

NADS

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MCDAVID SEEKS VOLUNTEERS FOR ARMY LANGUAGE HISTORY

I have been asked to prepare a history of the of the Army Language Section (156 Broadway), with particular attention to the project for preparing spoken language dictionaries. I would welcome correspondence with those who have notes, documents, and other materials relating to the organization — or who can furnish information about surviving members.
— Raven I. McDavid, Jr., Dept. of English,
University of Chicago, 1050 East 59th St.,
Chicago, Ill. 60637.

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

To:

FIRST CLASS

NOMINATIONS FOR ADS OFFICES 1980

Following its Constitutional mandate, the Nominating Committee announces to members these choices for the December election:

Walter S. Avis (Royal Military College) for vice president 1980, succeeding to the presidency in 1981.

Richard Bailey (University of Michigan) to a four-year term on the Executive Council.

A.M. Kinloch (University of New Brunswick) to complete Avis' unexpired term on the Executive Council. The term runs one more year, through 1980.

Charles E. Billiard (Georgia State University) as elected member of the Nominating Committee for 1980. The other members of the 1980 Nominating Committee will be the two immediate past presidents, John Algeo and A. Hood Roberts.

Additional nominations (says the ADS constitution, article VII, section 2) may be made by a petition signed by at least ten members in good standing, such petition to be received by the Executive Secretary by December 10.

President in 1980 will be this year's vice president, Virginia McDavid. Those with continuing terms on the Executive Council are Avis (term ends 1980, but see above), Paul Eschholz (term ends 1981), and Juanita Williamson (term ends 1982).

This year's Nominating Committee consists of Past President Lee Pederson, chairman; Past President A. Hood Roberts; and elected member James Hartman.

EX CATHEDRA: REMARKS FROM THE PRESIDENT

These remarks are a brief report on some matters of interest to the Society, to bring the membership up to date before the annual meeting in San Francisco.

First, the committee to recommend a successor for our hard-working and highly successful Executive Secretary has done its job, and we expect to have a recommendation for the Executive Council and the Society in San Francisco. My thanks to the committee (consisting of Audrey Duckert as chairman, Mary Ritchie Key, and James McMillan) for their good work.

Second, the Executive Secretary and I have been corresponding about revision of the Constitution and Bylaws. The result of that correspondence, in the form of a set of proposals published in this issue of *NADS*, will be considered by the Executive Council and by the Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

These revisions are offered only as a starting point for discussion. Although each of the proposed changes addresses a problem, neither Rex nor I hold any great brief for the particular solutions we are proposing. We urge members to examine them carefully and to come to San Francisco prepared to discuss them or (for those so unfortunate as not to be able to make the Golden Gate City) to let me or another member of the Executive Council know your views. If a consensus emerges, amendments to the Constitution can be recommended at San Francisco for a mail vote by the whole membership, and amendments to the Bylaws can actually be adopted there. So it is important that you make your views known. (*Editor's note: NADS will also be glad to publish comments, as space permits.*)

Third, my second five-year term as editor of *American Speech* ends in 1981. The new President and the Executive Council will need to give thought to a replacement during the coming year so that a smooth transition can be made.

There are other matters of business hanging over from last year, but nothing that the membership as a whole needs to give thought to in advance. We'll take them up at our regular business sessions. If any members of the Society have other concerns they want the Executive Council to consider, please make them known to a member of the Council well before the San Francisco meeting. — *John Algeo*

ALAS, NO C.O.D. POLICY ON DUES!

The willingness of most members to cooperate with the secretariat in the resumption of calendar date billing has given us a modest but useful operating surplus — for the moment. Because we have not yet had to pay for *American Speech* volumes 51 and 52, we have developed a “float” which permits a certain amount of tolerance in easing the catching up of some members who had fallen fairly far behind. This will disappear when we pay for the second of the outstanding volumes, which is predicted by Columbia University Press for 1980.

Thus it can be seen that it will be impossible to carry delinquent members. Our time schedule of expenditures is very irregular. Typically about 60 percent of our annual budget is required by the end of May of each year. It might then seem that we could tolerate a certain number of delinquents. But who among them are merely extremely forgetful and who represent “ghost resignations,” members who just decide not to belong any more but don't tell the secretariat?

Publications mailed to non-paying members cost us over \$11 each per year. In view of the approaching tight budget period, the Executive Secretary proposes the following billing policy for individual members, which will be implemented for 1980 if approved by the Executive Council:

Dues notice in the fall issue of the Newsletter.

Reminder in Newsletter No. 1 of the dues year.

Billing of those not paid up for the current year in early March.

Dropping of those not paid up by mid-April, without further notice.

SALZBURG SUCCEEDS AS SUMMER MEETING SITE

In conjunction with the LSA Summer Institute, the American Dialect Society held its 1979 summer meeting in Salzburg, Austria. Eight scholars from Australia, West Germany, and the United States attended the hour and a half session August 4. Two informal papers were presented: Professor Werner Enninger of the University of Essen discussed trilingualism among the Amish in Delaware, and Professor Michael Montgomery of Memphis State University discussed the study of Black and White speech in the southern United States. Afterward a lively discussion about the recent Ann Arbor decision ensued, which testified that issues concerning variation in American English continue to spark much interest. — *Michael Montgomery*

CALL FOR GERMAN-AMERICAN PAPERS

The Pennsylvania German Studies Program of Ursinus College and the Society for German-American Studies will cosponsor a conference on “German-Americana in the Eastern United States” at Millersville State College, Pa., November 9 and 10. Send one-page abstracts of papers to, or request information from: Steven M. Benjamin, Dept. of Foreign Languages, Chitwood Hall, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.V. 26506.

