts has edited the very useful ADS Newsletter.

The Society's progress largely reflects that of our discipline itself. I encroach on the area of Robert Van Riper's report, I know, when I remind you of action on the Atlas scene. The first volume of the Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest is now in the hands of the University of Minnesota Press for 1973 publication. Raven McDavid is pushing ahead with plans for publishing the first parts of the Middle and South Atlantic materials this coming year. Lee Pederson is dynamically directing field work in the South. Harold Orton, as we have heard at this meeting, is undertaking a special study of old-fashioned speech in Tennessee. Gary Underwood, despite removal to the University of Texas, is continuing with the field work in the Arkansas project.

Several secondary publications have recently appeared to spread information about American English to non-specialists. Two are anthologies of general American dialectology; two are limited to social dialectology, one of the latter, indeed, only to so-called Black English.

The recent rapid growth of concern with various socially critical dialects, particularly that of many in the Black population of the country, has been reflected in Society programs and has been especially represented in research monographs and collections published by the Center for Applied Linguistics. Usually on a lower level, often much lower, and really demanding the critical attention of trained dialectologists, have been a number of school projects investigating Black English. Supported by federal funds but channeled through the several states, these projects typically have a pedagogical focus.

There has been a fairly steady but hardly abundant production of articles and dissertations in dialectology.
Yet, encouraging as this brief conspectus appears to be, I should like to suggest two considerations.

The first is for much greater direct attention to American dialectology in schools and colleges, if only to reduce the misinformation and misconceptions about American English prevalent, I am constrained to acknowledge, among many of our colleagues in other areas of the field of English. The high school curriculum should include at least one soundly constructed unit on American dialects; here we can cooperate with the National Council of Teachers of English. The college or university department of English should have a course in American English, with emphasis upon its regional and social variation. Here—as a Society—we can work both with the National Council's College Section and with the Association of English Department Chairmen. As individuals we can, and should, work in our own bailiwicks. Do you have such a course in your department? If not, I ask you to question whether you do not have a responsibility to drive energetically toward the acceptance of such a course, and toward the development of dialect studies on your own campus.

The second consideration is that of research. Research now bogged down should be pushed toward completion. I say this with feeling, since I must confess my own guilt in long delaying the work on one of the regional atlas projects. But we need also a great variety of new research, major and supplementary investigations that can draw upon new approaches and new aids, such as the computer, in broadening and deepening the scope of our concern with language variation.

In April, 1964, there appeared in PADS a report on needed research in American English. It had been prepared by a committee brought together by President A. H. Marckwardt on a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies. The report reviewed some work that had already occurred and then detailed research that then seemed to be immediately needed. Today some of what then was called for has already been begun. But much of it still is only a gleam in our eyes. Besides, new occasions today teach us that there are new duties in our own field. I suggest that this year a similar committee be brought together for a report that, ten years after the preceding one (and thirty years after one in 1943), will again review where we are and point to where we should be going.
For instance, besides the spate of Black English studies now in progress, we still need many more investigations, in depth, of groups and communities established specially for ethnic, religious, or other reasons. We need many studies of the speech of occupational groups, of close-knit family sequential generations, of the retention of speech characteristics after removal to a different community, of attitudinal effects upon the retention of regional speech features, and the like. Two weeks ago a professor of general linguistics at the university in Debrecen inquired whether I was interested in historical dialect research, that is, the mapping of dialect features upon the basis of evidence in old manuscripts. I said that I was, though not as an active researcher, but pointed out that the United States is so young and our population so mobile that such study is not so productive here as in Europe. Yet I then remembered that of course there have been quite a few individual studies like that by the late Anders Orbeck, that by Harold Whitehall of the accountbooks of John Bates of Sharon, Connecticut, and the ongoing study by George Winter of Minnesota, who is finding regional features in the real estate records of colonial Virginia. Then yesterday I was delighted to hear the paper by Miss Şen, who is making a beginning, in her dissertation, in what can be a major and lengthy enterprise, a synthesis of all the data in the already existing studies.

The recent expansion of dialect study is promising, indeed; the hope for the future is well-founded. I am indeed grateful to the members of the American Dialect Society for letting me hold this position in which I have felt that I was sharing in that expansion and in moving toward that future. Your next president, already a veteran in service toward the Society as secretary and as editor and as vice president, will surely experience this same feeling during the coming year. I wish him well and pledge my support, confident that Willis Russell and the American Dialect Society will continue to be an excellent combination.
The Annual Meeting of the American Dialect Society was held at the Americana Hotel in New York City on Tuesday, December 26, and Wednesday, December 27, 1972, in conjunction with the Annual Meeting of the Modern Language Association. About 50 persons were in attendance. President Harold B. Allen presided.

During Session I, held in the Regency Room of the Americana from 2 to 6 p.m. on December 26, five papers were presented:

- Word Geography: A Reconsideration of the Methodology--Frances Land Uskup, Illinois Institute of Technology
- Social Rank: Objectivity or Subjectivity?--Raymond K. O'Cain, University of South Carolina
- Dialect Variation in Early American English--Ann Louise $en, Princeton University
- Paradigmatic Woman: The Prostitute--Julia P. Stanley, University of Georgia
- Dialectology and Linguistic Theory--R. E. Callary, Northern Illinois University

Session II of the Annual Meeting, held in the Royal B Room of the Americana from 8 p.m. to midnight on December 27, featured the presentation of a Proposal for a Linguistic Atlas of Tennessee Regional English by Harold Orton, Visiting Professor at the University of Tennessee and Emeritus Professor of the University of Leeds (England).

The annual business meeting followed.
MINUTES OF ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The meeting was called to order at 10:00 p.m. by President Harold B. Allen. The following business was brought before the membership.

President's message

President Allen delivered the message which appears in its entirety on the first pages of this Newsletter.

Executive Secretary's report

The executive secretary's report on membership, deaths, and finances of the Society was made and accepted. The executive secretary also reported on miscellaneous linguistic activities of interest to the ADS membership. These reports will be printed in their entirety at the end of these minutes.

Executive Council report

The executive secretary reported on the actions of the Executive Council meeting. Complete minutes of this meeting will be found in Appendix I to this report.

Reports of Regional Secretaries

Reports of regional secretaries were made at this time. The complete text of these reports will be found in Appendix II to this report.

Reports of Editors

Reports by the editors of *PADS*, *American Speech*, and *NADS* were made. The text of these reports may also be found in Appendix II to this report.

Reports of Research Committees

Reports of the activities of the research committees were made by their respective chairmen. The complete text of these reports will be found in Appendix II to this report.

Nominating Committee

Raven I. McDavid, Jr. made the report for the nominating committee. This committee is composed of Professors McDavid, David W. Maurer, and Raymond K. O'Cain. Their nominations for officers of the ADS for 1973 were: Vice-President,
Audrey R. Duckert; Executive Council member (1973-1976),
Daniel Cárdenas; and Nominating Committee member, James W. Hartman.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted, and
the officers nominated were elected.

E. C. Ehrensperger

A vote of appreciation was expressed by the membership of
the Society to Professor E. C. Ehrensperger for his fine
work as chairman of the Liaison Place Names Committee.

Harold B. Allen

A vote of appreciation was expressed by the membership of
the Society to Professor Harold B. Allen for his excellent
leadership as President of the American Dialect Society for
the past two years.

Membership

As of December 19, 1972, our membership stands as follows:
individuals, 467, including 19 life, complimentary, and honorary
members; institutions, 339; total, 806. We also have a total of
12 exchange agreements.

Earlier this month letters from the ADS president, Harold B.
Allen, were sent to all ADS members urging them to bring in new
members, and so far we have had two acceptances of the "Invita-
tion to Membership" forms which were enclosed with the letter.
Any member responsible for adding two or more new members to the
Society will be listed in the Honor Roll to be published in NADS.

Letters have also been sent to 500 individuals active in the
fields of sociolinguistics and dialectology who are not ADS mem-
bers, describing our publications and activities and inviting them
to join the Society.

Deaths

I regretfully report the deaths of the following persons,
with the hope that this is a complete report: George P. Wilson,
Louise Hanley, Philip Gove, Editor-in-Chief, G. & C. Merriam Com-
pany; Joseph H. Friend, Southern Illinois University; Henry Lee
Smith, Jr., State University of New York at Buffalo; W. Cabell
Greet, Columbia University; and Richard Reeves, Charleston.
Financial Report

Fiscal Year
December 1, 1971 - November 30, 1972

Balance as of November 30, 1971 $  8,517.10

Receipts
Life Memberships $  100.00
Individual Dues 3,138.22
Institution Dues 1,812.21
Royalties 437.86
Interest Dividends 334.59
Donations 100.00

Total Receipts 5,922.88

Disbursements
PADS Printing Costs $2,097.69
Membership Refunds 55.00
Newsletter Costs 1,153.96
ACLS Dues 300.00
Office Supplies & expenses 1,092.34
Travel 230.13

Total Disbursements 4,929.12

Balance as of November 30, 1972 $  9,510.86

Distribution of Funds:

Tuscaloosa Federal Savings and Loan
Association Account #1657 $  1,503.74
Account #EB-319 (Proceeds of Inventory on DN and PADS) 5,750.06
Checking Account 2,257.06

Total Distribution $  9,510.86

Miscellaneous Topics

1. In accordance with the provisions of the ADS Constitution, the membership of the ADS was notified by letter by October 15 of the candidates nominated for office for 1973. All members also received copies of the program for the annual meeting early in December.
2. ACLS Grant—On July 5, 1972, the Center for Applied Linguistics was awarded a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies to support a Survey of Activities in Computerized Mapmaking of Potential Relevance to Dialect Geography. This survey will include:

1. A survey of on-going activities of relevance in other disciplines;
2. The identification of personnel with special competence in this field;
3. The identification of programs which would seem to hold promise for the field of linguistic geography, and on-site examination of some of the more outstanding ones;
4. The convening of a small inter-disciplinary conference of those who are experienced with these programs, along with potential users in dialectology;
5. Insofar as is possible, the implementation of a type of computerized mapmaking on an experimental basis;
6. The dissemination of the findings of the above through the medium of the Newsletter of the American Dialect Society.

3. The Polish Language in America—Upon obtaining relevant "mother tongue" data from the 1970 Census, the Center for Applied Linguistics proposes to examine those Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's) in which Polish speakers are concentrated with a view to undertaking a series of sociolinguistic studies designed to shed light on the dynamics of the Polish language as it is actually being used in the United States.

A. Hood Roberts
Executive Secretary

APPENDIX I

Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting—December 27, 1972

Observers: John Algeo, Margaret M. Bryant, Daniel Cárdenas, Thomas L. Clark, Audrey R. Duckert, E. C. Ehrensperger, Stewart A. Kingsbury, Raven I. McDavid Jr., David L. Shores

REPORT OF MAIL VOTES

Nominating Committee

1972:1 The Executive Council directs the Executive Secretary to appoint to the Nominating Committee of the American Dialect Society Raymond K. O'Cain of the University of South Carolina.

Vote: 6 yes, 1 did not respond. Passed.

ADS Student Membership

1972:2 Effective in 1971 that the category of "student member" no longer be a category of membership in the American Dialect Society.

Vote: 5 yes, 1 no, 1 did not respond. Passed.

Joint Committee for Making Permanent the International Conference on Methods in Dialectology

1972:3 The Executive Council directs the president of the American Dialect Society to appoint Thomas L. Clark of the University of Nevada at Las Vegas and Lawrence M. Davis of the Illinois Institute of Technology as members of the joint committee with the Canadian Linguistic Association to explore the possibility of establishing the International Conference on Methods in Dialectology on a permanent basis. The president of the American Dialect Society, whoever he may be, should always be an ex officio member of the committee.

Vote: 6 yes, 1 did not respond. Passed.

Committee on Non-English Dialects

1972:4 The Executive Council directs the president to appoint Daniel Cárdenas of California State University at Long Beach chairman of the American Dialect Society standing research committee on Non-English Dialects.

Vote: 6 yes, 1 did not respond. Passed.
PADS Editorial Advisory Board

1972:5 The Executive Council directs the president of the American Dialect Society to appoint Murray G. Wanamaker of the University of Winnipeg and Marvin Carmony of Indiana State University at Terre Haute to serve as members of an editorial advisory board for PADS. Their appointments are to be effective immediately.

Vote: 7 yes, 0 no. Passed unanimously.

Joint Committee for Making Permanent the International Conference on Methods in Dialectology

1972:6 The Executive Council directs the president of the American Dialect Society to appoint Wolfgang Wölck of the State University of New York at Buffalo to the joint committee to explore the possibility of making permanent a series of summer conferences on Methods in Dialectology similar to that held at Prince Edward Island this last July.

Vote: 7 yes, 0 no. Passed unanimously.

Committee on Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography

1972:7 The Executive Council directs the president of the American Dialect Society to appoint Lawrence M. Davis of the Illinois Institute of Technology to the position of vice chairman of the Committee on Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography.

Vote: 6 yes, 1 did not respond. Passed.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF DECEMBER 27, 1972

Executive Secretary's report

Made and received. The executive secretary also informed the Executive Council of the gift of $100 to the Society made by Professor Margaret M. Bryant.

Reports of Regional Secretaries

May be found in Appendix II.
Reports of Editors of ADS Publications

May be found in Appendix II.

Reports of Research Committees

May be found in Appendix II.

Regional Secretaries as Observers

The matter of inviting the regional secretaries of the ADS to attend Executive Council meetings as observers was discussed.

MOTION Moved by I. Willis Russell, seconded by Lee A. Pederson, 1972:8 that regional secretaries be invited to participate as observers during such part of the Executive Council meeting as the president and executive secretary shall determine.

