

ADS Constitution

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NEWSLETTER OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT
SOCIETY

Volume 4 Numbers 1 and 2

February, June 1972

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REPORT OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the American Dialect Society was held in the Crystal Room of the Palmer House in Chicago, Sunday, December 26, and Monday, December 27, 1971, in conjunction with the meeting of the Modern Language Association. About 50 persons were in attendance. President Harold B. Allen presided.

During Session I, held from 1 - 5 p.m. on December 26, nine papers were presented. The topics and speakers were published previously in the November 1971 NADS. Following the presentation of formal papers, a special session was held enabling those present to voice their thoughts on the future of the Society. The following ideas were among those discussed:

1. Fred Tarpley suggested that sets of dialect recordings should be sponsored by the Society.
2. Lee Pederson suggested that a summer institute was needed, since the work of members in the area of linguistic geography was now very uneven. He felt that the ADS should sponsor such an institute which would, among other things, help prepare dialect field workers.
3. Raven I. McDavid suggested that there is much incorrect information on dialect being passed on to teachers and the public and that the ADS should attempt to come up with some mechanism which would provide corrective measures.
4. Dennis Preston felt that the Society should concentrate more on Black English and pedagogy.
5. Dagna Simpson felt that certain basic theoretical questions should be treated by the Society and that the ADS should be a forum for exchange of ideas in this area. She stated that she did not want to see the Society have more interest in pedagogy.

6. Stewart A. Kingsbury said that he thought the ADS should sponsor workshops in several regions.
7. A. H. Roberts reported on the discussion that he, Raven McDavid, and Frederic Cassidy had had with the Library of Congress concerning a central repository for recordings of dialects of American English. The members in the audience brought up problems of copyright and lack of permission to reproduce and make public the tapes of the speakers.

Session II of the Annual Meeting, held from 8 - 12 noon on December 27, featured five papers, the topics and speakers for which were also published in the November 1971 NADS. Following the reading of these papers, the Society's annual business meeting was held.

MINUTES OF ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a.m. by President Harold B. Allen. The secretary's report on membership, deaths, and finances of the Society was made and accepted. Following the usual custom, this report will be found at the end of the published minutes.

Executive Council Meeting

President Allen summarized the actions of the Executive Council meeting, complete minutes of which will be found in Appendix I to this report.

Reports of Regional Secretaries

The President next called for reports by the regional secretaries. The complete text of these reports will be found in Appendix II to this report.

Reports of research committees

Research committee reports, made at this time, also appear in their entirety in Appendix II.

ACLS

MOTION The delegate to the American Council of Learned Societies
1971:11 shall be instructed to express the Society's thanks to the ACLS for its generous support for a new edition of the Linguistic Atlas of New England and the accompanying Handbook.

Vote: carried.

PADS

Virginia McDavid reported on the articles presently on hand for PADS.

Kemp Malone

President Allen presented the executive secretary with a check for \$100 which he had received from Mr. Jess Stein of Random House Publishing Company. In his letter to the Society, Mr. Stein stated: "The dictionary staff at Random House would like to present the enclosed check to the American Dialect Society in memory of Professor Kemp Malone. He was an exemplary man, both as a great scholar and, even more importantly, as a very exceptional human being."

The executive secretary was instructed to write Mr. Stein expressing the Society's appreciation.

Conference on Applied Linguistics

Professor McDavid announced the Fourth Michigan Conference on Applied Linguistics to be held in Ann Arbor on January 14-15, 1972, at the University of Michigan.

Nominating Committee

Professor Raven McDavid made the report for the nominating committee. The committee consists of Raven McDavid Jr., David Maurer, and E. C. Ehrensperger. Their nominations were: President, Harold B. Allen; Vice President, L Willis Russell; Executive Secretary, A. Hood Roberts; and Executive Council Member, Juanita Williamson.

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

Constitutional Revision Committee

Professor William Card presented the report of the constitutional revision committee. The constitution was discussed article by article, and it was accepted with the revisions which were made from the floor.

The Newsletter of the American Dialect Society (NADS) is published three times a year, in February, June, and November, at the Center for Applied Linguistics, 1717 Massachusetts Avenue N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

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

The bylaws were also approved by the membership. The constitutional committee was dismissed with thanks.

A copy of the constitution as revised and the bylaws will be found in Appendix III to this report.