CORRECTIONS FOR THE DIRECTORY OF ADS MEMBERS

(These are corrections to the listing published in NADS 11.2, July 1979. Members are asked to notify the executive secretary, H.R. Wilson, of changes in address and errors. Professor Talmage's name was inadvertently omitted; all others are corrections or changes of entries in the previous listing.)

MONTGOMERY, Michael B., Dept. of English, Memphis State U., Memphis, Tenn. 38152

TALMAGE, George E., Retired, 5110 Wexford Road, Indianapolis, Ind. 46226

VEST, Eugene B., 900 Rush St., Apt. 1622, Chicago, Ill. 60611

WEEKS, Thelma E., Institute for Literacy Development, 16430 Monterey Rd., Morgan Hill, Calif. 95037

CALENDAR OF ADS MEETINGS

October 12: SOUTH CENTRAL REGIONAL MEETING

In association with the South Central Modern Language Association
New Orleans, Grand Hotel

7:30 to 10 p.m.

Chairman: Jane M. Black, Richland College

Regional secretary: Curt M. Rulon, North Texas State University

Papers:

“Gullah: English or African.” **Dorothy C. Lanier**, Jarvis Christian College. That Blacks in the Sea Islands along the Carolina coast speak a distinctive dialect, commonly called Gullah, is without question. However, linguists raise many questions regarding its origin. Among those who strongly view Gullah as a vestige of West African culture is Lorenzo Dow Turner. On the other hand, Guy B. Johnson is representative of those scholars who conclude that the dialect can be traced in practically every detail to English speech. Detailed evidence is given for both sides of the issue, with the strongest evidence coming as an outgrowth of an analysis of West African languages.

“Dual-Source Dialects.” **Bates Hoffer**, Trinity University. The South Central U.S. has several groups of people who have dual-source dialects. For example, larger cities such as San Antonio and El Paso have Chinese-Americans who grow up in or at the edge of the barrio and have some dialect features from both the Chinese-American and Mexican-American dialects. This paper gives examples of some dual-source dialects and discusses some of the theoretical problems in their description.

“Will Rogers and the Language of the Southwest: a Centennial Perspective.” **Bruce Southard**, Oklahoma State University. In this centennial year of his birth, Will Rogers remains to many the quintessential Southwesterner. A man of wry good humor and common sense, Rogers would speak to the affairs of the nation in his Oklahoman “twang.” As a representative of Southwestern speech during the first half of this century, his language is an amalgam of relatively new Americanisms and the most up-to-date slang, of terms invocative of the cowboy tradition, and above all of vocabulary and pronunciation characteristic of the Southern dialect region.

“Selective Application of a Dialect Survey by the Prose Fiction Writer.” **Lee Hensley**, Jarvis Christian College. Although the phonological feature is often stressed by the prose fiction writer, it is possible to deemphasize the dialect feature with its attendant connotations of the comic, the sentimental, and the grotesque by using an intensive regional-social dialect as a language resource. This shift in emphasis eliminates eye dialect and its quasi-phonological bias as well as actual phonological features that tend to present characters with little formal education realistically without engendering a comic response.

Business session. Election of officers.

Papers:

“I knowd it all my life/Folk Expressions as Geographical Locators in the South.” **David Fagan**, University of Houston. Among the most interesting differences which distinguish regional dialects are the varieties of local expressions commonly referred to as folk sayings. These metaphors are widespread in all states, but nowhere, perhaps, have they such preponderance as in the South. A sampling produces some of the most colorful and ingrained of native language and creates wonder at why one expression should be known in a given area of the Southern states and not in others, or why variants of an expression should be so numerous and distinct by region.

“The Speech Habits of the Sexes: North Central Texas Joins the Women’s Movement.” **Pat Dean**, Jarvis Christian College. The current women’s liberation

movement has brought about a new awareness of the differences in the speech habits of the sexes. A recent study of the vocabulary of 200 native informants of North Central Texas gives some interesting insights into the speech habits of both the men and the women. In many cases, the various responses to the 126 concepts in the survey yield some predictable results, as well as some very surprising ones.

October 20: ROCKY MOUNTAIN REGIONAL MEETING

In association with the Rocky Mountain Modern Language Association
Albuquerque, Convention Center-Albuquerque Inn
1:45 to 3:15 p.m.

Presiding: James W. Ney, Arizona State University

Regional secretary: Thomas L. Clark, University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Papers:

"The English of Four Generations of Bilingual Spanish English Speakers." **Patricia Van Metre**, University of Arizona, Tucson. A longitudinal study of four members of one family with data collected over a four-year period.

"Recent Sociolinguistic Studies of Spanish." **Richard Teschner**, University of Texas, El Paso. A description of the state of the art and an indication of the direction of future studies in sociolinguistics.

"The Relationship Between the Dialects of British and American English: The *Swingletree - Singletree - Whippetree - Whiffletree* Question." **Carolyn O'Hearn**, Arizona State University. Although broad dialectal conclusions cannot appropriately be drawn on the basis of one lexical item, this study definitely indicates two points: first, that the relationship between British and American dialects is a highly complex problem, and second, that sweeping statements which arise from linguistic chauvinism cannot stand the test of objectively based data.

