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**DUES: A GENTLE REMINDER FROM THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY**

The American Dialect Society is now in the black--just. (As of April 11 the ADS was \$106.02 in the black, to be specific.) With American Speech out and the Publication of the American Dialect Society in production we can expect heavy bills to start coming in. With 337 of the 443 individual members (76%) not yet paid up through 1975 publication year we are not going to be able to pay those bills.

Many, possibly most, members have been uncertain as to the status of their membership. The Secretary-Treasurer has had the embarrassing job of informing some of the faithful that while they thought they were paying for 1975, they were in fact paid up only through 1974 when their remittance was entered. In view of the frequency of such erroneous remittances the secretariat set out to inform all those two years in arrears of their status. These letters have all gone out.

If in doubt, send \$30.00; overpayments will be credited ahead. --H.R. Wilson

**THE CAUSE FOR THE CALL FOR 1975 DUES**

The first 1975 issue of American Speech (Vol. 50, Nos. 1-2) is in the mail. It will take 1975 dues to pay for it. If you did not send the slip in NADS 9.1 with your \$15 to Rex Wilson, English Dept., Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7, Canada--please send him the money now.

PADS is slightly behind in chronology, but it too is making progress. Nos. 61-62, for 1974, is now in production.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS OF NOTE**

Eric Partridge writes that his "Catch Phrases" dictionary, British and American, (C. 16-20, has been postponed until September. In the U.S. it will be published by Stein & Day.

ADS member Richard E. Wood, Dept. of Languages and International Studies, Adelphi Univ., Garden City, N.Y. 11530 is editor of a new journal, Language Problems and Language Planning, published by Mouton. The special first issue for 1977 deals with "Language Problems and Language Planning in the British Isles." Future issues will concentrate on specific geographical areas and on language problems and language planning in conceptual and disciplinary areas, including international law and diplomacy. Subscriptions are \$12 from Co-Libri, P.O. Box 482, The Hague 2076, Netherlands. LPLP is the continuation of La Monda Linguo-Problemo, which Mouton has published since 1969.

Black Students and Standard English: An Annotated Bibliography by Molly A. Mack is available prepaid at \$2.50 a copy from Paul A. Eschholz, editor, Exercise Exchange, Dept. of English, 315 Old Mill, Univ. of Vermont, Burlington, Vermont 05401. It includes material on the historical backgrounds of Black English, the effectiveness of teaching Standard English to Nonstandard speakers and writers, the economic and academic implications of acquiring an ability with Standard English, and the attitudes of blacks and whites toward Standard English. Eschholz, incidentally, recently received a \$102,770 grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for a 15-month Writing in Humanities Program for 100 high school and college teachers in Vermont.

The Third LACUS Forum, 62 papers presented at the meeting of the Linguistic Association of Canada and the United States in El Paso last summer, includes papers on English in America, language contact in America, and onomastics in the New World. They deal with such topics as Hungarian place names in the U.S., Bluefields English and Barrio English. Copies are \$8.50 from Hornbeam Press, 6520 Courtwood Drive, Columbia, S.C. 29206.

Publication of Papers from Methods II (see NADS 8.3, p. 14) has been held up by the Secretariat preoccupations of the editor (H.R. Wilson), but will go to press as soon as possible.

Urgent second

CALL FOR PAPERS!

It may not have been clear that the mere listing of a meeting in the 1977 Meeting Schedule is, in fact, a call for papers. Perhaps this is the reason so few papers have been offered for this year's three nationally sponsored ADS meetings. Let it be known, then, that the ADS is in need of papers now for these three meetings:

SUMMER MEETING - DEADLINE MAY 31

Meeting in Honolulu August 11, in association with the LSA. Send abstracts to:

Stanley M. Tsuzaki  
Dept. of Linguistics  
Univ. of Hawaii  
1890 East-West Road  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822

As of press time, no abstracts had been received.

NCTE MEETING - DEADLINE MAY 27

A section of the ADS' own at the annual meeting of the National Council of Teachers of English, New York, November 25. Send abstracts to:

H. R. Wilson  
English Dept.  
Univ. of Western Ontario  
London, Ont. N6A 3K7  
Canada

As of press time, no abstracts had been received. Places for three papers.

ANNUAL MEETING - DEADLINE MAY 15

Meeting in Chicago, December 26-29, in association with the MLA. Send abstracts to H. R. Wilson at the address above. **OR AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.**

As of press time, several abstracts had been received, but there was room for quite a few more papers.

## AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

## 1977 MEETING SCHEDULE

Abstracts dueMeetings

- May 31  
to: Stanley M. Tsuzaki  
Dept. of Linguistics  
Univ. of Hawaii  
1890 East-West Road  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96822
- (March 15)
- (April 15)
- (May 1)
- (April 15)
- May 27
- May 15 or as soon as poss.
- November 4
- AUGUST 11: SUMMER MEETING  
in association with LSA Summer Meeting  
and Linguistic Institute  
Honolulu: University of Hawaii  
Committee in charge: Stanley Tsuzaki, Norman  
Roberts
- OCTOBER 20-23: ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL MEETING  
in association with RMMLA  
Las Vegas: Aladdin Hotel  
Chairman: Bates L. Hoffer, Trinity Univ.  
Secretary: John Sharp, Univ. of Texas, El Paso  
Regional Secretary: Thomas L. Clark, Univ. of  
Nevada, Las Vegas
- OCTOBER 27-29: SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL MEETING  
in association with SCMLA  
Hot Springs, Ark.  
Chairman: Fred Tarpley, East Texas State Univ.  
Regional Secretary: Curt M. Rulon, North Texas  
State Univ.
- OCTOBER 27: MIDWEST REGIONAL MEETING  
in association with MMLA  
Chicago: Conrad Hilton Hotel  
Chairman: Richard Payne, Univ. of Chicago  
Regional Secretary: Donald Lance, Univ. of  
Missouri, Columbia
- NOVEMBER 3-5: SOUTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL MEETING  
in association with SAMLA  
Washington, D.C.: Sheraton Park Hotel  
Chairman: Raymond O'Cain, Univ. of South Carolina  
Regional Secretary: David Shores, Old Dominion  
Univ.
- NOVEMBER 25: NCTE MEETING  
in association with the National Council of  
Teachers of English  
New York
- DECEMBER 26-29: ANNUAL MEETING  
in association with MLA  
Chicago
- EARLY AUGUST 1978: THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON METHODS IN DIALECTOLOGY  
London, Ontario: Univ. of Western Ontario

PACIFIC COAST REGIONAL MEETING

Seven papers were scheduled for presentation at the April 30, 1977 Pacific Coast Regional Meeting of the ADS at California State University, Fresno, in association with the meeting of the California Linguistic Association.

1. "Gullah: Where Does a Creole Stop and a Dialect Begin?" PATRICIA C. NICHOLS, Dept. of Elementary Education, San Jose State Univ. -- This paper analyzes two features basic to the syntax of Gullah: a locative preposition meaning 'position at' and the third person neuter pronoun.

1) Dr. Ward is a family doctor out here to his home.

2 a) Well, ee was a fun to me.  
(Well, it was fun to me.)

2 b) Over there, they call um over the island.  
(Over there, they call it over the island.)

The preposition is of interest because of the dialectal variation documented for this feature in the British Isles for several centuries, variation which is reflected in the English creoles of the Caribbean and in Gullah. The pronoun is of interest because of its lack of gender marking, typical of pronominal systems of pidgins and creoles. I will present evidence for the evolution of Gullah neuter pronoun ee (3) to Black English dialectal it (4), which parallels the standard pro-form there (5):

3) Just 'bout the time for the rice to harvest, ee come a freshet tide.  
(Just about time for the rice to be harvested, there came a freshet tide.)

4) It was more old people.

5) There were more old people.

I will argue that the variants of these two features used by Black at present in coastal South Carolina form a continuum which reflects characteristics of early Modern English dialects, an English creole, and a nonstandard dialect of contemporary Modern English. . . .

2. "Sociolinguistic Dialect Geography: a Spanish Example." JERRY McMENAMIN, Dept. of Spanish & Portuguese, Univ. of California, Los Angeles. -- Peter Trudgill (1974) . . . proposes that we begin to describe and explain linguistic change and diffusion by a "sociolinguistic dialect geography." In the present paper, I have adapted and expanded Trudgill's proposal in an attempt to more accurately map the isoglosses of the variable pronunciation of /s/ and /θ/, i.e., the seseo, ceceo and distinction areas of Southern Spain.

The use of cartographic techniques similar to those used by geographers, together with the use of the linguistic variable from modern sociolinguistics "provide a very useful way of dealing with linguistically and geographically gradient phenomena." I have attempted to portray gradual geographic/phonetic change from the backmost apicoalveolar concave [s̺] to the flat/convex, coronal/dorsal varieties of /s/, to the frontmost dental/interdental [θ] by creating a variable of fronting, (S), to emphasize the gradual, "more-or-less" transition of [s] to [θ], "the result of dynamic linguistic, social and geographical processes that should be described in a more dynamic manner" than that provided by the traditional cartographical representation of isoglosses. . . .

Synthetic maps were done on the line-printer of a Burroughs 6700 computer and were programmed using the Synagraphic Mapping System graphics program.

3. "On the Question of Standard Language Usage." H. J. WARKENTYNE, Univ. of Victoria. -- This study measures the prevalence of conventional or standard grammatical usage among Grade 9 students in Canadian secondary schools based on

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results of the recent Survey of Canadian English (1972). The study also includes a comparison of the prevalence of standard usage among students with that of their parents, and the differences between provinces and the nation as a whole.