Vote: passed unanimously.

Place Names Committee

Discussions were held concerning the status of the Liaison Place Names Research Committee.

MOTION Moved by Lee A. Pederson, seconded by I. Willis Russell, 1972:9 that, in view of the present status and activities of the American Name Society, the ADS discontinue as one of its research committees the Committee on Place Names.

Vote: passed unanimously.

Further, the Executive Secretary of the ADS was directed to express to the American Name Society the reasons for this discontinuation and was further directed to express the great appreciation of the Society to Professor Ehrenspenger for his years of selfless devotion as chairman of the committee.

Terms of Membership on Committees

Terms of membership for ADS research committee members were discussed.
MOTION

Moved by Frederic G. Cassidy, seconded by I. Willis Russell, that terms of membership on ADS committees be limited to three years with the opportunity of one three-year renewal making, therefore, a limit of six successive years.

Vote: passed unanimously.

Secretary, South Atlantic Region

David L. Shores was appointed regional secretary for the period 1973-1976 of the South Atlantic ADS.

APPENDIX II

REPORTS FROM REGIONAL SECRETARIES

Northeast Region--Audrey R. Duckert, Secretary

A joint meeting with NEMLA was held at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, April 9-10. Papers were presented by Raven I. McDavid, Jr. and W. Nelson Francis. Patrick Kilbourn was elected chairman to arrange the program for the 1973 meeting in Boston.

We are looking ahead to working out an abiding arrangement with Arthur Kinney, Executive Secretary of NEMLA for regular regional meetings of ADS and NEMLA. P. Kilbourn has volunteered to assemble a regional membership list.

I have in hand some of the ADS archival matter that has travelled from executive secretary to executive secretary. Object: a history of the Society, updating Louise Pound's. Anecdotes and recollections are welcome.

****

South Atlantic Region--David L. Shores, Secretary

The annual meeting of the South Atlantic Section of the American Dialect Society was held in the Spanish-French rooms of the Robert Meyer Hotel in Jacksonville, Florida, Saturday, November 4, 1972, in conjunction with the meeting of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association (SAMLA). The chairman, Jane Appleby, of the University of Georgia, presided, and Woodford A. Heflin, professor emeritus, of Air University served as secretary.
Though only 68 people signed the attendance sheets, the 90 or so chairs were filled at times during the meeting. Among those attending the meeting were the following (the asterisks mark those who indicated that their primary interest was in either linguistics or dialectology): *Julia P. Stanley (Georgia), *Lester G. Woody (North Carolina), *Charles Ruhl (North Carolina), *Kevin McCarthy (Florida), *W. A. Heflin (Montgomery, Alabama), Mike Pope (Virginia State College), Bryan Lindsay (Converse College), Laurette Locondes (Gordon Junior College), Robert Bain (North Carolina), Thomas A. Van (Louisville), Meriam Locke (Alabama), John R. Conover (Alabama), *Erika Lindemann (South Carolina), Anne E. Rowe (Florida State), Jerome Stern (Florida State), Alfred Reid (Furman), *Thomas Pyles (Northwestern), *James B. McMillan (Alabama), *John Algeo (Georgia), *Joel H. Siegel (Florida), Floyd C. Watkins (Emory), B. R. Rhodes (Eastern Kentucky), *Lee Little (Western Kentucky), Norris MacKinnon (Southwest Texas State), Louise Williams (John C. Calhoun Jr. College), Evelyn McMillen (Jacksonville State), Mary Porter (Alabama), Kenneth Hammend (Mercer), *Robert L. Trammell (Florida Atlantic), *Louise R. DeVere (Augusta College), Juanita Whitaker (Hampton Institute).

Margaret Simmons (Hampton Institute), *Connie G. Eble (North Carolina), *Charles Latta (Eastern Kentucky), *David L. Shores (Old Dominion), *Jeutonne Brewer (Greensboro College), *Boyd Davis (North Carolina), *I. Willis Russell (Alabama), John H. Fisher (Tennessee), *David F. Dorsey, Jr. (Atlanta), *Donald Ball (College of William and Mary), Dorrie Norwood (Tennessee Tech), Lois Bughardt (Tennessee), Mary Faroci (Florida Atlantic), Stephen Nagle (South Carolina), D. J. Burt (Frances Marion College), *R. K. O'Cain (South Carolina), *Carole P. Hines (Old Dominion), E. Hewlett (Mississippi College), Jimmy Voyles (Mississippi College), Neal Hagood (Clayton Junior College), Sarah Jackson (Georgia Tech), L. Wade Black (Florida State), *W. R. Anderson (Huntingdon College), Ida M. Hollowell (Chapel Hill, North Carolina), Joe Ross (Alabama), Joseph Wilder (Bowie State College), Betty Gerow (Elon College), Mary Priestley (Elon College), Bettie Fetscher (Florida Tech), David Wells (Randolph-Macon College), *Walter E. Meyers (North Carolina State), Lee Dubs (Lenoir Rhyne College), Bruce Southard (College of William and Mary), *Jane Appleby (Georgia).

The program consisted of the following six papers:


In the business meeting the chairman, Jane Appleby, called for a report of the nominating committee (Raymond K. O'Cain of the University of South Carolina, Carole Hines of Old Dominion University, David Wells of Randolph-Macon College). Lee A. Pederson of Emory University was nominated and elected chairman for 1973. The committee prefaced its nomination for secretary with a letter from Woodford A. Heflin, part of which follows:

I think I should give over my duties as Secretary of the Society to someone else this November. I have served now since November 1963, and have been honored each year in being re-elected. But I believe someone younger should now assume the duties of the office,

In finding a nominee, the Committee may wish to consider someone who can give a number of years to the office. A person who has already been President could be a good person for the job...

Following these recommendations, David L. Shores of Old Dominion was elected secretary for a five-year term. The chairman, Jane Appleby, noting Mr. Heflin's long service to the Society, then asked for an expression of thanks. The group responded with enthusiastic applause and a standing ovation. The secretary-elect was then directed to write a letter of appreciation to Mr. Heflin.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 a.m.

The secretary-elect intends to compile a list of the ADS members in the South Atlantic region and to get in touch with the SAMLASADS membership about financial support for DARE, a suggestion made by I. Willis Russell at the 1971 meeting.
The Annual Meeting of the Midwest Region of the American Dialect Society (ADS Midwest) convened for three sessions in the Crown Room of the Chase-Park Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. Stewart A. Kingsbury, Secretary for the Midwest Region, presided as Chairman of the meeting inasmuch as Glenn Gilbert, designated Chairman ADS (Midwest) was unable to attend because of an unforeseeable and unavoidable academic conflict.

The secretary and acting chairman opened the meeting by discussing several points of business which had developed during the interim period between ADS(Midwest) meetings so that all members present might formulate the opinions and response to the question raised in the Secretary ADS (Midwest) memorandum dated October 23, 1972. Copies of this memorandum were distributed throughout each of the two morning sessions held on Friday, October 27.

Acting chairman Kingsbury proceeded with the scheduled program with the exception of the paper of George Javor, Northern Michigan University, whose illness prevented his participation in the program. The program, attended by some 44 members of the ADS (Midwest), continued through the two morning sessions and was concluded in the Saturday morning session, 8:30-9:30 a.m., October 28. The following papers, abbreviated abstracts of which appear below, were presented and discussed at this time and were well received.

8:30 - 10:00 a.m., Friday, October 27


This paper presents the results of a computerized survey of the speech habits of the people of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Two hundred responses to a questionnaire of 495 phonological, lexical and grammatical items distributed in all 15 counties of the Upper Peninsula were coded, compiled, analyzed, tabulated, evaluated and edited by computer.


Terms and expressions used by present day American youth have been collected and compiled with the aim of increasing rapport and better communication among professionals,
para-professionals and other diverse contemporary groups. The project has attempted to bridge the "generation gap," and will be useful to college recruiters and personnel men who come in frequent contact with today's young people. It will also serve to introduce persons not familiar with the Indigenous to an understanding of what might otherwise sound like a foreign language.


One of my students, Mr. Joseph Preston, has collected a set of lexical items limited in usage mainly to UNI students which were investigated as metaphorical linguistic extensions of denotation. The nature of the connotations of such expressions, to support the hypothesis that college slang tends to ameliorate basically pejorative terms, or taboo terms, was explored. The paper also treats some of the preoccupations of college students at UNI as reflected in their slang.


This study was designed to test the proposition that a speaker's diversity of vocabulary items, or the ratio of different lexical items to the total lexical inventory, in a given situation is a direct function of social class. The specific hypothesis tested was: The higher the social class, the greater the lexical diversity in a given speech situation; and conversely, the lower the social class, the lesser the lexical diversity.

10:30 - Noon, Friday, October 27


The study was undertaken to determine whether two separate phonemes /ə/ and /ɔ/, or a single merged phoneme exists between /ʌ/ and /o/ in Kansas speech. The results show that most Kansans lack a phonemic contrast between /ə/ and /ɔ/; those who do retain both phonemes are elderly, but not all older speakers make the contrast. The phonetic variant used most frequently is [ɜ] (an unrounded low-back vowel), but the present study does not provide sufficient evidence to establish its phonemic status.

   The term play hookey 'be truant from school' comes from the New Netherlandic hoekje spelen, one of several names for the popular children's game now known as hide-and-(go)-seek. This game changed in the middle of the 19th century from a game in which an object was sought to one in which hidden players were the object of the search. In its new meaning hide-and-seek forced other names of the game (I-spy, I-spy-hi, whoop-and-hide, hide-and-coop) into oblivion or into new usages. I-spy became the signal of discovery in hide-and-seek and play hookey acquired a new meaning, 'skip school,' euphemistic for the serious 'be truant.' The change was probably aided by the similarity to the mischievous work hook for 'steal.'


   Part One: Selected Technical Terms in Parish Vestry Books, 1663-1750. The project is an attempt to tabulate and map items of colonial Virginia usage appearing in parish vestry books and county records. Part One, an experimental study designed to test the adequacy of vestry books as a source of dialectal information, tabulates and maps twelve items taken from 26 of the 28 extant portions of vestry books covering periods ranging from two to 87 years. Items are graphed chronologically and mapped both chronologically and geographically.


   This paper employs several characteristic South Midland and North Midland-Inland Northern pronunciation features to locate some major and minor isoglosses in Illinois. Evidence was taken from both LANCS and DARE archives. The investigation shows a major isogloss to follow the Sangamon River Valley; for checked front and free back vowels, this constitutes a North Midland/South Midland boundary, with west central Illinois appearing as a transitional area. Minor isoglosses set off Egypt (which commonly has a centering diphthong in line and similar words) and the Mississippi Valley around St. Louis, which shares many pronunciation features with Northern Illinois.
8:30 - 10:00 a.m., Saturday, October 28

   This paper is a study of English syntactic dialects from a questionnaire administered to a sample of over 100 speakers from various parts of the United States. In particular it deals with variations of sentences in the following categories which share subject-verb inversion: clauses following a negative or only clause, subjunctive clauses, and clauses with embedded questions. Although some syntactic analysis is given, the paper primarily gives the distribution of the variants relative to regional, social, and age factors.

2. "Dialect Names for Edible and Inedible Fish: Some Relations Between Culture and Language," by August Rubrecht, Wisconsin State University, Eau Claire.
   The names of fish commonly show greater variation from community to community and from region to region than almost any other group of terms, and this variation in names appears to be closely related to the desirability of the fish themselves. In general, fish prized as food or game have appealing names, and fish low in esteem have unappealing names. Some fish are sought in some places and scorned in others, and the names for fish in this group often reflect their status in a particular region.

The business meeting of the ADS (Midwest) convened at 9:30 on Saturday morning, October 28, 1972, in the Crown Room of the Chase-Park Hotel, St. Louis, Missouri. The following matters were brought before the members and approved:

1. Richard Bailey, University of Michigan, was nominated for chairman, ADS (Midwest) for 1972-73. No other nominations were brought before the floor. Richard Bailey was therefore elected chairman for 1972-73.

2. A motion was made to adopt the ADS procedure for nominating candidates for ADS (Midwest) officers modified as follows: Nominations will be made by petition signed by five members in good standing of ADS (Midwest) and submitted to the Secretary ADS (Midwest) prior to 10 October of each year. The motion was seconded and unanimously approved.
3. A motion was made to have a summer meeting of the ADS (Midwest) in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute to be held at the University of Michigan, summer 1973. Plans for the meeting are to be coordinated by the chairman, Richard Bailey, and the regional secretary, Stewart Kingsbury. The latter will inform A. Hood Roberts, Executive Secretary ADS, who will communicate this information to the members of the Midwest Region of the ADS via the ADS Newsletter.

4. All participants presenting papers were requested to submit a hard copy to the Secretary ADS (Midwest). Persons delivering papers were also advised to submit a hard copy of the manuscript to John Algeo, Editor of American Speech. The Secretary ADS (Midwest) informed members of an informal conversation with the Executive Secretary MLA in which he indicated that a certain select number of ADS (Midwest) papers presented at the ADS (Midwest) meeting would be considered for publication. To this end, a motion was made, seconded, and unanimously passed to the effect that the Chairman and Secretary ADS (Midwest) would form an ad hoc committee to screen ADS (Midwest) papers for submission to MLA for publication. This committee would include other ADS (Midwest) members necessary as referees.

5. Virginia McDavid moved that Chairman Bailey and Secretary Kingsbury draw up a set of by-laws for ADS (Midwest). The initial draft of these by-laws will be submitted to A. Hood Roberts for promulgation and consideration of ADS (Midwest) members. The motion was seconded by Thomas Wetmore and passed unanimously.