"Research on Indian-based Dialects of English." **Gina Harvey**, Northern Arizona University. Research has shown that Indian-based dialects cannot be explained as resulting from interference phenomena alone. Other factors are also involved.

"Multiple Source Dialects." **Bates Hoffer**, Trinity University. The analysis of dialects is complicated by many factors. One of the latest to come into focus is the factor of multiple sources. There are speakers such as Chinese Americans living in a Mexican American barrio whose English shows evidence of both ethnic backgrounds. This paper gives examples of such dialects in the Southwest and deals with some problems involved in analyzing them.

November 3: SOUTH ATLANTIC REGIONAL MEETING

In association with the South Atlantic Modern Language Association
Atlanta, Biltmore Hotel
Morning session

Chair: Ronald R. Butters, Duke University

Regional secretary: David L. Shores, Old Dominion University

Nominating committee: Connie C. Eble, University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill; Raymond K. O'Cain, University of South Carolina; Jeutonne F. Brewer, chair, University of North Carolina, Greensboro.

Commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the beginning of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada. Papers:

"The Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States, 1968-79: From Field Work to Global Description." **Lee A. Pederson**, Emory University.

Business meeting.

Papers:

"Lexical Diffusion and Southern *tune, duke, news*." **Betty S. Phillips**, University of Georgia. As Stephenson (1970) has pointed out, a sound change currently underway in the South deletes the palatal glide after initial alveolar stops, as in *tune* [tyun>tun], *duke* [dyuk>duk], and *news* [nyuz>nuz]. Elsewhere it has been argued that the progress of a sound change through the lexicon is determined by word frequency, the more frequent words being affected first, the less frequent words later (Schuchardt 1885; Fidelholz 1975; Hooper 1976). To see if this observation held true in the loss of the palatal glide after alveolar stops, 69 students ranging in age from 18 to 20 and all of whom had lived in Georgia practically all their lives (absences of up to one year were allowed) were asked to read a list of 100 words, 30 of which were of the type exemplified by *tune, duke, news*. Three linguists then individually listened to the tapes of those responses, thus allowing disagreements to be handled on a two-out-of-three basis. The results were compared with the frequency assigned each word in *The American Heritage Word Frequency Book*. The outcome of this investigation sheds light on the theory of lexical diffusion and on the nature of this particular sound change.

"Dialectal Variation in the Work of Harry Stillwell Edwards." **Paul E. McClure**, North Georgia College. Dialect is perhaps the most significant feature of American local color. Most local colorists, however, seemed less concerned with dialect accuracy than with mere quaintness and humor. A few, on the other hand, tried to present dialect realistically, with a well-tuned ear for speech differences. Some scholarly work has already been done on the proficiency of Joel Chandler Harris in this regard. His lesser-known friend and contemporary, Harry Stillwell Edwards of Macon (1855-1938), was perhaps even more skillful and conscientious in dialect differentiation.

Most local colorists wrote in only one or two dialects (except for the "standard" one), but Edwards became proficient in several, including the speech of several different classes or groups of white middle Georgians, several different Negro types, Mountaineers, and Irish-Americans. In an article in *Century* in 1895, he affirmed his concern for dialect accuracy and gave several examples of types of dialect he tried to represent. He also indicated that when he wrote dialect, he had selected some individual that he knew and based his dialect representation on the speech of that person. For this reason, many of his stories and novels show speech differences among various black and white characters, depending on their background and education.

"Social Aspects of Pronunciation in Richmond, Virginia." **Michael Miller**, Virginia Commonwealth University.

November 8: MIDWEST REGIONAL MEETING

In association with the Midwest Modern Language Association
Indianapolis, Hyatt Regency Hotel
Everglades Room, 2:15 to 5:30 p.m.

Chairman: Michael D. Linn, University of Minnesota, Duluth

Regional secretary: Donald M. Lance, University of Missouri, Columbia

Papers:

"Gravity Models, Linguistic Geography, and Inherent Variability." **Donald W. Larmouth**, University of Wisconsin, Green Bay. The gravity model has been borrowed from physics and applied in geography to predict the boundaries of the spheres of economic and cultural influence generated by the communities of a given region. The model has evolved into a formula which projects the "breakpoint" at which the influence of two competing communities is equal. Projections between and among smaller and larger communities result in an abstract map which represents a region as a mosaic of smaller, more localized influence areas, over which are superimposed the major influence

areas of the dominant communities — a hierarchy of cities. Within a population center, there is assumed to be great homogeneity in various social and economic phenomena, but this homogeneity decreases from the center outward to the breakpoint.

Current research in east central Wisconsin suggests that the gravity model can be successfully applied in the study of inherent variability within regional dialects in the region. As might be expected, the degree of inherent variability exhibited by informants increases near breakpoints projected by the gravity model. Some variability can be attributed to competition among larger communities, while other variability is related to more localized influence areas which often contain "relics" from immigrant-language bilingualism in previous generations. In effect, then, the gravity model can be used to relate inherent variability in dialects to the interactive structure of the region in which they occur, particularly in regions characterized by low topographical relief and relative ease of movement in all directions.