The method used to devise this measure was based on scalogram analysis, a technique derived from the social sciences. We selected a set of items from the Survey questionnaire which dealt with grammatical usage and, by means of computer programs, we used subsets of these items to determine if they satisfied criteria for a Guttman scale.

To arrive at scales, questions were ordered according to difficulty, where "difficulty" was used in a technical sense to mean that one question is more difficult than another if fewer people are observed to respond with the standard usage to the first than to the second.

4. "Attitudinal Variables and Canadian English Pilot I." ROBERTA C. STEVENSON and BARBARA P. HARRIS, Dept. of Linguistics, Univ. of Victoria. -- Pilot I is the first stage in the development and testing of a questionnaire designed to measure the effect of sociopsychological factors on Canadian speech. In this paper we present the format and method of administration of the questionnaire, the methods of analysis of the results and the salient facts emerging from the analysis. We would also outline plans for succeeding stages in the direction of a survey on a much wider scale.

5. "Phonological Change in a German Dialect Island in Wisconsin." PETER A. MCGRAW, Dept. of German, Univ. of California, Berkeley. -- In the northwestern corner of Dane County, Wis., is situated one of that state's many rural communities in which German dialect still survives. The dialect is a Riparian Franconian dialect which originated in the area of Cologne, and which its speakers call Kölsch. Tape recordings made by the author in 1969-70 formed the basis for a partial grammar of the dialect which was submitted as a doctoral dissertation at the University of Wisconsin in 1973. Further field work in 1973 formed the basis for a monograph to be published as Dane County Kölsch, Wisconsin, USA. Phonai. Lautbibliothek der europäischen Sprachen und Mundarten, Deutsche Reihe. Band 21, Monographien 12 (Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1978).

The dialect presents a picture of rapid transition and structural reorganization within a relatively short time, processes which will be terminated by the passing of the present older generation, who are its last speakers. There are at least three factors potentially at work in the current internal instability of the dialect: 1) the influence of English, 2) the influence of Standard German, and 3) leveling among elements of the two varieties of Cologne dialect from which Dane County Kölsch (DCK) descended, namely the urban and the rural type, Stadtkölnisch and Landkölnisch.

Demonstrable influence from Standard German is negligible. Demonstrable English influence is greatest in the lexicon, much less in the phonology, and negligible in the morphology. Aside from the lexicon, the most significant structural changes which the dialect is undergoing are phonological and seem to proceed from the internal forces (3 above), with probable, but not provable reinforcement from English and Standard German. . . . The following developments will be shown:

- 1) Under English influence, DCK has replaced the uvular allophones of /r/ with American English [ɹ] and extended the distribution of /s/ to initial position. Other cases of English influence are minor.
- 2) Changes which can be accounted for by internal factors, probably but not necessarily abetted by English and/or Standard German influence, are: a) the development, from a symmetrical short vowel system with four distinctive tongue heights, of an asymmetrical system which seems to be a transitional stage to a symmetrical system with three distinctive tongue heights; b) the loss of phonemic status of a characteristic suprasegmental feature of the dialect known as

"rheinische Schärfung"; c) a tendency toward unrounding of front rounded vowels and diphthongs. It is noted in passing that all of these changes could be analyzed from a generative point of view as cases of grammar simplification.

6. "Phone-in Radio Programs as a Means of Limiting Linguistic Data." NORMAN ROBERTS, Language Arts Div., Leeward Community Coll., Pearl City, Hawaii. -- Radio talk-shows attract a variety of participants. The added dimension of audience participation by telephone can provide an investigator with a wealth of raw material in spite of some technical difficulties. For preliminary field-work the advantages may outweigh the disadvantages. The ubiquitous telephone is much less an inhibitor of vernacular than the presence of an investigator with a portable tape recorder. Most participants are highly verbal. Some voices reproduce surprisingly well. Off-the-air recordings can be used to elicit data from informants.

7. "Aspects of the Brazilian-American English Dialect." REGINA L. MEDEIROS, California State Univ., Fresno. -- More than 2000 Americans, mostly from the South, emigrated to Brazil in 1866. They settled especially in southeast Brazil, in the city of Campinas and a small town of their own nearby, "Americana." The language of their children began to deviate noticeably from standard English, but importation of teachers and improvement of education has returned their English closer to the standard in this century. Currently the most apparent features showing interference from Brazilian-Portuguese on Brazilian-American, in phonology, involve the pronunciation of the consonants /r/, /t/, /d/ and /s/. Vowels are like those of standard American English. Vocabulary is another area of strong Brazilian-Portuguese influence. While the informants were speaking English and were relaxed and careless in their speech, they were uttering three Brazilian-Portuguese lexical items out of five items in a sentence. They usually borrow Brazilian-Portuguese items into English conversation while they seldom borrow English items into Brazilian-Portuguese conversation. Syntax nowadays is that of standard American English, though written records from earlier generations show considerable deviation. Brazilian-Portuguese is the primary language, but English is considered the language of the educated so upper class parents will encourage their children to acquire it. Their attitude is "I am a Brazilian, the U.S. is my grandmother country and Brazil is my mother country."