Membership

As of December 22, 1971, our membership stands as follows: individuals, 304, including 18 life, complimentary, and honorary members; institutions, 217; total, 521. This leaves about 225 members who have not yet responded to the request for 1970 dues. We also have a total of 12 exchange agreements.

Deaths

I regretfully report the deaths of the following persons, with the hope that this is a complete report: Dr. Kemp Malone, Professor Emeritus, Johns Hopkins University; Dr. Francis W. Palmer, Professor, Eastern Illinois University; and Dr. Gordon Wilson, Professor Emeritus, Western Kentucky University.

Financial Report

FISCAL YEAR

December 1, 1970 - November 30, 1971

Balance as of November 30, 1970 \$ 8,338.52

Receipts

Life Memberships	\$ 200.00
Individual Memberships	3,432.00
Institution Dues	1,576.88

Royalties	566.40	
Interest Dividends	<u>319.14</u>	
		<u>6,094.42</u>
		\$14,432.94

Disbursements		
PADS Printing Costs	\$3,321.39	
Membership Refunds	10.00	
Newsletter Costs	1,487.66	
ACLS Dues	300.00	
Office Supplies and Expenses	538.02	
Travel	202.61	
Miscellaneous	<u>56.16</u>	
		<u>5,915.84</u>
Balance as of November 30, 1971		<u>\$ 8,517.10</u>

Distribution of Funds

Tuscaloosa Federal Savings and Loan Association Account #1657	1,434.38
Account #EB-319 (Proceeds of Inventory on DN and PADS)	5,484.83
Checking Account	<u>1,597.89</u>
	<u>\$ 8,517.10</u>

A. Hood Roberts
Secretary-Treasurer

APPENDIX I

Minutes of the Executive Council Meeting--December 26, 1971

Present: Harold B. Allen; A. Hood Roberts; Carroll Reed; I. Willis Russell; W. R. Van Riper; Lee Pederson; Frederic G. Cassidy; H. Rex Wilson (arrived late).

Observers: Stewart A. Kingsbury; John Algeo; Raven I. McDavid, Jr.

REPORT OF MAIL VOTES

American Speech

1971:1 The President of the Society shall be authorized to appoint Frederic G. Cassidy as chairman of a search committee for the purpose of finding an acceptable candidate for the future editorship of American Speech, with the understanding that Professor Cassidy may, at his discretion, ask two other members of the Society to serve with him on the committee and that the President shall be an ex officio member. It is further understood that selection of additional special and associate editors, as required, will be made in consultation with the editor-designate.

Vote: 7 yes, 0 no. Passed unanimously.

Agreement between American Dialect Society and Columbia University Press

1971:2 The proposed Memorandum of Agreement between the American Dialect Society and the Columbia University Press concerning American Speech, dated September 28, 1971, should be adopted as stated.

Vote: 7 yes, 0 no. Passed unanimously.

Final Memorandum of Agreement between American Dialect Society and Columbia University Press

1971:3 The final version of the Memorandum of Agreement between the American Dialect Society and the Columbia University Press concerning American Speech should be adopted as stated.

Vote: 7 yes, 0 no. Passed unanimously.

International Conference on Methods in Dialectology

1971:4 The American Dialect Society consents to the use of its name as a joint sponsor for the International Conference on Methods in Dialectology to be held at the University of Prince Edward Island in the summer of 1972, and will

lend its good offices to the cause of the conference.

Vote: 4 yes, 3 did not respond.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING OF DECEMBER 26, 1971

Bonding

Discussion on the bonding of the executive secretary. The executive secretary should look further into this matter and report to the Executive Council.

Incorporation

Discussion of the advantages of incorporating the Society indicated especially the value of freeing officers and Council members from vulnerability to possible law suits with respect to copyright problems.

MOTION 1971:5 Moved by W. R. Van Riper, seconded by F. G. Cassidy, that the executive secretary should investigate the feasibility and costs of incorporation and report to the Council whether such action could be taken at a cost of not more than \$250-\$300.

Vote: carried.

Center for Applied Linguistics

The Council endorsed the efforts of the CAL to improve information services and its interest in the entire field of language, not merely that of dialect study.

MOTION 1971:6 Moved by F. G. Cassidy, seconded by C. Reed, that the Center for Applied Linguistics should undertake the establishment and coordination of information services in the language sciences.

Vote: carried unanimously.

Research tools

Discussion of research tools which should be submitted to the ACLS for further transmission to the National

Endowment for the Humanities.