"Attitudes of Upper Midwest College Students to Selected American Dialects." **Susan Kretzer**, University of Minnesota, Duluth. The dialects examined are American Indian (Chippewa), working class Black, Southern (North Carolina), Midland (Philadelphia), Midland Midwest (Duluth), Minnesota Iron Range, and radio-TV. Of particular interest is the speech of the Iron Range — a dialect that often has been looked down on because of the many nonstandard features. A semantic differential was created by playing the tape to a group of freshman composition students who then wrote descriptions of the speakers. The most common descriptions were collected to create the semantic differential.

"The Dialect of Polish Immigrants in Grand Rapids, Michigan: A Preliminary Report." **Lawrence J. Zwier**, University of Minnesota, Twin Cities. This study examines the phonological, syntactic, and lexical features of English as spoken by Polish immigrants in Grand Rapids, Michigan. Because the analysis is still in progress, definitive results cannot be given. However, preliminary investigations indicate notable differences in all three areas. As might be expected, there seems to be the most interference at the phonological and the least at the lexical level.

"The Dialect of Newton County, Arkansas." **Bethany Dumas**, University of Tennessee, Knoxville.

"Early American Firearms Terminology in Modern American English." **James J. Pontillo**, University of Minnesota, Duluth. The flintlock was virtually the only firearms ignition system for approximately the first two hundred years of American history. Advances in firearms design in the nineteenth century, however, eliminated the flintlock, to the point that there is no one alive today who learned to use a flintlock while they were still in common use, and those who do know have learned either from books, from others who learned from books or from trial and error.

Some of the terminology which accompanied the use of the flintlock is still a part of American speech. In this paper I will present a number of these terms which have penetrated American speech to the point that their original meanings and context are all but unknown by most of the speakers who use them.

Dinner: Mt. Rushmore Room, 7 p.m. Marinated hearts of artichoke with sliced tomatoes and eggs on garden-fresh greens; French dressing. Chicken Kiev on a bed of wild rice; peas in Mornay sauce; spiced peach; carrots Vechy. Regency coupe with your choice of sauces: Sacher, raspberry, chocolate, brandied peach, or cream of banana on ice cream with a crisp wafer. One bottle of Chablis (Beaulieu Vineyards) for every three people. Price \$14.80 includes 4 percent sales tax and 15 percent gratuity. *Advance reservations needed: Write Prof. Michael D. Linn, English Department, 420 Humanities Building, University of Minnesota, Duluth, Minn. 55812.*

December 27 - 29: ANNUAL

San Francisco, Hilton

Presiding: John Algeo, University of Georgia

FIRST SESSION: December 27, 7 to 9:30 p.m., Hilton, Continental 7

Papers:

"Regional Vocabulary in the Arkansas Ozarks." **Bethany K. Dumas**, University of Tennessee. This examination of the regional vocabulary is based upon eleven interviews conducted in Newton County, Arkansas for the following purposes: 1. to record lexical, syntactical, and phonological data; 2. to identify the linguistic correlates of social stratification in Newton County; 3. to identify peculiarities of morphology and syntax which might have important pedagogical implications for the area; and 4. to provide a body of raw material suitable for close comparative study. The hypotheses to be examined are 1. that the sampling techniques of linguistic geography are sound, 2. that the regional vocabulary of the Western (Arkansas) Ozarks is identical with that of the Ozark Highland area of Missouri, and 3. that the Ozark area has close affinities with parts of southern Appalachia, notably eastern Kentucky and eastern Tennessee.

"Hypersemanticization in Neologistic *-ear/iar* Verbs in Mexican-American Spanish." **John M. Sharp** and **Eleanor Greet Cotton**, University of Texas, El Paso. The Mexican-American, like his kinsmen to the south, has shown imagination and wit in devising a host of neologistic and derivative verbs with the creative force of hypersemanticization. This paper presents an analysis of how hypersemanticization is achieved by phonological, morphological, and semantic means in a representative sample of *-ear/iar* verbs shared by the popular Spanish of Mexico and the U.S. Southwest. The relative degree of productiveness of several ways of intensifying meaning is indicated. Most of these coinages are based on nouns, and very few on other parts of speech. An attempt is made to distinguish between verbs that are merely derivative or, at times, derivative frequentatives. Also studied are the important roles played in hypersemanticization by special argots, onomatopoeia, euphemism, and humor.

"Nationalism, Historicity, and the Study of Americanisms: Maximilian Schele de Vere and His Predecessors." **Michael G. Crowell**, Knox College. Schele organized his book *Americanisms: The English of the New World* (1872) according to his belief that American words and expressions had grown out of the country's history and culture. He was at pains to demonstrate that peculiarly American English had its own history. If others had insisted upon the old world history of American expressions, Schele was concerned to demonstrate the new world history of American expressions and thus to establish their legitimacy. Schele, who was European and had earned a Ph.D. in Germany, drew widely on contemporary linguistic thought. In a complicated way he applied what he knew to the study of Americanisms. This paper will deal in detail with one chapter of *Americanisms*, "The Great West," as an example of his methods and the attitudes which lay behind them, and it will evaluate the extent to which Schele reflects general attitudes toward historicity in reactions to American deviations from the English norm.

"*Good and Well* and *Well and Good*." **Carole Phillips Hines**, Old Dominion University. These expressions are not interchangeable. They appear in two different environments:

1. You know *good and well* that he won't come.
2. That's all *well and good*, but you still have to hand in your report.