#### HELP WANTED WITH AMERICAN LITERARY HISTORIOGRAPHY

The recently-established Jay B. Hubbell Center for American Literary Historiography at Duke University "would welcome letters, manuscripts, and other materials from American men of letters; letters and documents dealing with the work of such literary critics as Edmund Wilson and Cleanth Brooks; teachers of creative writing like Wallace Stegner and William Blackburn; collectors of American folk materials like John A. Lomax and Frank C. Brown; editors of literary book pages like John H. McGinnis of the Dallas News and of literary magazines like Harriet Monroe and Henry Seidel Canby; anthologists like Louis Untermeyer; miscellaneous men of letters like Carl Van Doren and Malcolm Cowley; and at least a few men and women who may have contributed nothing to the learned journals but were notably successful teachers of American literature." Of particular relevance for ADS members is the request for "detailed accounts of the inception and development of . . . such periodicals as . . . American Speech," and "materials that throw light upon the work of scholars no longer living who have done important work in the field of American literary history," among them specifically ADS member Louise Pound.

Chairman of the committee in charge of the Center is Louis J. Budd, Dept. of English, Duke Univ., Durham, N.C. 27706.

## CHICAGO ORGY LEADS TO IMPLICATIONS

By our Special Correspondent

CHICAGO--On April 8 and 9, an important conference was held at the University of Chicago on "Language Variety and its Implications for American Cultural Pluralism." Some two years in the planning, the conference brought together some of the most prominent linguistic generalists in the world to consider various aspects of this multi-faceted subject. Sponsored by the University of Chicago's Center for Policy Study, the conference was the brainchild of Raven McDavid, who put the conference program together with the able assistance of Mrs. Judy Ullman of the Center for Policy Study. Funding by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Research Foundation of the National Council of Teachers of English, and the Rockefeller Foundation, enabled the Center to fly in such international figures as Randolph Quirk of the University of London, Bernard Comrie of Cambridge University, and Guy Fergue of the Sorbonne in addition to a number of prominent American scholars, and to provide housing for some 53 program participants.

Each participant in the two-day program was asked to prepare in advance a ten-page paper on a selected topic, and to send in the paper early enough that all papers could be distributed to and read by the other conference participants. Some 39 papers were submitted for the conference, although not all the scholars who submitted papers were able to attend in person. Negotiations are currently under way, incidentally, to publish papers from the conference, although the publisher and the exact format have not yet been determined.

The program itself consisted of nine panel discussions, in which the panelists gave short summaries of the papers they had prepared, and discussed various aspects of a selected topic among themselves and with members of the audience. All the proceedings were taped, and a transcript will be prepared by the Center for Policy Study. Topics for the nine panel discussions were as follows: (Friday) I. Complexity of the Speech Act; II. The Rise and Development of Standard Languages: Case Histories; III. Development of Standard English: British and American; IV. Variation in Standard English; (Saturday) V. Nonstandard Variation in White Speech; VI. Black-White Speech Relationships; VII. Language and Subcultures; VIII. Multi-lingualism: Past and Present; and IX. Retrospect and Prospect. In addition, an after-dinner session on Friday concerned itself with "Language, Linguistics, and the Teaching of Writing." In addition to the 53 participants, 69 others registered for the conference from various parts of the country and abroad. All sessions were open to the public, and a large number of non-registered people also attended, both from the University community and the greater Chicago area.

It is, of course, impossible to summarize the ideas presented in so rich a conference in the short space provided me. Indeed, it is not even possible to list the names of the participants. In his keynote address at the opening session, Raven McDavid stated some general goals for the conference. He wished it to avoid, on the one hand, the ill-informed, dogmatic path followed by some studies of the topic, and on the other, the overly technical, esoteric path followed by others. He wished that both the papers and the panel discussions be capable of being understood by an intelligent lay audience, and that such an audience actively participate. These goals seem to have been splendidly achieved. It cannot really be said that a conference such as this came to any "conclusions" about the topic that it set out to consider, since one effect of such an "orgy" of discussion is to illustrate just how complex this topic is, and how difficult it is to reduce it to simple formulations. There seemed to be a general consensus that the problem of teaching a written standard is quite

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separate from the consideration of social and regional variation from any "standard" that might exist in spoken English, and that the failure to recognize this has probably led to a great deal of confusion. There was also a consensus that although much work has been done on the problems of "Language Variety and its Implications for American Cultural Pluralism," a great deal more remains yet to be done. It was perhaps the principal goal of this conference to summarize the substance and conclusions of previous research and to point to new lines of inquiry which ought to be followed.