MOTION 1971:7 Moved by W. R. Van Riper, seconded by L. Pederson, that four types of research tools should be undertaken in the following order of priority: (1) dialect dictionaries such as the Dictionary of American Regional English under preparation by Professor Frederic G. Cassidy; (2) linguistic atlases; (3) collection and editing of speech data; (4) collection and editing of other language data.

Vote: carried unanimously.

Secretary's report

Made and received.

President's report

Reported on his activities during the past year.

Columbia University Press

Two matters are to be brought up with the Columbia University Press: (1) the policy with regard to an author wishing to reprint his own materials; (2) a two-way versus a three-way split of reprint fees.

MOTION 1971:8 Moved by F. G. Cassidy, seconded by I. W. Russell, that the agreement with Columbia University Press be approved.

Vote: carried unanimously.

Editor, American Speech

The search committee recommended John Algeo as editor and James Hartman and Murray Kinloch as associate editors.

MOTION 1971:9 Moved by W. R. Van Riper, seconded by C. Reed, that the committee's recommendations be approved.

Vote: carried unanimously.

Editorial Advisory Committee

The editorial advisory committee should consist of three persons for one and one half years, three persons for two years, and three persons for three years. These individuals should be appointed by the Executive Council in consultation with the editor.

In a special session on December 27:

Candidates for the editorial advisory board will be contacted by the editor for willingness to serve and will be approved by the Executive Council. The number of members of the editorial advisory board was increased to twelve.

Regional secretaries

Stewart A. Kingsbury was designated the secretary of the mid-west region.

The executive secretary and the president will draft a letter concerning the duties of the regional secretaries and chairmen.

1971 Dues

The president and the executive secretary will issue a joint letter concerning dues and publishing.

MOTION Moved by W. R. Van Riper, seconded by H. R. Wilson,
1971:10 that the 1971 dues will be \$12.50.

Vote: carried unanimously (C. Reed absent).

APPENDIX II

REPORTS BY REGIONAL SECRETARIES

South Atlantic region--report read by the executive secretary for Woodford Heflin

The 1971 meeting of the South Atlantic Section of the American Dialect Society convened in the Sheraton-Biltmore Hotel in Atlanta,

Georgia, at 09:30 on 6 November, with a record attendance of more than 70 persons, exceeding the earlier record of 60 made in 1968 in Jacksonville. Some 25 particular persons present have been regular attendants in the past five years. Among these were some of the leading scholars and teachers in the South Atlantic area, some of these seasoned and experienced, others young and eager. To mention a few, these included James McMillan, Willis Russell, Ann Sharp, and Colin Roberts of the University of Alabama; Ed Stephenson, Jane Appleby, and John Algeo of the University of Georgia; Jane Harder of the University of Florida; Elizabeth Duke of Virginia Commonwealth University; Richard Long of Atlanta University; Lee Pederson of Emory; David Shores, Gerald Akers, and Carolyn Rhodes of Old Dominion University; J. Rea of Kentucky; Elizabeth Jackson of Maryville; Lorraine Burghart of Tennessee; and so on. See the attendance sign-in sheets.

Some 39 universities and colleges within the region were represented, and three from without the region. English departments supplied most of the people attending, but other departments were represented-- French, German, International Studies, Education, Linguistics, and Modern Languages.

The 1971 program appeared to be well received, as have been other programs in recent years. The Chairman, Professor David L. Shores of Old Dominion University, put the program together, and he presided over the meeting with efficiency and proper dispatch. The leadoff paper was read by William Evans of Louisiana State, whose analysis of the French-English literary dialect in George Washington Cable's The Grandissimes reflected good research, and proved of considerable interest to the listeners. August Rubrecht of the University of Florida read the second paper, concerned with the DARE project in Louisiana. This paper was prepared from notes and observations undertaken obviously by a skilled and careful field worker, capably trained and imaginative, and probably indicative of the standards set for the DARE project in regions other than the South Atlantic.

The third paper was read by the distinguished Frederic G. Cassidy of the University of Wisconsin, and was concerned with the progress of DARE on the national scene. Cassidy's leadership and scholarship were evident in his report, a factor fully appreciated by listeners, who generally look forward to successful completion of the Project. The fourth paper was read by the equally distinguished Raven I. McDavid, Jr. of the University of Chicago, who, from the resources of his own active scholarship, identified several principles that

govern the reliability of evidence. His observations, frequently presented with wit, were well received by the listeners.