Good and well is constrained to being an adverbial modifier of verbs like *know*. The use of *good* is related to other *good and* expressions (He felt *good and tired*) in which *good and* has an intensifying force. *Well and good* is simply a conjoining of adjectives, operating somewhat redundantly. Thus while *good and well* is adverbial, *well and good* is

MEETING with the MLA

adjectival. *Well* serves as both an adjective and an adverb in English. Both expressions can be paraphrased by *very well*, but *very well* also can operate as adjective or adverb.

"Canadian English: The Phonology of Woodstock, New Brunswick, as Derived from the *Linguistic Atlas of New England*." A.M. Kinloch, University of New Brunswick. This study locates Woodstock, characterizes it as it was in the 1930s, discusses the biography of Lowman's informant, and lists the relevant literature. Difficulties in phonemicizing from the Atlas records are mentioned, and the method of solving these difficulties. The phonology of Woodstock is described in terms of checked vowels, free vowels, vowels before /r/, and selected consonants. The conclusion compares the phonology of Woodstock with that of northeastern New England dialect as described by Kurath and McDavid, and with that of General Canadian English as described by Avis.

Business meeting.

SECOND SESSION: December 29, 7:15 to 8:30 p.m., Hilton, Continental 8.

Papers:

"Social Dialectology: A Statistical Appraisal." Lawrence M. Davis, University of Haifa. This paper examines some of the major works in English social dialectology in light of fundamental principles of statistics. Statistical analysis can aid in our evaluation of the validity and reliability of such work, and the principles of statistics can aid us in planning future projects.

"The Syntax of Indefinite Pronouns." Frank Parker, Louisiana State University. Anybody who has ever had to teach composition as part of *his/their* load has faced the problem illustrated in this sentence. Are constructions such as *everyone, everybody, someone, somebody, anyone, anybody, no one, nobody* singular or plural or both? Even though there is some syntactic evidence for the handbook rule that these constructions are singular, there is equally good evidence that such constructions have plural syntactic properties. This evidence comes from the Tag Question rule, which copies a pronominal form of the matrix subject in the tag. First, most speakers find a plural tag perfectly acceptable: *Everybody left early, didn't they?* Second, many speakers find a singular tag unacceptable: **Nobody came to the party, did he?* Third, there is a difference in acceptability between *-one* and *-body* words. Fourth, the correlatives, especially *neither . . . nor*, can take a singular or plural verb. Fifth, correlatives generally take either a singular or plural tag, with the plural preferred by most informants. Sixth, if the correlatives are of "mixed sex," the singular tag is unacceptable: *Either John or Mary has to stay late, *doesn't he, *doesn't she, don't they?*

"The Regional Vocabulary of the North-Central States." Richard Payne, University of Chicago.

"The Virginia Dialect Survey: Preliminary Results." Michael Miller, Virginia Commonwealth University. This paper reports data gathered in a preliminary survey of Virginia speech designed as a followup for the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States and the Dictionary of American Regional English. The survey investigates variation among 1. age groups, 2. rural and urban areas, 3. social classes, and 4. racial castes. Fieldwork conducted over the summer of 1979 will concentrate on Richmond and its suburban and rural areas. The questionnaire, modeled on items in the McDavid *Compilation*, differs from Lowman's original instrument in encouraging free conversation. The paper will therefore emphasize inflection and syntax.

(The previously announced presentations by C. Richard Beam, Millersville State College, and R. J. Gregg, University of British Columbia, have been canceled.)

December 29: PRESENT-DAY ENGLISH DISCUSSION GROUP at MLA

San Francisco, Hyatt Hotel
Burton Room, 4:30 to 5:45 p.m.

Commemoration of the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Inception of the Linguistic Atlas of the United States and Canada

Presiding: Allen Walker Read, Columbia University

Discussant: Raven I. McDavid, Jr., University of Chicago

Papers:

Message of Greeting. **Hans Kurath**, University of Michigan. (Read by Richard W. Bailey, University of Michigan.)

"Expectations for Western Atlases." **Thomas L. Clark**, University of Nevada, Las Vegas.

"The Future of Atlases in Washington and Oregon." **Carroll E. Reed**, University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

"The Linguistic Atlas of Oklahoma and Computer Cartography." **Bruce Southard**, Oklahoma State University.

"Rules, Predictions and the Linguistic Atlas." **David R. Carlson**, Springfield College.
6:15 to 8:00 p.m.: *Cash Bar* arranged jointly by the American Dialect Society and the Discussion Group on Present-Day English

July 17-19, 1980: SUMMER MEETING

In association with the Linguistic Institute of the Linguistic Society of America, the Teachers of English to Speakers of Other Languages Summer Institute, and the TESOL Summer Meeting

Albuquerque, University of New Mexico

Chairman: Garland D. Bills, Department of Linguistics, University of New Mexico, Humanities Building 526, Albuquerque, N.M. 87131

Deadline for abstracts: January 15

Especially solicited are papers dealing with western/southwestern English, language contact (Spanish, Native American) dialects, and the implications of dialect variation for TESOL. Send abstracts (one page, single-spaced) as well as suggestions to Bills.

MARCH CONFERENCE TO DISCUSS BLACK, WHITE SOUTHERN ENGLISH

Fourteen invited speakers, principally younger scholars, will present results of their recent work comparing the language of whites and blacks in the South at a conference scheduled for March 27, 1980, at Memphis State University. The conference, handsomely titled "New Horizons in the Study of Black and White English in the South," will be directed by Michael Montgomery of Memphis State. Guy Bailey of Emory University, associate director of the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States, collaborated with Montgomery in drawing up the proposal for the conference, and he will share the responsibility of running it.