6. The members were advised that the next meeting of the ADS (Midwest) would be held in Chicago, and that in subsequent years the meetings would alternate between Chicago and St. Louis.

****

South Central Region--report read by the Executive Secretary for Gary N. Underwood, Secretary

The second annual south-central regional meeting of the American Dialect Society (SCADS) was held on Thursday, October 26, 1972, from 7:30 to 10:00 p.m. in the Studio Room of the Fairmont-Mayo Hotel in Tulsa, Oklahoma, in conjunction with the twenty-ninth meeting of the South Central Modern Language Association.
Juanita V. Williamson of LeMoyne-Owen College presided over the meeting, which was attended by over 80 persons, more than doubling the attendance of 37 at the first south-central regional meeting in 1971. The average attendance was 70 in contrast to 25 at the previous meeting. Obviously, a great many in the audience were not ADS members; therefore, a handout with both information about the ADS and an application for membership was distributed. In addition, the regional secretary verbally urged non-members to join the ADS.

The program was planned by the regional secretary with the assistance of Miss Williamson and William R. Van Riper of Louisiana State University, who served as secretary for the meeting. The program consisted of the following papers:

- The regional standard/standards: variations from it/them in the oral language of lower socio-economic black and white students in a rural Deep South county--NanJo C. Summerlin, Arkansas State University
- Use of black dialects by Faulkner--Bates Hoffer, Trinity University
- Hinruh Wealuh Pshaw want jist joshin' 'bout de muel--Curt M. Rulon, North Texas State University
- The changing attitude of La Raza towards the Chicano idiom--Ines Tovar, University of Houston

At the business meeting the regional secretary informed the group of his correspondence with the Executive Secretary of the South Central Modern Language Association concerning the future relationship of the SCADS meeting to the SCMLA meeting. The Executive Committee of SCMLA has extended to SCADS the option of either continuing to meet as a SCMLA special interest group or meeting as an affiliated group. The implications of the two types of recognition were discussed, and the group voted to allow the officers of SCADS to make an executive decision on this matter.

In other business William R. Van Riper was elected chairman for the 1973 meeting, and Curt M. Rulon was elected to serve as either secretary or vice-chairman, depending upon the alignment of SCADS with SCMLA.

The 1974 meeting will be held in Ft. Worth.
Rocky Mountain Region—Thomas L. Clark, Secretary

On Thursday, October 20, 1972, the ADS Regional Secretary met with the executive board of the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association (RMMLA) to discuss a joint meeting of the regional ADS group with RMMLA. The RMMLA executive board was receptive to the proposal and made arrangements for such a joint meeting beginning with the 1973 meeting on October 19-20 at Laramie, Wyoming.

A call for papers has been issued. The deadline for abstracts is March 31, 1973. Tentatively, plans call for 3-4 papers and an address by the immediate past president of the American Dialect Society, Professor Harold B. Allen.

****

Pacific Coast Region—report read by the Executive Secretary for Allan A. Metcalf, Secretary

The first Pacific Coast Regional Meeting of the ADS took place in the Hotel San Franciscan, San Francisco, coincidentally with the opening sessions of the annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast. Before the meeting, sixteen people inaugurated ADS Pacific Coast activities with luncheon at Kan's in Chinatown. Members had to hurry back from their field work in Chinese-American dialects and delicacies for the meeting at 1:30 p.m.

About thirty were on hand, with the Regional Secretary presiding, to hear three papers on methods of dialect study and two on results. Titles and abstracts were as follows:

1. Experimental Procedures for the Study of Syntactic Variation in the Speech of Black and Anglo Kindergarten Children—Carol W. Pfaff and Robert Berdan, SWRL.

   Three elicitation techniques were investigated. In the most successful method, children answered questions about pictures. The children had to describe relationships which prompted use of constructions such as negation, copula, main verb have (and got), auxiliary do, and subject-verb agreement.


   The bulk and complexity of its 180,000 phonetic transcriptions have discouraged study of the data collected
for David Reed's Linguistic Atlas of the Pacific Coast. A coding system based on binary distinctive features makes computer analysis possible.


Computer routines now being developed can search vast amounts of linguistic data for items in specific phonetic or syntactic or lexical environments, or for possible correlations between items. The researcher must phrase his questions with care.


One factor may have been the non-standard English of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries--the target, prestige language that could reinforce structures characteristic of the creole.


In a central California Finnish-English bilingual community, the amount of Finnish interference on the normal operation of surface phonetic rules of English depends on the linguistic environment and on factors such as style and age.

A sixth paper by Michel Monnot was originally scheduled but withdrawn from the program when it was learned that the author would be giving the same paper at a PAPC section the next morning.

The business meeting chose Mary Key (University of California, Irvine) as chairman for the 1973 meeting. In addition, ADS members present voted to associate with a linguistics group, rather than with the PAPC, in 1973. After some discussion, the membership agreed to schedule the 1973 meeting in conjunction with the California Linguistics Conference, May 5-6, at Stanford, and to consider the possibility of meeting outside California, perhaps with the WECOL Linguistics Conference, in 1974. Associating with linguistics groups, it was felt, might encourage interest in the ADS on the part of linguists who are doing dialect studies.

The second Pacific Coast Regional Meeting, then, is scheduled for the weekend of May 5-6, 1973, at Stanford University. March 15
will be the deadline for sending abstracts or complete texts of papers to the regional secretary, Allan Metcalf, University of California at Riverside. The chairman-elect for this meeting, Mary Key, is preparing a questionnaire about dialect studies being conducted in the region; results of the questionnaire will be compiled and presented at the meeting. Eduardo Hernandez, of the Committee on Linguistics at Stanford, will serve as the third member of the program committee, and as liaison for local arrangements, for the forthcoming meeting. (Stanley Cook and Mary Key, along with the regional secretary, were the program committee for the 1972 meeting.)

****

Canada--H. Rex Wilson, Secretary

Scattered activity in "classical" dialectology continues in Canada. Members of the Maritimes Dialect Survey are perfecting a computer-assisted method of editing voice tapes, and have a design for a phonetic typewriter element of wide applicability in an advanced stage. An article on this is scheduled to appear in the *Journal of the International Phonetic Association* next summer. Interested parties are invited to communicate with Dr. Murray Kinloch, Department of English, University of New Brunswick, and to read and comment on the article.

Dr. Walter S. Avis of the Royal Military College of Canada is devoting a sabbatical to preparing a book on Canadian English. He is examining existing materials and collecting speech samples on tape.

Two salient events in dialectology in Canada in 1972 were the International Conference on Methods in Dialectology, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, July 19-26 [*The Linguistic Reporter*, August 1972], and the collection of nearly 15,000 questionnaires from high school students and their parents all across Canada by the Survey of Canadian English directed by Dr. M. H. Scargill of the University of Victoria [*English Quarterly*, Fall 1972].

REPORTS FROM EDITORS

Publication of the American Dialect Society (PADS)--report read by Raven I. McDavid, Jr. for Virginia G. McDavid, Editor

PADS has the following manuscripts accepted and on hand:
W. Bruce Finnie, Topographic Terms in the Ohio Valley, will be Number 53 and should be in your hands shortly. Hans Kurath, The Dialectal Structure of Southern England, will be Number 54 and is at the Press. Charles William Foster, Dialect in the Novels of Charles Chesnutt, will be Number 55. It is ready to go to Press. Virginia O. Foscue, A Preliminary Survey of the Vocabulary of White Alabamians, will be Number 56. It too is ready to go to Press.

The following manuscripts have also been accepted:

Maurice Cagnon, Dialectal Origins of the French Canadian Lexicon; Thomas L. Clark, Erosion of a Speech Island, Marietta, Ohio; Dennis R. Preston, Bituminous Coal Mining Vocabulary of the Eastern United States; Lawrence M. Foley, A Phonological and Lexical Study of the Speech of Tuscaloosa County, Alabama; Hilda Jaffee, The Speech of the Central Coast of North Carolina.

Two later manuscripts have been accepted and are being revised according to the readers' recommendations.

A number of articles have been submitted during the year, and these have been sent to John Algeo. Another manuscript of monograph length was read by two readers. The author has since asked that it be returned to him.

I would like to thank all those who have helped me during the year. I Willis Russell has done much work. Harold B. Allen and A. Hood Roberts have done their customary job of giving sound advice and being readers. Thomas Pyles too has remained a faithful reader and adviser. And John Algeo has also been helpful.

****

American Speech--John Algeo, Editor

The agreement between the Columbia University Press and the American Dialect Society whereby the latter became a sponsor for the journal American Speech, responsible for nominating the editorial staff of the journal and otherwise participating in its publication, was signed on February 29th of this year by representatives of the Press and of the Society.
The early months of 1972 were devoted to organizing the Editorial Board, to settling matters of policy, and to arranging procedures. Copy for the first issue for which the present editorship is responsible (the issue to be dated Fall 1969) was delivered to the Columbia University Press in May; copy for the second issue (to be dated Winter 1969) was delivered in August; and copy for the third and fourth issues (a double issue to be dated Spring-Summer 1970) was delivered in November. Thus, during the first year of the Society's responsibility for *American Speech*, we have prepared exactly four issues for publication and thereby prevented editorial work on the journal from getting further behind than it now is. This meager accomplishment is, in fact, a major achievement, in light of the following facts: We started late in the year. We began with almost no material to work with. Everything we did, the editorial staff was doing for the first time—with the attendant confusion and waste of first-time efforts (we trust that things will be easier, if not better, the second time around). We prepared a year's worth of issues in about nine months, and your editor serves notice to the Women's Liberation Movement that he has an empathetic understanding of gravidity, of labor, and of parturition. We regret that none of these issues have yet appeared, but they will. Just as it has been necessary for the editorial staff to organize itself ex nihilo, so the Columbia University Press has had to reorganize its procedures for handling *American Speech* on a regular basis, and the typesetter has still to accustom himself to the new routine. The surface structure has been blocked by performance flaws, but the deep structure is generating in what we hope is a competent way, and the coming year should see the appearance in print of at least two years of *American Speech*.

We have, during the past year, done as well as I hoped to—and that is somewhat better than I expected we would. That we have succeeded as well as we have is due chiefly to the excellent cooperation and assistance from all sides. Too many persons have helped to name them all, but some acknowledgments cannot go unreported. In particular, I would like to make the following: The University of Georgia in the persons of Robert West and James Colvert, past and present chairmen of the Department of English; Robert Longshore, assistant to the chairman; Edward Stephenson, chairman of the linguistics program; and Boyd McWhorter, former dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, arranged released time for the editor, provided secretarial assistance, office equipment, and graduate assistants, and in many other ways made it possible to get the job done. The Columbia University Press, in
the persons of Henry Wiggins, the Assistant Director, and Joan McQuary and Maria Caliandro, manuscript editors, patiently answered my queries, corrected my faults, and were pleasant about it. The Honorable Executive Secretary of the Society, Hood Roberts, the Honorable President, Harold Allen, and all the members of the Editorial Advisory Board, currently sixteen good men and women, and true, have given advice both when it was asked for and when it wasn't (but good advice and always appreciated). I will not detail their names here since they are bannered on page 1 of each issue, but without their help, especially in the refereeing of manuscripts, we could not have got through the year. Three graduate students have worked for considerable periods of time with the journal: Eileen O'Connor Hartley, Linda Callaway, and O. C. Dean. I am grateful for their skilled and reliable assistance. Since mid year the editorial office has been blessed with a half-time secretary of outstanding competence, April Maddox. Several special words of acknowledgment are due to the two associate editors of American Speech, Murray Kinloch, of the University of New Brunswick, and James Hartman, of the University of Kansas. The service of these two, who have put editorial responsibilities for American Speech high on their list of priorities and who have done their jobs with devotion and skill, has been invaluable. Finally I want to acknowledge the help of all those who have sent manuscripts to us. We have, of course, not been able to use all the manuscripts we have received, but we have in every case been glad of the chance to see them. And I urge continued submission of articles. They are the sine qua non.

Now a word or two about the future: We plan to send manuscript for a double issue, twice the normal length, to the Press every three months until American Speech is back on its regular publishing schedule. This editorial regimen will catch us up toward the end of 1975. If it proves possible to increase the rate of publication, we will do so. But as it is, we plan to bring out two publication years of American Speech during each of the next three calendar years; and that is perhaps hubristic enough for the present. We are now working simultaneously on three double issues: one devoted mainly to papers from the Prince Edward Island Conference on Methods in Dialectology, one whose principal feature will be an extensive study of military slang from the First World War, and one containing the more usual sort of papers on a variety of subjects. Beyond these three issues the future is obscure.

In general the format of American Speech will continue as it has been. We are making a few changes in the physical style and
appearance of the journal, and there will doubtless be others. Most of the regular departments will be continued or strengthened: the "Miscellany" department continues as heretofore, as will "Among the New Words"; we are increasing the number of book reviews to appear in the journal andreviving Mitford Mathews' department, "Of Matters Lexicographical," which will, however, be written by a variety of contributors who have each agreed to supply one or more columns a year--the first has been done by Clarence Barnhart. One traditional department that, it appears at this time, will not be continued is the "Bibliography." If any members of the Dialect Society feel American Speech can and should continue to provide a bibliography of current work in American English or some aspect of it and have ideas about how such a bibliography might complement rather than compete with the MLA annual work, I would be pleased to hear from them. I would also be pleased to receive nominations for prospective bibliographers.

Because we are in abnormal times (American Speech at this writing is a full four years behind publication) we are making some abnormal editorial decisions. We are publishing some contributions that are longer than any that have heretofore appeared in American Speech (indeed, some that intrude on monograph length) and some that are more technical in their appeal than most that have previously appeared in our pages. When the journal is more nearly back on schedule, the Editorial Advisory Committee will be asked to make some decisions about the nature of the publication and its future, and all members of the Society and other readers should have an opportunity to express their views. For the present, however, our main goal is to get back on schedule; we are accordingly operating with a very loose set of editorial guidelines, of which the prime directive is that the editors will send copy to the Press on schedule.