Following the papers, Professor I. Willis Russell (Alabama) spoke briefly about the continuing financial needs of DARE. He pointed out that most scholarly journals are largely supported through the dues of individual members and that if they wish to enjoy the benefits of research, scholars should support as many learned societies and journals as they can afford. So with DARE, a scholarly project that all students of language will benefit from; even contributions as small as \$10, since the National Endowment for the Humanities will match them, would soon add up to a sizeable amount. Contributions made out to the Endowment specified "DARE Project" should be sent directly to Professor Cassidy.

The meeting adjourned in a spirit of friendliness and handshaking, as many old friends sought each other out to renew acquaintances or to say a last farewell. The meeting expressed what has characterized many earlier meetings of the South Atlantic Section, to wit, spirited enjoyment in a subject field of common interest. This, by general consensus, was allowed to prevail.

North East region--report made by Audrey Duckert

Having held office only since September, I have a partial but optimistic report. Arrangements have been made for a regional meeting of ADS in conjunction with the NorthEast Modern Language Association meeting at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, on April 7-8.

Papers will be presented by Raven I. McDavid, Jr.: "Social Dialectology, 1972" and W. Nelson Francis: "The Current State of Dialect Studies in England."

There was not adequate time to meet NEMLA program deadlines and to observe the niceties of true democracy; so for this year and this year only, I have arranged the program and appointed a chairman. As it turned out, Allen Walker Read will be unable to function in the post, but will chair a nominating committee. I will chair the meeting at Saratoga Springs, and a chairman for the following year will be elected at a brief business meeting then.

This is a new venture for ADS in the Northeast, but in a sense a return home, since we were founded in the northeast in the late

years of the last century. Professor George Sturm of Skidmore, who is chairman of the NEMLA meeting, tells me that low off-season rates are in effect, and the program promises to be worthwhile. There will be two other sections dealing with language and general linguistics in addition to the ADS session.

I would like to compile a complete and current roster of ADS members--and potential members--in the NEMLA area; the official mailing lists will be a help, but anyone wishing to participate would be more than welcome. Please make yourselves known.

Midwest region--report made by Stewart Kingsbury

The Midwest Regional Section of the American Dialect Society was held on Friday, November 5, 1971, between 8:30 a.m. and 11:45 a.m. in the English Room of the Detroit Hilton Hotel. Present at the meeting were Glenn Gilbert, Southern Illinois University; Charles Houck, Ball State University; Gary Underwood, University of Arkansas; Janet Duthie Collins, Southern Illinois University; W. T. Weir, Southern Illinois University; Lucille M. Thomas, Grand Rapids Junior College; Edith Hols, University of Minnesota; Lloyd McBeth, Oakland Community College; Bruce Liles, University of Missouri; Gordon R. Wood, Southern Illinois University; Stewart A. Kingsbury, Northern Michigan University; Andrew MacLeish, Minneapolis; and Larry Mitchell, University of Minnesota.

Papers were given by Gordon Wood, Gary Underwood, and Glenn Gilbert. Brief descriptions of each paper are enclosed with this report. After the presentation of papers and the discussion of questions from the other members, a short business meeting was held during which Stewart A. Kingsbury, Associate Professor of English, Northern Michigan University, was elected regional secretary for the Midwest Section of ADS.

The secretary of Midwest ADS Section, Glenn Gilbert of Southern Illinois University, noted that the next year's meeting of ADS (MMLA) would be held in St. Louis, Missouri.

The secretary-elect, Stewart Kingsbury, was advised to promulgate the minutes of the 1971 ADS (MMLA) meeting and to contact A. Hood Roberts for the names and addresses of all ADS members in the Midwest area.

The meeting was adjourned at 11:45 a.m. by the Chairman of ADS (MMLA) meeting, Glenn Gilbert.

South-Central region--report submitted by Gary Underwood

The first South-Central American Dialect Society (SCADS) meeting was held Saturday afternoon, October 30, 1971, in the International Room of the Fairmont Roosevelt Hotel in New Orleans, in conjunction with the annual convention of the South Central Modern Language Association (SCMLA).