Funding for the conference has been sought from the National Endowment for the Humanities. After notification from NEH comes in November, details of the program will be announced.

The conference will directly precede the spring SECOL meeting at Memphis State. Auditors will be welcome. The next NADS will provide further information, or you can write directly to: Michael Montgomery, English Department, Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn. 38152.

GETTING OUR ACT TOGETHER: THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FACTS OF LIFE

When the Annual General Meeting of the Society was moved from its customary time last year, the election of officers actually occurred before the deadline for petitions of nomination stated in VII.2 of the Constitution. The Executive Council, proceeding according to the spirit rather than the letter of the Constitution, raised no objections from the membership, but with the probability that the AGM may well be a moveable feast in the future, President John Algeo and Executive Secretary Rex Wilson agreed that this section should be revised in terms of days rather than fixed calendar dates. Once they had opened this subject, they decided to scrutinize the Constitution and Bylaws from end to end. Discussions throughout the summer have resulted in the following suggestions for revision, some of which were submitted to a caucus of ten ADS members who attended the Dictionary Society of North America meeting at the University of Western Ontario at the end of June. Their reactions and further suggestions are reflected in the notes below.

The President and Executive Secretary earnestly request the views of the membership so that they may be taken into account in Executive Council and General Meetings in San Francisco.

Revisions appear in *italics* in the right-hand column; the current versions in roman type in the left-hand column. Where no change is proposed for an entire paragraph, the text appears in full page width.

CONSTITUTION

I. NAME

The name of this association is the American Dialect Society.

II. PURPOSE

The American Dialect Society is organized in the interest of the academic community and not for profit. Its object is the study of the English language in North America, together with other languages or dialects of other languages influencing it or influenced by it.

III. MEMBERSHIP

1. Membership is open to all persons interested in the object of the Society. A member is in good standing if he has paid ~~to cover the current publications of the Society.~~

1. Membership is open to all persons interested in the object of the Society. A member is in good standing if he has paid *dues for the current calendar year.*

2. Dues are established by the Executive Council and are for the calendar year.

3. A person may become a life member by paying an amount set by the Executive Council. A life member shall be exempt from further payment of dues.

4. Nonvoting institutional memberships shall be available to nonprofit institutions and agencies, ~~the dues to be set by the Executive Council.~~

4. Nonvoting institutional memberships shall be available to nonprofit institutions and agencies. *[Delete last phrase.]*
[Addition:]

5. *Upon retirement members may apply for emeritus membership, which will accord them the usual privileges of voting, presenting papers, and receiving the Newsletter without further payment of dues.*

IV. ANNUAL MEETING

The Society shall hold an Annual Meeting at such time and place as the Executive Council shall determine. The Business Meeting shall be held during the Annual Meeting. Those members in good standing present at the Business Meeting shall constitute a quorum.

V. OFFICERS

1. The officers of the Society shall be a Vice President, a President, and a Past President. Each shall hold office for ~~one~~ year beginning at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting at which the Vice President is elected.

1. The officers of the Society shall be a Vice President, a President, and a Past President. Each shall hold office for *two* years beginning at the conclusion of the Annual Meeting at which the Vice President is elected.

[Explanation: These are working offices and it is felt desirable that the Society profit from experience.]

2. The Vice President shall serve as the chairman of the program committee for the Annual Meeting, shall perform the functions of the President during the latter's absence or inability to serve, and shall succeed to the Presidency at the expiration of his term.

3. The President shall preside at the Annual Meeting and at meetings of the Executive Council. He, or his appointed delegate, shall represent the Society in appropriate official functions. He shall work with the Executive Secretary to promote the interests of the Society. At the expiration of his term he shall succeed to the Past Presidency.

4. The Past President shall act as the liaison officer between the Society and the regional secretaries and at the Annual Meeting shall report upon their activities.

VI. EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

1. There shall be an Executive Council, composed of the three officers, the delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies, and four members-at-large, each elected by members in good standing present at the annual meeting, for a term of four years, one post falling vacant each year.

1. There shall be an Executive Council, composed of the three officers, *the Executive Secretary*, the delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies, and four members-at-large, each elected by members in good standing present at the annual meeting, for a term of four years, one post falling vacant each year.

2. The Executive Council shall convene ~~during~~ the Annual Meeting and at such other times as may be desirable and convenient. No member of the Executive Council may be represented by a proxy. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

2. The Executive Council shall convene *at* the Annual Meeting and at such other times as may be desirable and convenient. No member of the Executive Council may be represented by a proxy. Five members shall constitute a quorum.

3. When necessary, vote upon an immediate matter may be taken by means of a mail ballot to be distributed by the Executive Secretary. For a mail vote five affirmatives shall be required for passage.

4. The Executive Council shall direct the activities of the Society within the general policies determined by the membership.

5. The Executive Council shall appoint an Executive Secretary under such arrangements as the situation may require. The Executive Secretary shall have the functions of a secretary-treasurer and shall serve as secretary of the Annual Meeting and of the meetings of the

5. The Executive Council shall appoint an Executive Secretary under such arrangements as the situation may require. The Executive Secretary shall have the functions of a secretary-treasurer and shall serve as secretary of the Annual Meeting and of the meetings of the

Executive Council. ~~He is an ex-officio member of the Executive Council.~~

Executive Council. [*Delete next sentence: covered by revision in VI.1. Add:] His term shall be three years renewable by mutual consent.*

6. The Executive Council shall fill any vacancy occurring between business sessions in the Nominating Committee or the liaison to the ACLS.