There is one extensive, long-range project that we are now well into. When I came to the editorship, one of the first needs I felt was for a cumulative index of past issues of American Speech. The annual indexes are helpful, but cumbersome to use, and for some volumes they are imperfect or wholly lacking. We have begun to index all back volumes anew in what we hope will be a consistent and helpful fashion. Author and title indexing is well along. The need for a thorough and reliable cumulative index of citation forms has been made less acute, although not wholly removed, by the recent publication of the Words and Phrases Index. At the present we have no plan to index citation forms, but in another year's time we may consider what is desirable and
feasible in that respect. We are just beginning a subject index, a task that, so far as I know, has never before been undertaken for American Speech. Several persons have been doing pioneering work on such an index, and I hope to have something concrete to report next year. Our immediate goal is to find or develop a set of descriptors that we can use to analyze and describe the contents of American Speech consistently. When we have the descriptors more fully developed, we hope that some members of the Society will be willing to volunteer their services in analyzing one or more back volumes of American Speech for us. Although we are not yet far enough along to begin such work, I would be glad to hear now from anyone who is willing to help in that way when the time comes. Eventually we should be able to publish some version of the cumulative index to make the information in past issues of American Speech more readily available to students of the language.

On the whole, I think we have made reasonable progress during the past year, and the future is respectably promising. I hope that, as the issues we have been preparing begin to appear next year, members of the Society will agree. I will be glad to hear from anyone who has suggestions for improvement and especially from anyone who wants to volunteer his services in effecting an improvement.

****

Newsletter of the American Dialect Society (NADS)---A. Hood Roberts, Editor

During 1972 two actual issues of the Newsletter were published: Volume 4, nos. 1 and 2--February, June 1972 (68 pages) and Volume 4, no. 3, November 1972 (24 pages). As always, these Newsletters have contained news of ADS activities and other activities of interest to ADS members, book notices, and abstracts of documents pertaining to dialect studies which have been entered in the ERIC system.

REPORTS FROM RESEARCH COMMITTEES

Committee on New Words--I. Willis Russell, Chairman

The Committee has again been inactive during the year just passed. The fault for this is due to the inactivity of the chairman for the past six years or so. Now that the chairman has
retired from teaching and is just short of 70, it is possible that a search should begin for a younger successor. In the meantime, the chairman will take steps to try to reactivate the Committee.

Having the ADS new words files in his custody is still useful to the chairman for checking installments of "Among the New Words" in American Speech, a department he has been invited to continue conducting. As reported last year, he has the new words files of the late Mamie J. Meredith, which he hopes to check against the ADS files as time permits.

****

Committee on Place Names (Liaison Committee)--E. C. Ehrensperger, Chairman

In the October letter sent to over 300 interested persons requesting information about place-name activities, the statement was made that many important and exciting things happened at the meetings of these two societies at Chicago last Christmas time. In the margin near this remark one respondent wrote: "Which ones? I'd like to know, as I was there, but only in the general meetings." The writer of this comment hit upon one of the weaknesses, not only of these two societies, but of human relations in general--faulty communication. The executive groups of these societies--officers, boards, and committees--in long sessions discuss many matters which are often never presented to the average members in the "general sessions," which usually consist of a series of disconnected papers on a wide variety of topics. There is a general business meeting, of course, but it is more or less a formality attended by a very small group, usually the members of the executive groups, who present in routine form what has really already been decided and which the "general" group meekly rubber stamps. Who is to blame for this situation? Not the executive groups, who work hard and try their best to transact the business of the societies in the short time allotted. The average members, who, though urged to come, stay away from business meetings in droves, should not be criticized too harshly, for such meetings are often dull and tedious, and most members are tired after a long series of meetings. Is there any solution? In recent years various newsletters, bulletins, and reports (like this one) have sprung up, probably as unconscious attempts to improve communication. How well they are succeeding remains to be seen.
In spite of any opinions to the contrary, the Chicago meetings did give, at least to some of us, some very stimulating and exciting information and inspiration. At the Dialect Society meetings, for example, announcement was made that this society had taken over the publication of *American Speech*. This venerable periodical had not appeared for some time and was in danger of becoming extinct. In its early days *American Speech* had opened its pages to articles on place names, one of the few places where such publication was then possible. At the Christmas meeting the suggestion was made that under the supervision of the Dialect Society and the new editor, John Algeo, who is definitely interested in place names, *American Speech* might once again be a place where some short articles and notes in our field might be published. How many people in the general meetings in Chicago were even aware of this significant announcement?

There were also many interesting developments at the Name Society meetings. Emphasis was placed on what for many of us was a new conception of the scope of this society. The name American in the title was interpreted to mean, not merely the United States, but the whole of both the North and South American continents. The society would be a sort of parent organization with affiliates—referred to as institutes or by some other name—in Canada, the U.S.A., and even in countries of Central and South America. Representatives from these groups would be an integral part of the big organization. At the present time in Canada an institute is flourishing under the guidance of J. B. Rudnyckyj and several others. A representative from a South American country was present at Chicago. The first institute in the U.S.A., under the direction of E. Wallace McMullen Jr., at Fairleigh Dickinson University, has had a vigorous existence for eleven years. More recently, enthusiastic institutes have been developed in Indiana under the leadership of Ronald L. Baker and Marvin Carmony and in Texas under Fred Tarpley. When anyone interested in names compares all these activities with the feeble beginning of the American Name Society in a hotel room in Detroit, December 29, 1951, could he help being thrilled?

Most important of all the happenings at Chicago, however, was the further planning of the national place-name survey. After many years of trials and frustrations, this project is really moving, without any foundation or government grant for which we have long been working in vain. For several years the national headquarters at the University of Arizona, under the direction of Byrd H. Granger, has been a beehive of activity. To assist the national director an executive committee has been set up and, in
addition, a large advisory group known as a commission. State directors have been appointed and in most cases are at work in over 30 states, and efforts are being made to increase that number to 50 very soon. In response to a resolution passed at the Chicago meeting President Donald J. Orth called a meeting of the executive committee in Washington, D.C., on August 20-21, 1972, where three main objectives were outlined: "to share information on the current operations and problems of the several states where surveys are already underway; to find directors for the other states; and to consider some of the problems connected with, and to formulate uniform standards for, the compilation of place-name data in all states." An account of that meeting, along with various announcements, may be found in The Newsletter of the Place-Name Survey of the United States, Issue No. 1, October 1, 1972, copies of which may be obtained by writing the editor, R. M. Rennick, 312 Riverside Drive, Prestonburg, Kentucky 41653. At the conclusion of the Washington session it was decided to hold the next meeting in conjunction with the annual meeting of the American Folklore Society at Austin, Texas, in November. The Place-Name Survey will hold its annual meeting at 1:30 p.m., December 29, at the Americana Hotel in New York at the time of the MLA and Name Society meetings. All interested persons are invited.

One more matter considered at Chicago should be mentioned. As a means of tying in our survey with the Bicentennial of 1976, the suggestion was made that as many states as possible be urged to publish a state place-name directory or dictionary during that year. Some states already have a good book; in other states an older work might be revised and brought up to date. If such an undertaking could not be carried out, states might be encouraged to try some sort of short-term work. New York, for example, is already planning a dictionary of names of populated places. Such or similar short-term projects would publicize our overall survey, develop interest, lay a foundation for the long-range project, and even facilitate fund raising.

After reading what has been related in the preceding pages, can any say that nothing exciting happened at Chicago?

In the following pages we shall try to summarize what various place-name workers across this country and Canada have been doing in 1972. Please inform us of errors and omissions, which, in some cases, may be our fault, but which, we must add, may be due to the fact that workers, often very busy in many other fields, fail to communicate with us or with anybody. We shall omit the use of all titles--even of Miss, Mrs. or Ms.--since we
don't know the correct form in some cases, and the status of individuals changes from year to year.

Donald J. Orth (Geological Survey, U.S. Department of the Interior), president of the Name Society, has probably been the most active place-name worker in the country. He has been pushing the organization of the Place-Name Survey vigorously and is responsible for the Executive Committee meeting in Washington in August. He represented the society on the International Committee of Onomastic Sciences at Sofia, Bulgaria, last summer. He has published several articles and read papers at various meetings during the past year. During 1973 he hopes to finish work on Fond du Lac, Calumet, and Winnebago Counties in Wisconsin as well as his work on National Capital Place Names.

George R. Stewart (California) reports progress on his Names on the Globe.

Byrd H. Granger (Arizona), Director of the National Survey, and place-name worker extraordinary, after being partially incapacitated for a while, is now back in the harness and is working hard to obtain directors in all 50 states. The Arizona place-name volume is being revised and enlarged, with publication in 1976 as a goal. She is also planning a course on place names in connection with the University's folklore studies program.

Robert M. Rennick (Prestonburg Community College, Kentucky), member of the Executive Committee of the National Survey, State director for Kentucky, and editor of the Newsletter of the National Survey, is one of the most active place-name workers in the country. He says that the Kentucky survey is moving ahead slowly. He is accepting speaking engagements in several Kentucky communities and colleges to publicize the survey. He is the editor of the Name Society Bulletin No. 29, due to appear in December 1972. Several short articles on specific categories of Indiana and Kentucky place names are currently being prepared for a variety of publications. He is interested in the cooperative efforts of folklorists and place-name scholars.

Ronald Baker and Marvin Carmony (Indiana State University at Terre Haute) have certainly put Indiana on the map as far as place-name research is concerned. Baker is a member of the national executive committee of the survey as well as state director for Indiana. Both men have founded and edited Indiana Names, now in its third year of publication, as well as periodic newsletters, the most recent of which, distributed in September, includes an article dealing with the classification of Parke County, Indiana, names by Lawrence Seits of Waubonsee Community College, Sugar
Grove, Illinois. Both men have also planned and directed annual conferences on Indiana Place Names, the fourth of which was held last June. Last summer the two men conducted a Workshop in the Study of Place Names during the first summer term at the University.

Kelsie Harder (State University College at Potsdam, New York), former editor of Names and at present third vice president of the Name Society, who returned last summer from a sabbatical year in Poland, writes that he is still recovering from reverse culture shock. He has turned over the responsibility of the ANS newsletter (which he founded) to Anthony Tyler, executive secretary-treasurer of the Name Society.

Demetrius J. Georgacas (North Dakota) has been very active, as usual. His article, "Languages in Contact and the Place Name Karlovasi in Greece (Samos and Macedonia)" is to appear in 1973 in Onomata (Athens, Greece), Vol. 5. At the 11th International Congress of Onomastic Sciences at Sofia, Bulgaria, last summer, he read a paper entitled "The Surviving Pre-Turkish Place Names in Asia Minor (or Anatolia)." While there, he co-sponsored a resolution for funding the international bibliographical journal Onoma, no longer supported by the Belgian government. He also suggested the possibility that the 13th International Congress of Onomastics convene in the United States in 1978. The International Committee for Outer Space Onomastics, of which he is chairman, is making progress; its executive members are scheduled to meet in New York in December, 1972. Finally, he is trying to find ways (in part financial) to get members of the English department at the University of North Dakota to begin work on the place names of North Dakota. At present this state has no survey director.

Edwin H. Bryan, Jr. (Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii) would entertain offers of exchange of place-name volumes for his Guide to Place Names in the Trust Territory of the Pacific published by the Pacific Scientific Information Center during 1971. ($5.00 delivered). Upon completion of this excellent volume, work was begun on a "Guide to Place Names in Polynesia," which will be made up of two parts: "Place Names in the Hawaiian Islands," and those in the other islands occupied by Polynesians in the tropical Central Pacific. Bryan, with the assistance of some volunteers, has made a start on Hawaii place names; Timothy W. Wright is working on the other Polynesian groups. Knowing that he would be in Europe in May 1972, Bryan prepared a short Guide to Islands in the Tropical Pacific to submit to delegates to the second United Nations conference on place names held in London. This guide gives a summary of the Pacific place-name
project. Copies may be had for 50 cents. We can certainly be proud of place-name activity in our fiftieth state.

John Algeo (Georgia) new editor of American Speech, a journal which hasn't appeared for some time, writes: "Though still far behind, we have made significant strides toward catching up, and better things are yet in the offing. The editorial board will be happy to consider articles dealing with place-names for publication in American Speech; we will, however, give preference to articles that relate toponymic study to broader linguistic questions. Because American Speech is aimed at a relatively general readership of diverse interests, we would rather leave the more technical studies to the specialized journals."

Lurline H. Coltharp (University of Texas at El Paso) is limiting her work on the street names of El Paso to those in Spanish. She is much interested in dialectology and bilingualism. An article of hers, "Bilingual Onomastics: A Case Study" is being published in Bilingualism in the Southwest, Paul R. Turner (ed.), University of Arizona Press, 1972, pp. 129-145.

Vesta Lee Gordon (University of Virginia Library), a director of the Virginia Place-Name Society, has written about the activities of that organization. The Society published its first News­letter in May 1972, and has plans for a second in November. Oc­casional paper No. 16 (mentioned elsewhere in this report under P. Burwell Rogers) was sent to members in November. The Society is cooperating with Mary R. Miller in the state place-name sur­vey. The Newsletter also urges members to send any pertinent information to Mary R. Miller, who is preparing a special study of place names of the Northern Neck. Announcement was made of the research of Penny Marmelstein, a graduate anthropology stu­dent at American University, on place names of Loudoun County.