--Richard C. Payne

#### SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL REPORT 1976

The sixth annual regional meeting of the American Dialect Society in conjunction with the South Central Modern Language Association was held Friday, 29 October 1976, from 7:30 to 10:00 p.m. in the Director's Room of the Hotel Adolphus in Dallas, Texas. William Evans (Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge) presided, and Gary Underwood (The University of Texas at Austin) served as secretary at the meeting attended by 42 persons.

(Abstracts of the four papers appear in NADS 8.3, Sept. 1976, pp. 3-4.)

At the business meeting Bates Hoffer (Trinity University) presented the report of the Nominating Committee in the absence of both members of the committee, Scott Baird (Trinity University) and William R. Van Riper (Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge). The committee nominated Fred Tarpley (East Texas State University) to serve as Chairman and Curt Rulon (North Texas State University) to serve as Secretary in 1977. The committee further urged that the group recommend to the President of the American Dialect Society the appointment of Rulon to the post of South-Central Regional Secretary, to replace Gary Underwood, who is completing his second three-year term in the office. Both Tarpley and Rulon having consented to serve, no other nominations were made from the floor, and both were elected unanimously.

The 1977 south-central regional meeting is tentatively scheduled for the weekend of 29 October in Hot Springs, Arkansas, at the convention of the South Central Modern Language Association. All ADS members interested in submitting papers for consideration should write the new regional secretary.

--Gary N. Underwood

#### MIDWEST REGIONAL REPORT 1976

Fit company, though few--barely more than two dozen--attended the 1976 ADS Midwest Regional Meeting in the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis on the afternoon of November 4, just before the beginning of the Midwest Modern Language Association annual meeting in the same place. Distracting attention even from the red and black decorations and gilt-edged mirrors of the hotel's Empire Room, nine speakers and an inquisitive audience gave evidence of the vigor of dialect study in America's heartland, study which includes two major Linguistic Atlas projects and the Dictionary of American Regional English.

1. Under the presiding genius of 1976 chairman Donald Lance of the University of Missouri's main campus, the program began with a report from our region's equivalent of "Dictionary" Johnson, the single-handed compiler of the recently completed three-volume Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest, Harold B. Allen of the University of Minnesota. Now purportedly in retirement, Allen was moved from fourth to first place in the program so that he could fly back to teach a seminar in the evening. Contending that "Social Dialectology" has neglected the Linguistic Atlas materials, Allen spoke on "The Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest as a Source of Sociolinguistic Information." A sliding scale rather than absolute dichotomy characterizes social class differences among LAUM's informants'.

sages, he said; neither the presence nor absence of a form categorizes a person, but frequency of use does. For example, concord with he is is rigorously observed by college speakers, less so by others. And chimbley 'chimney' and rench 'rinse' are rare among Class I informants, but wholly absent in other categories. His paper will be published in the forthcoming Festschrift for James McMillan.

2. From another major project headquartered in our region, James W. Hartman of the University of Kansas gave a preview of "The DARE Pronunciation Guide." Written for both professionals and educated laymen, it will be self-contained but capable of reference to the full DARE. It will allow access either in terms of a geographical place or a specific sound. And it will have neither phonemes nor phonetic deep structures, but "abstract phonetic norms." DARE data, Hartman continued, shows a movement of features down the southeast Atlantic coast, then sweeping west to the Rockies; and it indicates a great deal of melting of older regional differences in younger speakers.

3. Carl Mills of the University of Cincinnati then reported on his study of the "Merger of Low-Back Vowels in the Western U.S.: Implications for Dialectology and General Theory." He recorded eight speakers from Washington and Oregon who made little if any regular distinction between [ɑ] and [ɔ] in pairs such as sod and sawed, and eight speakers from other areas, mostly east of the Rockies, who did generally make the distinction. Listeners from both the Northwest and the East were then asked to judge the job suitability of the various speakers, based on tapes of their utterances. Job-suitability ratings did not seem to depend on a speaker's merger or lack of it. Listeners from both places had difficulty hearing which low back vowel a speaker used. English has too great a perceptual load to maintain the low-back distinction properly, Mills said.

4. The only part of the continental United States not yet surveyed for the Linguistic Atlas then received a convenient analysis from Albert B. Cook III of the University of Kansas, who announced "Preliminary Findings from a Preliminary Survey of the Kansas Linguistic Atlas." A vocabulary questionnaire, administered in the southern and eastern half of the state, found an intermingling of dialect responses in a checkerboard pattern corresponding to the checkerboard settlement of the state, with free and slave-state settlements often side by side. For the area as a whole, shivary and teetertotter were universal; skillet predominated over frying pan, lightning bug 2:1 over firefly, and shades 3:2 over blinds.

5. From Forest Park Community College in the convention town, Robert and Nancy Terrebone then gave evidence on "The Patterning of Language Variation in Writing." Their study of Black English Vernacular features in the writing of 42 informants around 20 years old found d absence most common, used by 35. Working from the other direction, they constructed an implicational scale: Copula deletion (found in 12 samples) implies plural is, which implies s absence, which implies a (instead of an) before vowels, which implies d absence.