VII. ELECTIONS

1. The Nominating Committee shall consist of the two immediate Past Presidents, and one member elected by the Society at ~~the~~ Annual Business Meeting. The chairman of the Nominating Committee shall be ~~chosen from among the three members of the Nominating Committee.~~

2. ~~Not later than September 1~~ the Nominating Committee shall ~~declare~~ to the Executive Secretary its nominees; ~~and~~ the Executive Secretary shall ~~so~~ inform the Society membership by mail or through the Newsletter ~~no later than October 15.~~ Additional nominations may be made by a petition signed by at least ten members in good standing, ~~such petition~~ to be received by the Executive Secretary ~~by December 10.~~ Election shall occur during the Annual Meeting.

VIII. RESOLUTIONS

Any resolution on political or social matters not clearly and immediately related to the purpose of the Society shall be submitted to a referendum vote of the members in good standing. A majority of those voting within the time limit set by the Executive Council shall prevail.

IX. AMENDMENTS

Proposed amendments to this constitution must be approved by five members of the Executive Council or submitted in a petition to the Executive Secretary sixty days prior to the Annual Meeting. The petition must be signed by at least ten members in good standing. The amendment shall be discussed and may be amended at the Annual Meeting and then submitted to a referendum by mail of the members in good standing. A majority of those voting shall prevail.

BYLAWS

I. PUBLICATIONS

1. The Executive Council shall appoint the editor of ~~PADS,~~ whose term of office shall be ~~five~~ years, ~~and shall be subject to renewal once.~~

1. The Nominating Committee shall consist of the two immediate Past Presidents, and one member elected by the Society at *an* Annual Business Meeting *for a two-year term.* The chairman of the Nominating Committee shall be *the senior Past President.*

2. *Not less than ninety days before the Annual Meeting* the Nominating Committee shall *report* to the Executive Secretary its nominees. *Within thirty days of receiving this report* the Executive Secretary shall inform the Society membership by mail or through the Newsletter *of the Committee's nominations.* Additional nominations may be made by a petition signed by at least ten members in good standing to be received by the Executive Secretary *not later than fifteen days before the Annual Meeting.* Election shall occur during the Annual Meeting.

1. The Executive Council shall appoint the editors *of the Society's publications,* whose terms of office shall be *three* years, subject to renewal *by mutual agreement up to twelve years.* [*Opinions on the appropriate length of editorial terms and number of renewals are earnestly solicited.*]

After consultation with and upon the advice of the editor, the Executive Council may appoint ~~an~~ associate editor ~~when such appointment is considered desirable.~~ After consultation with and upon the advice of the editor, the Executive Council shall appoint a publications committee

~~of not fewer than three members for the purpose of advising the editor upon submitted manuscripts and matters of policy.~~

Copyrights and reprint rights are covered by a contract drawn up by the Executive Council and executed jointly by the editor and the Executive Secretary.

~~2. The Executive Council shall appoint the editor of any other journal that may be authorized by the Society. His term likewise shall extend for no more than five years, but it may not be concurrent with that of the editor of PADS. In cooperation with the editor, the Executive Council shall appoint such associate and special editors as the journal may require.~~

3. The editor of *PADS*, and the editor of any other serial publication of the Society, shall make an annual report in person to the Executive Council. A written copy of such report shall be filed with the Executive Secretary.

II. COMMITTEES

1. The standing research committees of the Society shall be as follows: Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography, ~~Place Names~~, Usage, Non-English Dialects, New Words, and Proverbial Sayings. Members and chairmen of these committees shall be appointed by the President with the advice of the Executive Council.

2. *Ad hoc* committees for the execution of particular tasks may be set up by vote of the Executive Council or the annual business meeting. Members and chairmen of such committees shall be determined as are those of the standing committees.

After consultation with and upon the advice of the editors, the Executive Council may appoint associate *or assistant* editors.

After consultation with and upon the advice of the *respective* editors, the Executive Council shall appoint a publications committee *for the* Publication of the American Dialect Society of three members *serving three-year terms, one to be appointed each year, and an Editorial Advisory Committee for American Speech of twelve members serving three-year terms, four to be appointed each year.* Copyrights and reprint rights are covered by contracts drawn up by the Executive Council and executed jointly by the editor and the Executive Secretary.

[Deleted.]

2. The editor of *PADS*, and the editor of any other serial publication of the Society, shall make an annual report in person to the Executive Council. A written copy of such report shall be filed with the Executive Secretary.

1. The standing research committees of the Society shall be as follows: Regionalisms and Linguistic Geography, Usage, Non-English Dialects, New Words, and Proverbial Sayings. Members and chairmen of these committees shall be appointed *annually* by the President with the advice of the Executive Council. *Chairmen of standing committees shall report on the committees' activities at the Annual Meeting. [It is suggested that the Place Names Committee be dropped and replaced by a delegate to the American Name Society.]*

III. REGIONAL MEETINGS

1. The Executive Council may authorize the holding of regional meetings of the Society. Such regional meetings may be held during the conventions of the regional associations affiliated with the Modern Language Association or of the Canadian Linguistic Association or upon such other occasion as may seem desirable.