Francis Lee Utley (The Ohio State University) reports the completion of the edition of John Goff's *Studies in Georgia Place Names* for the University of Georgia Press, edited by F.L.U. and Marion Hemperley. He also has completed an article on "Hog-Crawl Creek" for the Kemp Malone issue of *Names*.

Meredith F. Burrill (Board of Geographic Names, Department of the Interior) reported that in March the 9th Conference of the U.S. Board on Geographic Names and the Permanent Committee on Geographical Names for British Official Use both met in Washington and further extended areas of agreement. In May the Second United Nations Conference on Standardization of Geographical Names was held in London. The 22nd International Geographical Congress was held in Montreal last August.

Alton C. Morris (Florida) and Bertha E. Bloodworth (Gainesville, Florida) have completed their manuscript of *Florida Place Names*, which is now in the hands of two commercial publishers for their consideration. If there is no favorable response, the University of Florida has indicated a real interest in the project. We should certainly like to see this important work in print.

Jack A. Reynolds (University of Miami) has been appointed director of the Florida state survey.

Alan Rayburn (Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names, Ottawa) published two articles during 1972 in journals which may not be known to many Americans. In the September issue of *The Atlantic Advocate*, pp. 20-21, appeared "Magaguadavic." This is a name of Indian origin of a river in New Brunswick. In Vol. 16, no. 38 (also September), pp. 285-311, of *Cahiers de Géographie de Québec* appeared "Characteristics of Toponymic Generics in New Brunswick." Also during the past year he published "Some Problems Relating to English and French Hydronymy" in *Place Names and Language Contact*, International Center for Research on Bilingualism, Laval University, Quebec, pp. 256-374. In the same book Gordon Delaney of the same Canadian Permanent Committee published "Language Problems in Canadian Toponymy," pp. 302-333. The second edition of the Gazetteer of New Brunswick was published in 1972. The explanatory material is in both English and French. Rayburn is no longer in residence at Laval University.

Ralph O. Fullerton (Middle Tennessee State) reports that the Department of Geography and Earth Science of his institution has completed the compilation of all place names listed on the 1:24000 topographic maps covering Tennessee. The place names are key-punched onto IBM computer cards and print-outs edited to insure
maximum accuracy. All but 10 of the 95 counties have been key-punched and are in the process of being field checked. The remaining ten will be submitted in November. The plan is to publish the work next summer (1973) under some title akin to "Place Names of Tennessee."

Wilbur Zelinsky (Pennsylvania State) has been working on an exploratory paper dealing with the cultural significance of American cemetery names past and present. He would like to hear from anyone who has done any work on this topic or is interested in it.

John Rydjord (Wichita State) writes that his Kansas Place Names is due off the press at any time, and he is "as anxious as an expectant father." He says that the book is written from the historical approach, which means that it is topical with some chronological sequence.

L. G. Whitbread (Louisiana State at New Orleans), whose selective dictionary and bibliography of Louisiana place names is being considered for publication, has recently been appointed director of the survey of place names of the state of Louisiana.

Margaret M. Bryant (Brooklyn College) has an article in Vol. 20 of Names: "Some Indian and Dutch Names Reflecting the Early History of Brooklyn." Although retired, she has not retired from the Name Society or lost any of her interest in names. She will be attending the New York meetings. As president of the International Linguistic Association, she will attend the Eighteenth Annual Conference of that organization in Peru in March.

Donald A. Gill (University of Southern Louisiana) is presently involved in an attempt to trace the origin of every place name that appears on the state survey maps for the state of Louisiana. There are an estimated 11,000 names, of which he is finished with more than half. A work which he completed almost three years ago and which may have escaped notice is his dissertation entitled "A Linguistic Analysis of the Place Names of the Texas Panhandle," a regional work covering 38 counties including some 1500 place names, for all but 39 of which he was able to discover the origin. He would like to find a publisher for this work.

C. Richard Beam (Millersville State College, Pennsylvania), a Pennsylvania German (or Dutch) specialist, hopes to deal with place names where this element is important. Like many of us, he complains because of lack of funds for his projects.

Karl Rosen (Kansas) reports that an article of his entitled "Community Names from Personal Names in Kansas Post Offices" is scheduled to appear in Names.
John L. Oldani (Southern Illinois University) writes that because of heavy academic duties, he has not been able to do much with his Iowa place-name project. He is, however, doing some work in Illinois. He is a member of the executive committee of the Illinois State Place-Name Commissions, representing southern Illinois. The commission has held several meetings, and as soon as the organizational matters are ironed out, he hopes that many things for place-name studies will be accomplished.

Donald G. Baker (Hillsboro, New Hampshire) has a considerable file of classical place names in the U.S., to which he adds occasionally. His New Hampshire gazetteer is building slowly.

Terry Alford (Northern Virginia Community College) is continuing to collect materials on the desert nature of the Great Plains in the early 19th century, and on geographical descriptions and names of this area in the 18th and 19th centuries. Nothing has been published.

Thomas P. Field (Kentucky) last summer published a small book, The Mobile Homes of Kentucky and the Lexington Hexagon. He is struggling with the problem of the names and locations of "trailer parks" or mobile home parks, some of which have populations in excess of several well-known towns in the state.

P. Burwell Rogers (Bucknell) reports that his paper "Virginia Counties," which he read at the Tenth Annual Names Institute in 1971, will probably be published soon as one of the Occasional Papers of the Virginia Place-Name Society.

C. A. Weslager (Hockessin, Delaware) has received very favorable reviews of his The Delaware Indians: A History, published by the Rutgers University Press, in which there is considerable attention to place names of Indian origin attributable to the Delawares, which survive in Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Kansas, and Oklahoma. He read a paper at the Delaware Indian Symposium at Seton Hall entitled "Name-Giving Among the Delaware Indians Contrasted with Modern Naming Practices," at the conclusion of which some Delawares in an elaborate, ancient naming ceremony conferred on him the name Poo-pak-hee-noond, a beautiful synthesis of Delaware elements which mean "he who appears as clear, deep water."

E. R. Seary (Memorial University of Newfoundland) states that his work on Newfoundland place names is temporarily subordinated to a study of Newfoundland family names from which many of the place names are derived.
Charles L. Sellers (Greensboro, North Carolina) is continuing his research on Mormon place names. He has just about assembled all the material he needs and cross-checked the various sources and maps. He hopes to write an article for _Names_ within the next month.

Wayland D. Hand (California), one of the leading folklorists of the country, who is also interested in place names, is using his influence as well as that of the California Folklore Society to help us find a state place-name survey director for the state of California. He has called to our attention the fact that the _California Folklore Quarterly_ and _Western Folklore_ helped to further place-name studies in the early days.

John A. Cushing (formerly of the School for International Training, Brattleboro, Vermont) is teaching English in Japan. He finds Japanese personal and place names fascinating. Place names are often related to a geographical landmark or historical event. Place names near his residence translate as Eastern Gold, 8th Day Market Place, Five Wells, White Child, Pine Field, Long Life, etc. He wonders whether anyone in our society is interested in Japanese place names. His address is 18-10 Inage dai machi, Chiba, Japan.

George W. Boswell (Mississippi) reports that his colleague, James W. Webb, who is very busy with department duties, has assembled a two-foot file of Mississippi place-name notes from which he hopes to produce an article next year. Boswell has done an article on Kentucky place names, and more and more he is trying to entice his folklore students to collect information on place names. One student has published a term paper on the place names of Humphrey County, Mississippi, and a current student is collecting in another county.

J. Russell Reaver (Florida State at Tallahassee) has written a paper "Popular Psychology in Florida Place Names," which he will read at the Name Society meeting, but for which he has no plans for publication.

George B. Pace (Missouri) has dispelled a rumor that a dictionary of Missouri place names had appeared. After a thorough investigation he reported that no place-name activity was current in Missouri.

Frederic G. Cassidy (Wisconsin) is working on an article, "The Names of Green Bay, Wisconsin" to be published in the Kemp Malone issue of _Names_.

William S. Powell (University of North Carolina Library) reports that a new printing of his _North Carolina Gazetteer_ will
be forthcoming in the not too distant future. He has a growing file of new information to be added. Work on place names is never finished!

R. S. Rudolph (Toledo) is still working on the Lucas County, Ohio, place-name project.

John B. Newman (Queens College) writes that last summer he received from Advertising and Research International a communication stating that this organization was in the process of creating an alphabetical pronunciation guide of the cities and towns in the United States and Canada. He was asked to give the pronunciation of a list of names on some twenty odd double-spaced double-columned typewritten pages of what he guessed to be post offices in New York State. He made a serious effort to supply the information requested and sent the list back. He has heard nothing more. He is interested in knowing whether others interested in place names received similar requests and whether anyone knows anything about the progress of this project.

Nils M. Holmer (Lund, Sweden), who for the past two years has been in Australia studying Aboriginal languages, hopes eventually to produce something on Australian native place names, which, he says, are very numerous, probably more so than names of Amerindian origin in America, and which have been studied very little, if at all.

Arthur Berliner (Mansfield Center, Connecticut) is the director of the Place-Name Survey for the state of Connecticut.

Don L. F. Nilsen (Northern Iowa) has submitted to Mormon History an article on the name "Deseret." He and his wife are looking for a publisher for an article they wrote on the naming of mountain peaks after women's torsos (The Grand Tetons, Jane Russell Peaks, Squaw Peak, etc.) The title of the article is "Topless Topography."

Henry Kahane (Illinois) reports a 1971 onomastic publication with Renee Kahane, "From Landmark to Toponym," in Sprache und Geschichte: Festschrift für Harri-Meier, pp. 253-258. Within a lengthy study on linguistic relations between the East and the West, in progress in the Reallexikon der Byzantinistik, he is dealing with medieval French and Italian place names in Greece, particularly in the Peloponnesus, Cyprus, and Crete. He thinks this part will be in print in 1973.

Frank H. Trolle-Steenstrup (South Orleans, Massachusetts; winter address, Clermont, Florida) continues his interest in and work on many phases of name research.
Frank Wuttge, Jr. (Bronx, New York) has a large amount of material dealing with place names, especially names of streets. Among his many activities he is now writing a series of articles on the streets of Queens for the Queens Historical Society to be published in the Queens County Times.

Atcheson L. Hench (University of Virginia, retired), although busily employed for some time on projects other than place names, assures us that he hasn't lost interest in our field and has some special problem names he wants to work on when he can find the time.

Fritz L. Kramer (Portland State) is this year Director of Zagreb Institute for Central European Studies at Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

Wilbur Gaffney (Nebraska) laments the fact that since the passing of Mamie Meredith, no one in Nebraska has been able to stir up any interest in the study of place names.

We are sorry to announce that two of our place-name enthusiasts have been compelled to give up their work with names because of ill health: (1) Francis F. Farquhar (Berkeley, California), a charter member of the Name Society, who during the first year of the society's existence represented us at the inauguration of Chancellor Clark Kerr on the Berkeley campus of the University of California, and (2) Julian J. Petty (Columbia, South Carolina), who has turned over what he had done to a member of the department of geography at the University of South Carolina.

Claude H. Neuffer (South Carolina) has just recently published Vol. XIX (Winter, 1972) of Names in South Carolina, the oldest journal in the country devoted exclusively to names. At the beginning Neuffer has written a memorial to the late Francis Wright Bradley, former Professor of Modern Languages and holder of many administrative posts at the University of South Carolina, who was deeply interested in the place names of this state and was one of the founders and contributing editors of this journal.

E. C. Ehrensperger (South Dakota) is working on plans for the revision of South Dakota Place Names. As director of the state place-name survey, he has secured permission from the University of South Dakota library to establish archives there, where materials from the earlier project are already stored. The South Dakota Historical Society has also named him as director of all place-name activities in the state. A detailed study of the place names of Clay County, sponsored by the county historical association is about to come off the press. A committee has been in charge, but most of the work has been done by the chairman, General Lloyd Moses, retired.
James W. Phillips (Seattle, Washington), director of the Washington survey, tells us that the survey will concentrate at first on Yakima County under the chairmanship of Dale E. Johnson. The state director is currently involved in publicizing the survey in order to enlist assistance from various quarters.

Lewis L. McArthur (Portland, Oregon), Survey Director for Oregon, writes that as far as he has been able to discover, the only place-name work in his state is his own. A revised and enlarged 4th edition of *Oregon Geographic Names* by the late Lewis A. McArthur, published by the Oregon Historical Society, should be available by the late spring of 1973. He is making plans to go ahead with the Oregon survey.

Audrey Duckert (Massachusetts) says that Eugene Green, Celia Millward, and she sat down one day last spring and drew a line with a green magic marker that divides their east from her west in the survey of this state. She has more land but they have more names. All are happy. In some preliminary work she has had the assistance of students or former students.

Lawrence Seits (Waubonsee Community College, Illinois), secretary of the Illinois Place-Names Committee under the chairmanship of Eric P. Hamp of the University of Chicago, informs us that the committee is at work. A questionnaire designed by J. Joe Bauxar of Northern Illinois University for collecting place names has been approved and distributed to currently active county directors. A bibliography of place-name literature relating to Illinois is being assembled. A form publicity letter is being sent to various types of recipients. The study and collecting of Illinois place names in schools and colleges is being encouraged, and several projects have been completed or are in progress.

Raus M. Hanson (Harrisonburg, Virginia) is working on a revision of his *Virginia Place Names*. He wants to increase the entries from 2000 to 5000 names.

Zoltan J. Farkas (Georgia Southern College), Survey Director for Georgia, reports two projects currently under way: that of Claude Britt at Georgia Southern College, on Georgia place names of foreign language origin; the other, that of Ed Dawson at Georgia College at Milledgeville, on the history of place names, past and present, and their linguistic background.