6. After a recess, the meeting resumed with three reports from the productive coterie now effectuating the multifarious Linguistic Atlas of the North Central States. First, Virginia McDavid, speaking for herself and Thomas J. Creswell of Chicago State University, took up a topic Allen had earlier dealt with as she discussed "Forms of Some Irregular Verbs in the North Central States." In the LANCS grammatical materials, to be published in about two years, she found some contrasts with Allen's LAUM: bitten as past participle for 34 per cent of LANCS informants, contrasted with 62 per cent in LAUM; dove, dreamed and sweated (pret.) favored more by Type III informants in LANCS, while LAUM showed no such inclinations.

7. The mighty progress of making public the entire LANCS corpus was then explained by Richard C. Payne of the University of Chicago, in "The Linguistic Atlas of the North-Central States: Publication of the Basic Materials." He provided two handouts which have substantially appeared in NADS (8.3, p. 7;

8.4, pp. 11-12) telling of the progress of the facsimile publication of the original records. With this, he said, they are now approaching the end of the beginning.

8. Using LANCS and other evidence that German settlement areas in latitudes which are otherwise South Midland surprisingly show North Midland and Inland North features, Timothy C. Frazer of Western Illinois University considered "American Dialect Acquisition in Foreign Settlement Areas," and concluded that it was indeed the German settlement that made the difference. Not because of anything having to do with the German language, but because the Germans in those areas (such as Cincinnati and St. Louis) were numerous; they rejected South Midlanders as cultural and linguistic models; they and the Northerners and North Midlanders achieved economic and social predominance; and if their children learned English in the schools, they would most likely have had Northern or North Midland-speaking teachers to learn it from.

9. Continuing his uniquely exhaustive research, in which as a speech therapist he annually interviews all eighth graders in the Bloomington, Ill. public schools, Garrett Scott gave further evidence that McLean County is in the North Midland dialect area. His "Survey of Dialectal Items in McLean County, Illinois: III" found, among the 306 eighth graders, for example, 236 who would say sick to the stomach, 36 who would say at, and 14 in. For 176 the medial consonant in without was voiced, for 127 voiceless. Naming a small melon 98 said cantaloupe, 26 mushmelon. And 294 picked wishbone against only one for pully bone.

A short business session elected Richard Payne by acclamation chairman of the 1977 meeting, and heard that Donald Lance had been appointed Regional Secretary effective January 1, 1977, replacing the undersigned, who resigned to devote ever more energy to NADS.  
--Allan Metcalf

SOUTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL REPORT 1976

The 1976 meeting of the South Atlantic Section of the American Dialect Society was held in the Peachtree Way room of the Peachtree Plaza Hotel in Atlanta, Georgia, Saturday, November 6, 1976, from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. in conjunction with the meeting of the South Atlantic Modern Language Association. The Chairman, Joutonne Brewer of the University of North Carolina-Greensboro, presided; and David L. Shores of Old Dominion University served as Secretary.

The following papers were presented:

1. "The English of the Founding Fathers" by Connie C. Eble, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. This study in language history analyzes the 56 signers of the Declaration of Independence in terms of several variables usually considered important in language variation--age, ethnic and geographic allegiance, religion, education, and occupation. Examination of the linguistic attitudes of the Founding Fathers shown in their writings indicates that linguistic diversity in the American colonies was generally considered natural and not an important factor in establishing the social and political foundations of the new nation.

2. "The Conservatism of American English: A Bicentennial View of English 'Prepredicates'" by Ronald R. Butters, Duke University. In his book The English Verb, Martin Joos (1964) mentions a significant (if seldom noticed) difference between contemporary British and American English in the treatment of what he calls 'prepredicates'--abbreviated, anaphoric predicates such as the italicized portions of the following: (1) Alvin wanted to come and so did Marvin; (2) He was looking younger and more cheerful than he had (done) in the summer; (3) I have found you very intelligent. Others haven't (done so); (4) Did I feel

responsible? I must have (done so); (5) All the house belongs to me, or will do so in a few years. The two dialects are alike in their rules for sentences of types (1) and (2), and in having possible do so predicates in (3)-(5); in addition, both dialects can delete do so. British English, however, has the option of deleting the so alone in (3)-(5), giving (3)' I have found you very intelligent. Others haven't done; (4)' Did I feel responsible? I must have done; (5)' All the house belongs to me, or will do in a few years.

Joos correctly maintains that this uniquely British deletion rule (which he claims has the connotation 'insistent') has become widespread only in this century, 'though it may very well have been at least marginal British English for several centuries before' (68). I believe that what we are witnessing here is a classic example of a syntactic change in progress--one which bears the earmarks of the 'wave' model of linguistic change developed by Bailey and others. Examination of nineteenth century British English turns up sporadic examples in restricted linguistic (and perhaps social) environments. Data drawn from very recent British English (Joos' data dates from 1958) indicates that the do-extension may be rapidly becoming categorical in some environments.