2. To facilitate the holding of regional meetings the Executive Secretary shall appoint regional secretaries, one for Canada and one for each region in which there is an affiliate of the Modern Language Association. A regional secretary shall hold office for a term of three years, which shall be subject to one renewal.

a. He shall have the responsibility of providing liaison with the Canadian Linguistic Association, the regional Modern Language Association affiliate, or any other appropriate organization in his region. He shall plan the program for the regional meeting with the assistance and counsel of the regional chairman or he may initiate, or cooperate in, such arrangements for a cosponsored meeting as regional circumstances may require.

b. A regional meeting is a meeting with attendance open to members and non-members of the Society but with program participation limited to members. It may be held independently or in conjunction with the meeting of another organization. In either case, it shall be designated a regional meeting of the American Dialect Society.

c. A cosponsored meeting is one held in conjunction with the meeting of another organization but with either attendance or program participation, or both attendance and program participation, limited to members of the organization. Program participants in a cosponsored meeting shall also be members of the Society. Such a meeting may occur as a related meeting or as a meeting of a regular section of that organization. In either case, it shall be designated a meeting cosponsored by the organization and the American Dialect Society.

[Delete paragraphs b and c; delete the letter a at the start of the preceding paragraph.]

3. At the regional meeting the Society members in good standing who are present shall elect a chairman whose responsibility will be to preside at the next annual meeting and to assist the regional secretary in planning the program.

~~4. Not later than December 1-~~
each regional secretary shall report to the Past President the regional program and other relevant information. The Executive Council may invite regional secretaries to report in person at a Council meeting in order to consider matters of regional import.

4. *At least thirty days before the Annual Meeting* each regional secretary shall report to the Past President the regional program and other relevant information. The Executive Council may invite regional secretaries to report in person at a Council meeting in order to consider matters of regional import.

IV. ACLS DELEGATE

At the appropriate time the Executive Council shall appoint a member to serve the customary four-year term as the Society's delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies. Such a delegate ~~shall not be eligible to reappointment.~~

At the appropriate time the Executive Council shall appoint a member to serve the customary four-year term as the Society's delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies. Such a delegate *may not serve two consecutive terms.*

V. AMENDMENTS

These bylaws may be amended by a majority of members in good standing present at an annual meeting.

DARE HUNGERS FOR A DOUBLE SUPPER, ELEPHANT'S EAR, EATING CHILL

(Seventh in a series of inquiries to readers from the ADS-sponsored Dictionary of American Regional English.)

double supper — A children's ring game. Reported twice from Indiana, but without details as to how it is played, or explanation of the name. Does anyone know it?

double trough/troth — A funnel-like device for pouring a liquid through a narrow opening: so said a New Orleans informant. Further evidence and an accurate description needed. Why *double*?

fraggle — Apparently meaning 'to rob'. Quots from Bartlett (1859) who says it's from Texas, and 1886 "common in the South." Does anyone know it? Is it still current? (Not to be confused with Vietnam War *frag*, to kill with a fragmentation bomb.)

elephant's ear — An inedible salt-water fish, reported once from New Jersey. Can anyone identify this fish, or report use of the name from other places?

pig-sticker — A type of sled. The *Linguistic Atlas of New England* reports it from 17 places in southwest New England, and *DARE* has one example from Southbury, N.H. Did it get across into New York state? Is it still in use?

harve — As reported in Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary*, means a harrow, and to harrow. Evidently these have come over: *DARE* informant GA45 gives it as a verb, NC68 as a noun in *gang harve*. This is the only U.S. evidence we have found. But two possibly related words have come in from the same area: *suction haver*, a kind of drag (NC985) and *harper*, a machine for putting in seed (GA45). Does *harve/haver* survive elsewhere? Could *harper* be a further alteration? Ask your local farmer, especially if his memory goes back a long way.

eating chill — Said to be the same as "chills and fever" (central-western Tennessee). Is it known elsewhere? How common? What does *eating* mean? (No guessing permitted!)

pank, as a verb, or **pank down** — To tamp down. Reported from the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Is this a nasalized form of *pack*, or something quite different? And where else is it used, if elsewhere?

flug — One of those countless words for dust that collects under furniture. Our single quot is from a faculty member at Lane College, Jackson, Tenn., who said it was used by "Southern people" in California. Has anyone else heard it? Wentworth-Flexner spells it as *phlug* (sheer eye-dialect!) and defines "anything unpleasant, junk, goonk." A more general meaning but apparently the same word.

elephant step — Reported as the name for a children's game. It came as a response (from VA27) to our question about a game in which a small stick is flipped in the air, then struck with a longer stick; but it does not seem right. If anyone knows a game by this name, please describe and explain.

dog-house window — Said to be a feature of Cape Cod houses. We have only one source, not clear enough. What exactly is this, and why the name?

Send replies to Prof. F.G. Cassidy, *DARE*, 6125 Helen C. White Hall, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706. All contributions will be acknowledged in *DARE*.

HAVE YOU EVER SEEN A WASSIE?

A 1939 M.A. thesis (University of Missouri) reports that "a *wassie* is a dialect term for a rain wash or a swamp." Has anyone ever encountered this term? Ditto for *jerktail*, which a lady in Eminence, Mo. informs me "in local vernacular means something of little value." But Frederic Cassidy has nothing on either term in his extensive files. Any help on this matter would be gratefully received. — Gerald Cohen, Humanities Department, University of Missouri, Rolla, Mo. 65401.