Thomas L. Clark (Nevada), director of that state's survey, reports encouraging progress. He recently wrote an article about the project for *Backtrails*, newsletter of the Southern Nevada
Historical Society. He feels that in his state, as undoubtedly is the case in other states, there is great need to publicize our work. He is fairly sure that a number of people are working on names in Nevada, but he doesn't know who they are, and he suspects that some of them have never heard of our project or even of the Name Society. Such situations have existed all too often in the past. What some of us have been trying for many years to accomplish is to get such individuals to work cooperatively to produce some really worthwhile results.

W. F. H. Nicholaisen (State University of New York at Binghamton), director of the New York state survey, says that he is still working on his book on "Scottish Place Names," while at the same time making selections and preparing items for an anthology on "The Study of Names." Papers and articles on various aspects of onomastics are in the making. With regard to the survey, he is experimenting with computerization. In conjunction with Professors Carmony and Cassidy, he is preparing guidelines for the phonetic transcription of place names.

Eugene Green (Boston), director of the Massachusetts (East) survey, reports on methods of soliciting assistance. Together with Celia Millward he submitted a paper on "Semantic Categories in the Names of Algonquian Waterways" to the IX International Congress of Anthropology and Ethnology. He has also prepared a paper to be read at the Northeast MLA on a "Contrast Between Names in Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay Colonies."

Mary R. Miller (Maryland), director of the Virginia state survey, continues her work on the place names of the Northern Neck of Virginia. She has one student working in rural, historic St. Mary's County and another in an urban area adjacent to College Park. She points out that collections in rural and urban areas present different types of problems.

E. Wallace McMullen (New Jersey), director of that state's survey, is at present concentrating on Morris County. The first step will be the compilation of a gazetteer done in collaboration with the U.S. Board of Geographic Names. When all the counties of the state have been handled in this way, the research dictionary type of place-name study will follow. He has just about finished a history of the original Names Institute which he has so successfully directed at Fairleigh Dickinson University. The date of the next Institute has already been set—May 5, 1973.

Fred Tarpley (Texas), director of that state's survey, wishes to announce that the fourth annual South Central Names Institute will be held at East Texas State University, Commerce, Texas,
June 14-15, 1973. Emphasis will be on the methodology of collecting and analyzing names. Several articles on place names are included in Love and Wrestling, Butch and O.K., Vol. II of papers delivered at the South Central Names Institute.

William E. Ashton (Montana) has given us some valuable information about Cheney's Names on the Face of Montana. Since very little has been done with the names of this colorful state and most of us know nothing about them, we had hoped for much, but our report was anything but favorable. The book apparently abounds in wrong dates, even misspelled names, erroneous information, and serious omissions. To prevent just this sort of thing (which has happened many times in the past), the Name Society is trying to draw up and make generally known material on methods of place-name research and the form of presentation of such work. What an important function for a society to have!

****

Committee on Proverbial Sayings--Margaret M. Bryant, Chairman

The collecting of proverbial sayings continues. The chairman is at present going through various folklore journals, putting all proverbial sayings on slips and is hopeful that some means of computerizing the material may be found.

Professors Byrd Granger (Arizona) and Lalia P. Boone (Idaho) are collecting in their states. Miss Helen Creighton of Nova Scotia and Professor G. M. Story (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's) are also adding to their collections.

In 1972, the Cataloochee Press in Asheville, North Carolina, published Sayings From Old Smoky, traditional phrases and expressions heard in the great Smoky Mountains and nearby areas, collected and edited by Professor Joseph S. Hall (Pasadena City College, emeritus).

It is with deep regret that I report the death of two members of the Committee: Dean Francis Wright Bradley (South Carolina, emeritus) and Professor George P. Wilson (North Carolina at Greensboro, emeritus).

The Committee consists of: Harold B. Allen (Minnesota, emeritus), Jan Harold Brunvand (Utah), Ernest R. Cox (Florida), Herbert Halpert (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's), Wayland D. Hand (California, Los Angeles), Muriel J. Hughes (Vermont, emeritus), Thelma G. James (Wayne State, emeritus), Lorena
E. Kemp (West Virginia State College), William S. Koch (Kansas State), Maria Leach (Barrington, Nova Scotia), James B. McMillan (Alabama), Alton C. Morris (Florida), T. M. Pearce (New Mexico, emeritus), Henry A. Person (Washington), W. Edson Richmond (Indiana), G. M. Story (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's), Archer Taylor (California, Berkeley), Roy McKeen Wiles (McMaster), and Margaret M. Bryant (Brooklyn College of the City University of New York, emeritus), chairman.

***

Committee on Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography—William R. Van Riper, Chairman

This year has seen the publication of an encouraging number of new books, the re-issue of the Linguistic Atlas of New England, and the preparation of other works to be published next year. Two conferences dealing primarily with matters of dialect study were held, interviewing was pushed forward in the Southeast and in Arkansas, a number of other investigations progressed, and the College Conference on Composition and Communication passed a resolution acknowledging and accepting dialect diversity.

Of the new books, Hans Kurath's Studies in Area Linguistics (Indiana University Press) deals with regional and social dialectology, American and foreign, and will provide both help and insight to the student and to the scholar. Studies in Linguistics in Honor of Raven I. McDavid, Jr., edited by Lawrence M. Davis (University of Alabama Press), another work appearing this year, displays scholars' high regard for Professor McDavid with a broad and meaningful array of studies, most of which deal mainly with dialect matters. A third work, Dialectology: Problems and Perspectives, edited by Lorraine Hall Burghardt (Tennessee) presents the papers given at the 1970 University of Tennessee Conference on Dialectology, papers which deal with L.A.N.E. and L.A.E. (Orton), editing (Gordon Wood, Harold Allen, Harold Orton), and fieldwork (Raven I. McDavid, Jr. and Lee Pederson). A work of another sort, J. L. Dillard's Black English: Its History and Usage in the United States (Random House), supports one side of the Black English argument.

Three works deal mainly with field-collected data or with data collecting. The first of these is The Linguistic Atlas of New England, out of print for some time, but now re-issued by the AMS Press. The Handbook revision, scheduled for publication in 1972 by AMS, has been delayed until 1973, when it is due to appear
with nearly 300 added pages of new material, including Audrey Duckert's map-and-commentary word index and map inventory. The second is Harold Orton and Nathalia Wright's Questionnaire for the Investigation of American Regional English Based on the Work­sheets of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada (University of Tennessee). As the title indicates, the work treats the questionnaire specifically by providing question frames to elicit the response for the item in question. In addition, the six page Introduction presents information useful to the fieldworker for organizing and conducting an interview, as well as for related matters. The third work in this group also addresses itself to the practical-methodological side of dialectology. A Manual for Dialect Research in the Southern States (Georgia State University), edited by Lee Pederson, R. I. McDavid, Jr., C. W. Foster and C. E. Billiard, is oriented toward the Lin­guistic Atlas of the Gulf States, but it also has wider relevance. The Appendices make up the largest portion of the work, and these, as is not surprising, present such things as the LAGS worksheets, area maps, and community indices. The body of the work, however, deals not only with the LAGS background and orientation, but also with some matters more universal, such as field procedures in interviewing and the classroom teacher's relationship with dia­lects. These two works are welcome additions, each filling needs of different sorts and in different ways, yet sharing a common middle ground. A work of yet another sort is William Labov, M. Yaeger, and R. Steiner's A Quantitative Study of Sound Change in Progress, a two-volume report on an NSF study of sound change taking place in various English and American dialects represented in such places as New York City, Texas, the Outer Banks, and a number of English cities. It is available from U.S. Regional Survey, 204 North 35th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104.

Two conferences of particular note to this committee were held this past year, and both gave indication by the favor with which they were received that they might well become permanent institutions. The International Conference on Methods in Dialecto­logy, held last summer under the aegis of the University of Prince Edward Island, gave interested scholars the opportunity to meet and discuss problems of methodology, of analysis, and of other matters as these had bearing on dialectology. The success of the endeavor is indicated by the plans to repeat it within several years, and then perhaps at intervals afterwards. The second meeting, the Workshop on Research Problems in Areal Linguistics at the University of Texas--El Paso, was pointed chiefly toward social dialectology. The Workshop will meet again next year at the University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, under the title
"Workshop on Research Problems in Southwest Areal Linguistics II," and focus its attention on Spanish, Amerindian, and English.

Among the Atlas projects, Harold Allen's Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest nears publication, with copy for the first part having gone to press this past summer. Editing work for the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States follows closely behind, with the Editor-in-Chief, Raven I. McDavid, Jr., planning to have the first volume out within the next several years. The editing of the materials of the Linguistic Atlas of the North Central States, under the direction of Albert H. Marckwardt, also is moving forward, with settlement history and population background presently receiving most of the editor's attention. Work on two other projects, David Reed and Carroll Reed's Linguistic Atlas of the Pacific Coast, and William R. Van Riper's Linguistic Atlas of Oklahoma, has moved slowly this year. The data collecting for these last two projects has been completed. The Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States moved steadily ahead this year, as it has since its inception under Lee Pederson. The worksheets for the project have now undergone three revisions and data collecting has progressed to the point that one-half of the minimum number of interviews have been made. The area to be investigated includes 590 counties and parishes, with investigation in 158 units within the grid as the minimum, 590 as a possible maximum (See A Manual for Dialect Research in the Southern States, mentioned above, for a fuller account). Funds have been forthcoming from the American Council of Learned Societies, the Ford Foundation, and the National Council of Teachers of English Research Foundation for the investigation of east Tennessee, north and central Georgia, south Mississippi, and the state of Alabama, and funds are now available also for preliminary research in Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas.

Work on Gary Underwood's Arkansas Language Survey, which in its early stages was referred to as The Linguistic Atlas of Arkansas, has brought results in several forms. First, the scope of the project has been changed considerably from that initially planned, and second, twenty-four of the Survey's two-hour interviews have been completed. The remaining interviews, to be conducted by Gary Underwood and Bethany Dumas, will have been completed by the end of next summer, if all goes according to plan. The revised scope of the project places less emphasis upon lexical items and incidental pronunciations, more upon data from which models--regional and social--may be determined.

Marvin Carmony's Western Indiana Regional Dialect Survey (WIRDS) continues. The questionnaire of one hundred items has
been put to use by a number of Professor Carmony's colleagues at Indiana State, and the study itself has progressed to the point that more field interviews in specific parts of the state appear warranted--some in a cluster of counties in the northern part of the state, some in the southeastern part--to determine the extent of the sub-areas.

In Canada, Harry Scargill's Survey of Canadian English has been mailed and collected and the returns have been analyzed. The English Quarterly, the journal of the Canadian Council of Teachers of English, is to publish the findings. Other work proceeds in Newfoundland, New Brunswick, and British Columbia, with fieldwork being conducted or directed by Murray Kinloch, William Kirwin, and Robert Gregg. Dictionary work likewise progresses: Gage Educational Publishing this year brought out Walter S. Avis' Concise Dictionary of Canadianisms, and, now that the collecting of examples from printed sources has been finished for the Dictionary of Newfoundland English, G. M. Story, W. J. Kirwin and J. D. A. Widdowson will begin editing in 1973. In yet another undertaking, Walter S. Avis is on sabbatical leave working to complete a book on Canadian English for André Deutsch, based in large part on data collected in personal interviews by Professor Avis.

Dialect studies concerned with specific items or specific purposes have also been reported this year. Joseph F. Foster has been investigating southern speech features in the context of religion in the Arkansas highlands, as well as the status of certain linguistic disclaiming devices used in parts of the state by certain ethno-social-age groups.

Socio-regional relationships have also been undergoing continuing examination in Kentucky too, with Lawrence Davis' work on social stratification in Breathitt County. "Mycrosystemic" differences of Cockney, Southern Appalachian and American Inland Northern were analyzed by A. L. Davis and Lawrence Davis, and their findings will be presented next year. Another socio-linguistic study reported is that of Nancy and Robert Terrebonne, working with some twenty-five Black students in Dayton, Ohio. They have as their aim the discovery of those features which involve style shifting in the local dialect of Blacks.

The status of positive anymore in the Philadelphia area is being examined by Donald Hindle and Mark Baltin as part of William Labov's investigations of the outer limits of a grammar. They presently believe that the geographical distribution of the feature may match and reinforce Hans Kurath's Midland division.
Investigation of *any more* for the Linguistic Atlas of Oklahoma indicated positive *any more* widely current there too, even outside of question structures.

One study has been reported on French-English in Louisiana. This is William Evans' examination of the dialect types presented in the writings of the last century of George Washington Cable.

Four completed dissertations have been reported this year:

Thomas Cofer, *Linguistic Variables in a Philadelphia Speech Community* (University of Pennsylvania);
Vernon D. Kruse, *The Pronunciation of English in Kentucky, Based on the Linguistic Atlas Field Records for the North-Central States* (Illinois Institute of Technology);
Raymond K. O'Cain, *A Sociolinguistic Study of Charleston, South Carolina* (University of Chicago);
J. D. A. Widdowson, *Aspects of Traditional Verbal Control: Threats and Threatening Figures in Newfoundland Folklore* (Memorial University of Newfoundland).