3. "Black English Near Its Roots: The Transplanted West African Creoles" by John C. Birmingham, Jr., Virginia Commonwealth University.

4. "Scroll at Camp Greene: Freedom Through Expression" by Boyd H. Davis and T. J. Reedy, University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

5. "The Five Clocks of Martin Joos: Why They Keep on Ticking" by John P. Broderick, Old Dominion University. The enduring appeal of the five clocks (listed along the top) is attributed to the existence of four features of communicative competence (listed on the left):

	intimate	casual	consultative	formal	frozen
aware	-	+	+	+	+
monitored	-	-	+	+	+
planned	-	-	-	+	+
precoded	-	-	-	-	+

When language has content as well as form, it is aware. When the social situation forces attention to ongoing linguistic choices, language is monitored. When prior rhetorical organization precludes the exercise of interactional competence, language is planned. When language form is an end in itself (an artifact) and not just a means of communication, language is precoded.

In the business meeting, the Chairman, Jeutonne Brewer, called for announcements and reports. Professor Raven I. McDavid, Jr., announced the Chicago Conference on Language Variety to be held at the University of Chicago April 7-9, 1977 and the availability of the field records of the Linguistic Atlas of the North Central States on microfilm or on Xerox prints. Professor John Algeo of the University of Georgia, the editor of American Speech, presented a detailed statement on the status and future of the American Dialect Society and its publications, a matter he intends to bring up at the 1976 American Dialect Society meeting in New York in December. Professor David L. Shores announced that he had gotten word that the University of Alabama Press had already started the publication of the SAMLA-ADS collection, "Papers on Language Variation."

The nominating committee (Charles W. Foster, University of North Alabama; John Algeo, University of Georgia; Lee A. Pederson, Chairman, Emory University) reported the nomination of Professor Raymond K. O'Cain of the University of South Carolina for Chairman for the 1977 meeting. He was elected without dissenting vote. The meeting was very well-attended (over 75 people signed the attendance sheets) and adjourned at 11:30 p.m. --David L. Shores

DARE continues to push on with the editing: the letters A (almost completed) and B through G are at present being written up. Our most recent Newsletter went out in October to about 150 people associated in one way or another with the project. It describes briefly what editorial activity involves and gives samples illustrating our computerized mapping program on which we depend for "labeling"-- actually presenting condensed data on geographic and social correlates of the Dictionary entries. Ask for one if you have not seen it.

The hope is that these seven letters can be completed by the end of this fiscal year (June 30, 1977) and the whole project by 1980. A page format has been worked out by the Belknap Press (Harvard): 8" x 11½", and probably four volumes. Chief support comes from the National Endowment for the Humanities and the University of Wisconsin.

F. G. Cassidy, Editor

#### REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROVERBIAL SAYINGS FOR 1976

The collecting of proverbial sayings continues. This year I have received the collection from Arizona, done by Dr. Byrd H. Granger (University of Arizona). The chairman continues to go through folklore journals, putting all proverbial sayings found on slips and then xeroxing each article from the separate issues.

The chairman can now report that the computerizing of the proverbial sayings has now begun at the University of Northern Michigan Data Center through the help of Dr. Stewart A. Kingsbury, director of U.S. Place Name Survey and Dialect Studies in the Upper Peninsula, Michigan. A test sample was made. In two different print-outs 5,468 proverbs have been computerized.

The first print-out assigns a sequential number to each proverb such as 50001...55468, showing "source" (i.e. Jean Heron, Calif.), "text," and "meaning" (when given). This print-out demonstrates the general format while assigning a reference number which can be alphabetized to show key words contained in each proverb.

The second print-out alphabetically lists the key words and shows proverb numbers in which these key words occur. The second print-out alphabetizes the texts according to key words (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, and even pronouns). This will allow future researchers to work on structure of proverbs in view of the wide variety of key word groupings.

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

Margaret M. Bryant

#### CONSERVATISM IN AMERICAN ENGLISH: CALL FOR PAPERS

May 31 is the deadline for sending abstracts to Jane Appleby, Dept. of English, Univ. of Georgia, Athens, Ga. 30602 for the English 13 (Present-Day English) meeting at the MLA in Chicago this December. The topic, "Conservatism in American English," was deliberately chosen to be broad and serve as "an umbrella for variety."

## ARCHIVE BEGINS TO TAKE ON WEIGHT

The University of Western Ontario has a lexicographical archive. To a small circle of initiates this will not seem like news, since the School of Library and Information Science was designated by the Lexicographical Committee of the Modern Language Association as the site for such an archive in December 1974. But since August 1976, with the arrival of 13 large cartons of dictionary materials, the archive has something in it.