A thesis completed in 1971 dealing with social and cultural influences on language was reported this year:


Other dissertations have been reported in progress this year. By title or topic, these are:

Paul Cohen, *Theoretical implications of short a tensing in the New York City area* (Columbia University);
Sarah D'Loia, *The development of sociolinguistics in the U.S.* (University of Chicago);
Timothy Frazer, *The North Midland influence in Illinois* (University of Chicago);
Joan H. Hall, *The speech of southeast Georgia and the Savannah focal area* (Emory University);
Margaret T. Hudson, *Black children's speech and standard dialect* (Louisiana State University);
Robert Keenan, *Phonological changes evidenced by West Virginia natives after four years of college* (Ohio University);
Elise Kleinschmidt, *Distinctive dialect features of New Orleans' Third Ward* (Louisiana State University);
Arvilla Payne, *Selected variables of Philadelphia dialect rules and their acquisition by young people who are newcomers to the speech community* (University of Pennsylvania).
Grace S. Reuter, Dialect patterns in the Georgia Piedmont (Emory University);
Margaret Shaklee, Early Modern English backgrounds of present-day nonstandard English (University of Chicago);
Dagna Simpson, The microsystem of southern Illinois speech (Illinois Institute of Technology);
Nancy Terrebonne, The correlation of certain extra-linguistic features with certain linguistic features in the speech of Blacks in Cincinnati, Ohio (Louisiana State University);
Christine Unger, Regional and social dialects in southern Mississippi (Emory University);
Frances Land Uskup, The phonology of upper-class Chicago speech (Illinois Institute of Technology).

The final note to this report concerns the Conference on College Composition and Communication. The Executive Committee of that body at its March meeting adopted a resolution which not only accepts dialect diversity, but which also strongly urges that teachers and prospective teachers receive training which will provide them with an understanding of the reasons for such acceptance. It would be hoped that with this there will also be an increased awareness and understanding of the dialects and the dialect structure of American English.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

The Northeast Region of the ADS will meet with the Northeast Section of the MLA on April 6, 1973, at the Palmer House in Boston. The chairman of the meeting is Patrick E. Kilburn, and the following program will be presented:

Paul A. Eschholz, University of Vermont: The Vocabulary of Vermont's Sugar Makers: A Preliminary Report
Allen Walker Read, Columbia University: Americanisms of British Origin

For further information contact Professor Kilburn, c/o Department of English, Union College, Schenectady, New York 12308.

****

The Pacific Coast Regional Meeting of the American Dialect Society will be held in association with the California Linguistic Conference May 5-6 at Stanford University.
Planners for this meeting would like to see an offering of papers balanced between theoretical aspects of dialect studies and descriptions of dialect situations in the Pacific area. Persons submitting papers should be ADS members, and abstracts must be submitted by March 15 to the Pacific Coast Regional Secretary, Allan Metcalf, English Department, University of California at Riverside, Riverside, California 92502.

An ad hoc advisory committee for this second meeting consists of: Charles Ferguson, Elizabeth Traugott, and Eduardo Hernandez of Stanford; Ed Finegan of USC; Tom Klammer of Fullerton State; Daniel Cardenas of Long Beach State; Carol Pfaff of SWRL; and Thomas Armbruster of UC Riverside. Any of these people may be contacted for further information regarding the functions of the ADS Pacific Coast region. The Program Committee consists of Mary Key, Allan Metcalf, and Eduardo Hernandez. Inquiries regarding the program should be addressed to the Meeting Chairman, Mary Ritchie Key, Program in Linguistics, University of California at Irvine, Irvine, California 92664.

A meeting of the Midwest Region of the ADS will be held all day August 2, 1973, in conjunction with the Linguistic Institute at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. For further information, contact Richard Bailey, c/o Department of English and Literature, 1603 Haven Hall, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104.

The 1973 meeting of the Rocky Mountain ADS will be held in conjunction with the RMMLA annual meeting October 19-20, at Laramie, Wyoming. Papers are invited that will be of interest not only to ADS members, but also to RMMLA members. A general theme for papers dealing with literary use of dialect has been suggested, but papers dealing with other topics, such as social dialects, dialect theory, names in literature, usage, and so on, will also be considered. Papers will be limited to 15 minutes.

Those wishing to submit papers are requested to send three copies of an abstract (no more than 250 words) before March 31, 1973, to Thomas L. Clark, Department of English, University of Nevada at Las Vegas, Las Vegas, Nevada.
JOINT MEETING OF ADS AND SOCIETY FOR CARIBBEAN LINGUISTICS

A joint meeting of the American Dialect Society and the new Society for Caribbean Linguistics is being planned for July 13-14 (or 20-21), 1973, to take place probably in Atlanta, Georgia, with local universities as cooperating institutions.

Members of either Society are invited to offer papers on the general theme of New World Dialects, Pidgins and Creoles. It is hoped that travel expenses can be found for non-residents of the United States. U.S. residents should be able to get support from their own institutions or pay their own way. Help on the cost of housing and board is also being sought but cannot yet be counted on.

This should be a unique occasion for comparison of language problems on the Mainlands and on the Islands and for an exchange of views normally difficult to achieve in an area so wide-spread.

Send all inquiries to Professor F. G. Cassidy, 6123 Helen White Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

At meetings of the Speech Communication Association in Chicago December 29, A. L. Davis, Mackie Blanton, and Lawrence Davis of the Illinois Institute of Technology, and David Reed, Northwestern University, participated in a panel on American dialectology.

****

A "Black English Colloquium", sponsored by the Department of Linguistics at Ohio University, was held during the winter of 1972. Ila and Walter Brasch were speakers at the seminar on a review of Black English scholarship and a discussion of the development of A Comprehensive Annotated Bibliography of American Black English. Other seminars featured the film "Hallelujah!", "Black Attitudes," "The Uncle Remus Dialect and Its Value to the Serious Scholar", and a panel discussion of "Black English: Myths and Realities."

MISSING ADDRESSES

Our records show incorrect addresses for the following members:

L. Gail DeWolf
Ron Mackay
Anyone knowing the current addresses for these members is urged to write the ADS Secretariat, c/o Center for Applied Linguistics, 1611 North Kent Street, Arlington, Virginia 22209.

HONOR ROLL

The following members of the American Dialect Society have responded to the membership drive by enrolling two or more new members:

Jerome W. Archer
Audrey R. Duckert
W. Bruce Finnie
Charles L. Houck
Richard A. Spears
Francis L. Utley

It is hoped that all ADS members will continue to work actively to inform their colleagues about the Society and to encourage as many new memberships as possible.

QUESTIONS TO THE MEMBERSHIP

Mary Ritchie Key is continuing to collect material on women's and men's speech based on a paper which she delivered at the American Dialect Society meeting in New York in 1970 ("Linguistic behavior of male and female," Linguistics 88, August 1972, pp. 15-31). She would welcome further illustrations and comments regarding this sociolinguistic variant of linguistic behavior. Professor Key's address is c/o Program in Linguistics, University of California at Irvine, Irvine, California 92664.

****

Dr. Dr. h.c. Kurt Lindner requests support in his investigation into problems concerning the development of the language of the American hunter. He would like to contact persons interested in and familiar with the subject of hunting terminology in North America. ADS members willing to cooperate in this question may contact Dr. Lindner at 86 Bamberg, Am Bundleshof 7, West Germany.

****

The Pacific Coast Region of the ADS is attempting to gather information about the bilingual dialect situation of the Pacific area.
In California, besides the Spanish and Chinese bilingual areas, there are other lesser-known dialect situations such as the Boontling in Mendocino County as documented by Professor Charles C. Adams, Chico State (Boontling: An American Lingo, U. of Texas Press); the Finnish-English situation described by William G. Ewan (UC Berkeley) at the November 1972 Pacific Coast Region ADS meeting in San Francisco; and the Yugoslav situation as described by Professors Alexander Albin and Ronelle Alexander (UCLA) in The Speech of Yugoslav Immigrants in San Pedro, California, Mouton, 1972. Are there publications on the Chinese-English dialects?

Any information and leads you may have, even if second-hand, will be welcome. Information gathered will be compiled for a handout at the meeting May 5 or 6 at Stanford University.

Responses should follow the format below and should be returned by April 1 to Professor Mary Ritchie Key, Program in Linguistics, University of California at Irvine, Irvine, California 92664.

Survey of Bilingual Communities

1. Languages involved
2. Geographical area: city (district or area), town, country
3. Approximate numbers of speakers
4. Have there been linguistic studies? By whom? From which institution/organization? When?
5. Publications on this particular language situation
6. Source of information
7. Your name and address
8. Other

GRANTS AND FELLOWSHIPS

The following individuals are among the recipients of fellowships and grants awarded during 1971-72 by the American Council of Learned Societies:

Stephen R. Anderson, Harvard University: Structural relations in syntax and semantics

Bengt T.M. Lofstedt, University of California, Los Angeles: Critical editions of Medieval Latin grammars

Jay L. Robinson, University of Michigan: Methods of historical lexicography; the development of Early Modern Standard English
James L. Rosier, University of Pennsylvania: The Latin-Old English glossary in MS Cotton Otho E.1

****

The Carnegie Corporation has made a three-year grant to Yale University to support a study by William Kessen of the relationships between thought and language during a child's first three years of life.

Other awards were made to Robert Calfee, Stanford University, for research on the cognitive processes involved in learning to read in children between the ages of four and seven, and to Circle Associates to plan a demonstration project to improve the reading skills of black children aged five to eleven through the use of curricula on black history and culture.

****

Among the Senior Fellowships for 1973-74 awarded by the National Endowment for the Humanities are the following:

Kai-yu Hsu, California State University, San Francisco: Chinese Literature

Ronald Langacker, University of California, San Diego: Linguistics

Gordon Messing, Cornell University: Linguistics

Thomas Sebeok, Indiana University: Semiotics

****

The Division of Social Sciences of the National Science Foundation has included the following in its grants awarded from July to September 1972:

A. S. Abramson, University of Connecticut: Doctoral Dissertation Research in Linguistics

Z. S. Harris, University of Pennsylvania: Theoretical Investigation of Linguistic Transformations

A. Joshi, University of Pennsylvania: Mathematical Investigation of Transformational Grammars

J. H. Kessel, Ohio State University: Computer Analysis of Presidential Texts

S. J. Keyser, University of Massachusetts: Phonology and Syntax of English
P. Ladefoged and V. A. Fromkin, University of California, Los Angeles: Equipment for Specialized Linguistics Research Facility

G. Lakoff, University of California, Berkeley: Generative Semantics

W. P. Lehmann, University of Texas: Theoretical Investigation of Diachronic Syntax

L. Meltzer and D. P. Hayes, Cornell University: Paralinguistic Dimensions of Group Interaction

P. Newman, Yale University: Chadic Linguistics

C. E. Osgood, University of Illinois: Studies on Comparative Psycholinguistics


D. M. Topping, University of Hawaii: Conference on Austroasiatic Linguistics

GENERAL NEWS

Robert J. Kingston was appointed Deputy Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities effective January 22.

****

The National Auxiliary Publications Service (NAPS) is now being operated for the American Society for Information Science (ASIS) by Microfiche Publications in New York. NAPS provides a repository for, and furnishes on-demand copies of materials which are adjuncts to papers published in scholarly or technical journals, but which would require too many journal pages to publish in extenso. Requests for copies should reference the NAPS number and the form of output (hard copy or fiche) required and should be accompanied by payment for the copies requested.

Requests for copies and details on making deposits should be directed to ASIS/NAPS, c/o Microfiche Publications, 305 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017.
MEETINGS AND CONFERENCES

Northeast Modern Language Association (NEMLA); April 6-8, 1973; Palmer House; Boston, Massachusetts. [Write: Arthur F. Kinney, Executive Secretary, Northeast Modern Language Association, Department of English, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts 01002.]

Southeastern Conference on Linguistics (SECOL IX); April 20-21, 1973; University of Virginia at Charlottesville. [Write: Professor Pierre F. Cintas, Department of French and General Linguistics, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia 22903.]


NEW JOURNALS

The Appalachian Journal, the first issue of which appeared in December 1972, plans to publish a broad spectrum of materials dealing with the whole of the Appalachian region. Major fields of interest will include history, anthropology, folklore, dialect studies, geography, economics, politics, education, sociology, and ecology.

Inquiries should be addressed to: Appalachian Journal, Box 536, Appalachian State University, Boone, North Carolina 28607.

****

The Journal of Indo-European Studies is a new quarterly journal which will serve as a medium for scholarly studies devoted to the cultural and linguistic history of the Indo-European speaking peoples of Europe and Western Asia. The first issue appeared in January 1973.

The editors of the journal will be aided by an advisory board comprising distinguished scholars, well known for their competence in the fields of archeology, anthropology, cultural history, historical linguistics and mythology.

For further information write Roger Pearson, Journal of Indo-European Studies, c/o University of Southern Mississippi, Box 5224, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401.
BOOK NOTICES


A study of the processes of assimilation and rejection of English sporting terms by Hungarian between the years 1895 and 1965. The work shows that the number and importance of Hungarian words of English origin is far greater than generally believed, and that in the language of sports this influence was a predominant one for nearly 50 years at the beginning of this century.

****

A MANUAL FOR DIALECT RESEARCH IN THE SOUTHERN STATES, edited by Lee Pederson, Raven I. McDavid Jr., Charles W. Foster, and Charles E. Billiard. Atlanta, Georgia: Georgia State University, 1972, 244 pp., $4.65.

[Available from: Georgia State Education Book Store (checks should be made payable to Georgia State University Book Store), 192 Kell Hall, 24 Ivy Street, Georgia State University, Atlanta, Georgia 30303.]

This manual for fieldworkers in the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States (LAGS) Project and other interested students of linguistic geography describes the historical context and explains the field procedures of a large-scale program which has been underway since 1970. Included are four essays and five appendices:

1. Lee Pederson, "An Introduction to the LAGS Project"
2. Raven I. McDavid, Jr., "Field Procedures: Instructions for Investigators"
3. Charles W. Foster, "Folklore and the LAGS Fieldworker"
4. Charles E. Billiard, "Linguistic Geography and the Classroom Teacher"

I. The LAGS Work Sheets
II. Index to the LAGS Work Sheets
III. Maps of the LAGS Area
IV. Index of LAGS Communities
V. Vowel and Consonant Tables

The introductory essays outline the aims and methods of the LAGS Project and the relationships of that research to general linguistics, American dialectology, folklore study, and the teaching of English. These are followed by the complete text of the work sheets with the interviewing techniques used by Raven I. McDavid,
Jr., in several American atlas projects, supplemented by those used by Bernard Bloch, Guy S. Lowman, Jr., and Rachel S. Harris in New England and by Lee Pederson in the Gulf States. The maps, the lists of places (counties and parishes), the index to the work sheets, and the vowel and consonant tables are included to assist LAGS fieldworkers.

****


This volume surveys the techniques and results of research in linguistic geography and presents in condensed form the major findings of linguistic area studies in the western world. The principal methods of area linguistics—selective sampling, the construction of a dialect scheme for geographical areas, and the sociocultural interpretation of the findings—are described in detail. Achievements in area linguistics in relation to German, Dutch, French, Italian and Spanish are surveyed, and the behavior of transplanted languages such as Pennsylvania Dutch and Afrikaans, the problem of linguistic diffusion, and the adaptation of foreign elements to the native system are examined. A major final section considers the social dimension of area linguistics with special attention to black speech in New York, Washington, and Chicago as well as urban speech in Vienna and Paris.

--From the publisher

****


This volume is a collection of 36 studies written in honor of Raven I. McDavid's 60th birthday. Selections are grouped under the categories of Dialectology, Structure of Language, and History of Language.

****


The subject of this book is the structure of contemporary standard English prose. It is designed to be used in courses in the
English language at any level as well as in courses in composition if a solid treatment of English grammar is desired there. The book attempts to provide procedures and terminology that will make it possible to describe with considerable precision the grammatical structure of any kind of sentence that can be produced in contemporary English.

--From the preface

****


This is the seventh revised edition of University Resources which presents information on degrees, course offerings, and faculty in the field of linguistics for 199 institutions. Colleges and universities are listed in alphabetical order, and entries include: department, department chairman, degrees offered; staff; course offerings; summer workshops, seminars, institutes, etc.; institutes, language and area centers, research programs, etc.; and name and address of office from which to obtain brochures, catalogues, etc. which give full descriptions of programs and degree requirements.

ORDERING PROCEDURES FOR DOCUMENTS ENTERED IN THE ERIC SYSTEM

Where indicated, hard copies (HC) and microfiche (MF) are available from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Drawer O, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Where no MF or HC price is given, inquiries concerning the document's availability should be directed to the author or publisher. When ordering, please list the ED numbers of desired documents, type of reproduction (MF or HC), and the number of copies needed. Payments must accompany all orders below $10.00. All orders must be in writing.

DOCUMENTS ON DIALECT STUDIES ENTERED IN THE ERIC SYSTEM

ED 063 588
Robinson, H. Alan
Psycholinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Reading and the Classroom Teacher.
Pub Date May 1972
Any reputable approach to the teaching of reading makes use of certain psycholinguistic and sociolinguistic concepts which can provide the teacher with insights for the development and strengthening of reading skills. An understanding of the respect for the learner's cultural and behavioral patterns can establish group empathy, instrumental as a base for enlarging oral and written communication. Rather than deprecating the learner's dialect, the teacher should be familiar enough with it to know when corrections are called for and when they are not. By capitalizing on the dialect both semantically and syntactically, the teacher can broaden the learner's comprehension skills; furthermore, by using reading materials which reflect the needs of the learner, the teacher can increase the learner's willingness to use his language as a more effective means of communication. The teacher should be reminded of the importance of the learner's understanding and use of context clues in developing strategies appropriate to the nature of the materials on hand and for unlocking ideas in print--both of which lead to the successful completion of reading tasks.

An investigation was conducted to test the assumption that Black English (BE) dialect interferes with reading. Data from 45 lower standard English (SE) speakers were collected and analyzed to measure racial group differences on auditory discrimination, oral reading, BE phonology usage, and silent reading comprehension.
Dialect differences analyzed were: (1) r'lessness, (2) l'lessness, (3) simplification of final consonant clusters, (4) weakening of final consonants, and (5) vowel variations. Thirty-three word pairs which are different in SE but may be homonyms in BE were used to measure dialect phonology interference in reading comprehension. To test auditory discrimination a tape was played and the child pointed to a picture representing the word. To test oral reading comprehension the subject read a sentence containing only one word in the picture pair and pointed to the appropriate picture. A reading test patterned after the ratio cloze technique was administered to test silent reading comprehension. Conclusions indicated that Black children experienced difficulty in auditorily discriminating word pairs which are homonyms in BE though distinct in SE, but showed no inability to comprehend these words while reading orally or silently. The phonological category most confusing for the black student was vowel variation.

ED 064 727
Lamb, Barbara
What is Language? English
Dade County Public Schools, Miami, Florida
Pub Date 1971; 39 p.
MF-$0.65; HC-$3.29
Descriptors--Communication (Thought Transfer), Course Content,
   Curriculum Guides, English Curriculum, English Instruction,
   Language Arts, Language Usage, Linguistics, Linguistic Theory,
   Semantics, Symbolic Language
Identifiers--Quinmester Program

"What is Language" is a course involving the study of the origin of language, language misconceptions, linguistics, semantics, communication, symbols, persuasion, and word manipulation. With the major concept of how language works in mind, the course includes the following: word order of English sentences; word classes and structure words; basic sentence patterns; theories of language origin and their limitations, the communication process and barriers to communication; levels of usage of language and language style; aspects of silent languages; suiting language to the situation; verbal and nonverbal symbols; the persuasive elements of language and techniques of propaganda; reports, judgments, and inferences; connotation and denotation of words; abstract words; and common misconceptions concerning language.
Bradley, Ruth
A Two-Year Investigation of the Relationship of Oral Language Proficiency and Reading Achievement of First Grade Children with a French Linguistic Background
Pub Date April 1972
17 p.
MF-$0.65; HC-$3.29

Descriptors--Area Studies, Caucasian Race, Disadvantaged Youth, Elementary School Students, French, Grade 1, Language Development, Language Patterns, Linguistics, Morphology (Languages), Negro Youth, Non-standard Dialects, Oral English, Phonology, Reading Achievement, Regional Dialects, Second Languages, Sociolinguistics, Tenl, Test Results

Identifiers--Lafayette Parish, Louisiana

The language proficiency of four groups of children, Negro and white, in one southern community, Lafayette Parish, Louisiana, is examined. The goals of this study were threefold: (1) to study the development of language patterns in first grade children from these socioeconomic groups; (2) to determine the effectiveness of the Gloria and David "Oral English Test" as a predictor of reading achievement; and (3) by introducing one experimental oral language development program to some of the disadvantaged Negro pupils, to measure the effects of such a program on language development during the second year of school. Data were obtained from 200 beginning first grade pupils in the fall of 1969 with additional data gathered in April 1971. Analysis of the data revealed the following: (1) There is a significant difference in the language patterns of entering first graders in the four schools as measured by the phonology and morphology scores of the Gloria and David "Oral English Test"; (2) Differences in fluency rates of entering first graders at the four schools are not so great as those shown on the other two measures; (3) A study of the rate of change in the three language measures during the first year of school, experienced by Negro pupils in integrated schools and in segregated schools, was not significant; (4) Differences in reading scores were not significant between the experimental group and the control group during the second year of school; and (5) Correlations between the fluency scores and the educational level of the parents were not significant.
ED 064 751
Williams, Frederick, Ed. And Others
Texas Univ., Austin. Center for Communication Research
Pub Date July 1971
206 p.
MF-$0.65; HC-$9.87
Descriptors--American English, Articulation (Speech), Dialect Studies, Minority Group Children, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Phonology, Sociolinguistics, Spanish Speaking, Speech Habits
In this second of two studies conducted with portions of the National Speech and Hearing Survey data, the investigators analyzed the phonetic variants from standard American English in the speech of two groups of nonstandard English speaking children. The study used samples of free speech and performance on the Gold-Fristoe Test of Articulation from a group of 192 Black children (grades 1-6) from Niagara Falls, New York, and a group of 192 Mexican-American children (grades 1-6) from San Antonio, Texas. The study reports the frequencies of omission, substitution, and distortion. The present data is compared with the previously reported results obtained from standard American English speakers from Marshall, Iowa. The major conclusion is that all phonetic variations from standard American English can be attributed to one of the following sources of variation: (1) reduction in the complexity of segments, which usually decreases with age; (2) differing phonological rules between standard English and a dialect of English; and (3) phonetic interference between a foreign primary language and English.

ED 065 892
Hess, Karen M.
Targeted Communications: Teaching a Standard English to Speakers of Other Dialects. Final Report.
Central Midwestern Regional Educational Lab., St. Ann, Mo.
Pub Date May 1972
100 p.
MF-$0.65; HC-$3.29
Spoken Usage, Textbook Standards
Identifiers--Targeted Communications

This project was designed to provide current, educationally and linguistically sound information for the audiences involved in teaching a standard English to speakers of other dialects, specifically teachers, administrators, and textbook publishers. Three basic steps were followed in developing the targeted communications products: (1) the needs of the audiences were identified; representatives of each audience were involved in content selection and media development; (2) relevant research and related information were collected, analyzed, evaluated, interpreted, and synthesized; and (3) products designed to meet the information needs of each specific audience were developed, tested, and revised. Both the literature review and contact with members of the targeted audiences revealed that misconceptions about nonstandard dialects are widespread in schools. Persons unaware of the linguistic research often consider a nonstandard speaker to be ignorant or lazy. The resulting damage to the nonstandard speaker may be profound. The disseminated information resulting from this project should help to overcome the questionable and often damaging attitudes and practices characteristic of current approaches to English usage. The critical need that teachers, administrators, and textbook publishers be aware of linguistic findings regarding dialect and dialect learning should be partially met by the dissemination of the products developed on this project.

ED 066 749
Hendrick, Ann
Comparative Dialects: English, Vocabulary. 5112.23
Dade County Public Schools, Miami, Florida
Pub Date 1971
24 p.; An Authorized Course of Instruction for the Quinmester Program
MF-$0.65; HC-$3.29
Descriptors--Dialects, Language Patterns, Language Usage, Listening Skills, Mutual Intelligibility, Nonstandard Dialects, Regional Dialects, Social Dialects
Identifiers--Quinmester Program

A course to make students aware of the patterns of the different dialects of American English is offered by the Dade County Public Schools. Designed to foster tolerance for other ways of speaking, the quinmester program helps students to determine their own
dialect and to compare it with alternative forms of speech. The course content includes a definition of dialect, a study of the regions of dialect, causes for dialects, identification of dialect variables, and a survey of dialects. Learning activities center around dialect examples from literature, newspapers, radio, and television. The course guide contains a list of suggested literature, as well as a list of student and teacher resources such as textbooks, magazines, and media resources.

ED 066 758
Folb, Edith A.
A Comparative Study of Urban Black Argot. Final Report
Pub Date March 1972
162 p.
MF-$0.65; HC-$6.58
Identifiers--Los Angeles

A current vocabulary of argot terms and meanings was collected from a Black male control group in the South Central Los Angeles ghetto. This lexicon was used to elicit and compare responses from 5 male groups of youths between 15 and 20 years old. Two of the groups consisted of lower class blacks separated geographically. The other groups were composed of middle class Blacks, middle class whites, and lower class whites. The data confirmed the existence of a well-formed argot known to all members of the South Central group. Although lower class whites live in close proximity, their knowledge of the argot was limited. Lower class Blacks in Venice, over 10 miles away, demonstrated a mastery of the argot. Middle class Blacks were not as fluent in the argot as lower class Blacks, but their facility was greater than either of the white groups. Those in the white and middle class Black group familiar with the argot were linked through illegal or anti-social life experiences.

ED 066 933
Lee, Richard R.
The Social Evaluation of Speech: Implications from the Laboratory to the Classroom
Pub Date 5 March 1971
The teaching of dialect modification has been justified by the barrier postulate which says that lower class speech prevents upward social mobility. When translated into a testable hypothesis, the barrier assumption has not been confirmed. The movement called dialect modification did not arise from empirical research in social cognition, but instead from the intuitions of scholars trained in linguistics. What is different in the communication patterns of the poor goes beyond the phonology and syntax of the sentence and linguistic analysis to the broad basis of communication skills and points out the need for communication training.

ED 066 938
Key, Mary Ritchie And Others
Some Linguistic and Stylistic Features of Child Black English
Pub Date November 1971
MF-$0.65; HC-$3.29

This paper points out some linguistic and stylistic features of Black English as spoken by children and discusses the occurrence of particular language patterns. Examples of distinct intonation patterns, paralinguistic effects, language rhythm, and other phonological features are all considered. A statistical survey of particular age-group usage of clause and sentence complexity is included. The discussion is based on six tapes of the speech of children in grades 1-3, aged 9 to 12.
This paper considers a number of diverse contexts in which English is learned as a second language and in which nonstandard dialects arise because of social and linguistic factors. The varieties considered here are immigrant English, indigenous-minority varieties of English, pidginization and creolization, local varieties of non-native English, and English as a foreign language as a branch of study. The learning processes and dialects are discussed in terms of interlanguage, seen as the learner's approximate system, that is, the intermediate stage between the source and target language which results from transfer, transfer of training, strategies of communication, learning, and overgeneralization. The concept of interlanguage provides a basis for dialect and language variety description, because it considers rules which are linguistic in origin—derivable from the mother tongue and limited exposure to the target language—and social in origin—derived from communication and learning strategies. Implications of the interlanguage theory in terms of learning English as a foreign language are also discussed.