The idea of a Central Lexicographical Archive was introduced at a meeting of the MLI's Lexicographical Committee in the late 1960's by the eminent lexicographer Clarence Barnhart. In his work Barnhart had discovered that special collections gathered for specific dictionary projects were missing, in dead storage, or threatened with destruction for lack of storage space. In consultation with Dean W.J. Cameron of the School of Library and Information Science and Frederic G. Cassidy, Chairman of the Lexicographical Committee, H. R. Wilson of the University of Western Ontario's Department of English began negotiations in 1970 which resulted in the designation of SLIS as such an archive.

The plan developed during these negotiations was that these "leftovers" would not merely be stored, but would be accessed by computer so that scholars could quickly call up material in which they were interested and determine what actual materials they wanted to look at. Future plans include the possibility of access at a distance and the linking of this archive with other collections similarly accessible.

The materials which form the initial collection were used in the compilation of Woodford Heflin's The United States Air Force Dictionary and Second Aerospace Glossary. They were saved from destruction by Robert Chapman of Drew University. When plans for a similar archive at Drew failed Professor Chapman released the materials to the SLIS archive.

Holders of similar materials who wish to make them accessible through this archive should write to the Dean, School of Library and Information Science, Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ontario, Canada, N6A 5B9.

## LOST AND FOUND

The following names appear in the membership files of the ADS with addresses which do not work. If you know the address of any of these "missing persons," Executive Secretary Rex Wilson would greatly appreciate your informing him (at English Dept., Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7). Missing are:

Ignccio De CARRILLO	Douglas P. HINKLE	Michael MONNOT
Mrs. Pamela Y. DEANS	Mrs. Sara S. HOLMGREN	Miss Lynn PFUHL
Sarah G. D'ELOIA	Miss Sheila HUGHES	Suzanne RAMEY
Marshall J. DODGE, III	Lawrence JOHNSON	Linda S. RESH
Dear Henry Grattan DOYLE	Benjamin J. KEATING	Brenda V. SMITH
Mrs. Mary GALVAN	Malcolm LIEBLICK	Paul TAUBER
Kenneth S. GOODMAN	Melanie LUSK	Inez Hernandez TOVAR
Joan M. HAMM	Richard E. McELRATH	Joseph P. WILKINS
Dudley HASCALL	Howard Wight MARSHALL	Barbara Z. ZUCK
Peter HEILEMANN	Mrs. Marian MASSIE	Irwin FEIGENGAUM
	Elizabeth MOFFETT	

The NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY, published 3 or 4 times a year, is sent to all ADS members and subscribers. This is Volume 9, No. 2, May 1977; look for the next issue in September. Editorial correspondence and back issue requests: Allan Metcalf, English Dept., MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill. 62650. ADS membership (\$15 annually) and all other matters pertaining to the Society: H. R. Wilson, Executive Secretary, English Dept., Univ. of Western Ontario, London, Ont. N6A 3K7.

The American Dialect Society has a publishing program to be proud of. Its usefulness to the community interested in the study of the English language, particularly that of North America, and in the broader aspects of dialectology, can be assessed by an examination of the contents of recent volumes of the Publication of the American Dialect Society and American Speech. The community referred to is not merely that of language scholars, but embraces interested laymen as well. Yet our publishing program is not as well known as it ought to be and up to now has depended on a relatively small community of devoted members for its support.

Greater revenues are now needed to support this program as publishing costs rise with everything else. Your executive is reluctant to suggest another rise in membership fees at a time when all professional societies seem to be raising theirs. Rather, we would prefer to broaden the base of our support because we feel that we are not reaching many who would benefit from receiving our publications and the news of the field provided by the Newsletter, especially the meetings which it reports, both in advance and in retrospect.

The Executive therefore ask that you consider yourselves a Membership Committee of the Whole and forward to the Executive Secretary the names of candidates for membership who will then receive the following letter in your name.

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You have been nominated for membership in the American Dialect Society by

It is my pleasure on behalf of the officers and executive council of the Society to invite you to join us. I hope I may have your acceptance on the form at the foot of this page.

The American Dialect Society was formed in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in December 1889, to investigate the spoken English of the United States and Canada. A recent revision of its constitution broadens its concern to "the study of the English language in North America together with other languages influencing and being influenced by it."

The Society has provided a forum for such studies both in its annual and regional meetings and in its publications: Publication of the American Dialect Society, which is devoted to substantial linguistic studies; American Speech, which contains short pieces directed at a broad spectrum of language interests; and a lively Newsletter published three times in the academic year to keep the membership in touch with the activities of the Society and of other organizations with overlapping interests.

Dues, payable according to the publication year of American Speech, are \$15.00.

The Society is the sponsor of the forthcoming Dictionary of American Regional English under the editorship of Professor Frederic G. Cassidy. It has also sponsored, jointly with the Canadian Linguistic Association, a series of International Conferences on Methods in Dialectology, in 1972 and 1975. A third is planned for early August, 1978, at the University of Western Ontario, London, Canada.

**From: Allan Metcalf**  
**English Department**  
**MacMurray College**  
**Jacksonville, Illinois**  
**62650**

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