The request, submitted by A. Hood Roberts, Executive Secretary of the American Dialect Society (ADS), to hold a south-central regional meeting at the SCMLA convention required action by the Executive Committee of SCMLA, and the policies of this body impose stringent regulations upon the SCADS meeting. The important conditions are as follows: the SCADS meeting has been granted probationary status for a period of three years with the right to meet on either Thursday evenings or Saturday afternoons, both being times when no regular sections of SCMLA are scheduled. At the end of the probationary period the Executive Committee will either "(a) admit it as a regular section, with privileges of meeting Friday or Saturday morning; (b) discontinue it; or (c) extend its probationary status indefinitely...." In the meantime the SCADS meeting is under continued surveillance of SCMLA to determine whether (1) its attendance justifies its continuation, (2) sufficient papers are submitted to allow for selection, (3) all participants are members of SCMLA and are registered at the convention. If our meeting fails to meet these criteria it will be discontinued by the Executive Committee of SCMLA. In addition to submitting the conventional section report required of all SCMLA section officers, it was necessary for the South-Central Regional Secretary of ADS to circulate among those in attendance at the SCADS meeting a petition for a 1972 meeting and to submit this petition with a formal request for permission to meet again next year at the SCMLA convention in Tulsa. That request, submitted December 5, 1971, must await approval of the Executive Committee of SCMLA, which will not meet until March, 1972.

The 1971 SCADS meeting was attended by a total of 42 persons, many of whom were not ADS members but who were urged to join. A hand-out providing information about the history and activities of the ADS and an application for membership were distributed. The peak attendance was 37; the average 25. The following registered with the Regional Secretary:

Leon McLean, Nicholls State University
Melvin A. Butler, Southern University, Baton Rouge
Oneada Spurlock, Southern University, Baton Rouge

Fred Tarpley, East Texas State University
Aileen Creighton, Del Mar College
NanJo C. Summerlin, Florida State University
William R. Van Riper, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Gary N. Underwood, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
George F. Reinecke, Louisiana State University in New Orleans
Ines Tovar, Houston, Texas
Muhammad A. Sayyid, Jackson, Mississippi
Marice C. Brown, University of Southern Mississippi
Michael C. Ford, Oklahoma City University
Earl F. Schrock, Jr., Arkansas Polytechnic College
Aidan F. Gara, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Carol C. Parr, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Bobby L. Stephenson, Northeast Louisiana University
Curt M. Rulon, North Texas State University
Anthony J. Cavell, Jackson State University
Manuel B. Blanco, Laredo Junior College
Juanita V. Williamson, LeMoyne-Owen College
Lurline H. Coltharp, University of Texas at El Paso
James A. Miller, Memphis, Tennessee
Ruth M. Antoine, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
San-su C. Lin, Southern University, Baton Rouge
Glenn E. Doyle, Phillips University
William Shirley, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
William Evans, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Catherine Lowrey, New Orleans, Louisiana
Bethany K. Dumas, Southern University, Baton Rouge
Silas Griggs, North Texas State University
Karl J. Reinhardt, University of Houston
M. S. Freeman, Harahan, Louisiana
Richard E. Wood, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Jane E. Peterson, Mississippi State University
J. J. Bobkoff, Florida State University
R. Roderick Palmer, Southern University, New Orleans
Eulacie Chatman, Southern University, New Orleans
Ralph Behrens, State College of Arkansas
S. James Hintze, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge
Jacob Ornstein, University of Texas at El Paso

The program, as announced in the June, 1971, issue of the Newsletter of the ADS, consisted of the following six papers:

Jacob Ornstein (University of Texas at El Paso), The socio-linguistic studies on southwest bilingualism at the University of Texas--El Paso.

Bobby L. Stephenson (Northeast Louisiana University), Psycholinguistic abilities of children from four socioeconomic status levels.

Melvin A. Butler (Southern University, Baton Rouge), Lexical usage of black children: the white teachers' dilemma.

William R. Van Riper (Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge), Dialect features and grammatical depth.

Curt M. Rulon (North Texas State University), On the phonology of the verb forms in the literary dialects in the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn.

William Evans (Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge), Cabel, Poquelin, and Miss Burt: the difficulties of a dialect writer.

It should be noted that when it was learned that SCMLA had approved the SCADS meeting for New Orleans, an impending deadline did not allow time to send out a general call for papers. Five people accepted invitations from the regional secretary to present papers. In addition, three papers were submitted voluntarily, one of which was accepted for the program.

At the business meeting Juanita V. Williamson, Le Moyne-Owen College, was elected chairman of the anticipated 1972 meeting, and William R. Van Riper, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, was elected secretary. Not knowing if we had the constitutional right to elect a South-Central Regional Secretary (particularly since most in attendance were not current ADS members), the group elected Mr. Van Riper to serve as secretary for the SCMLA section meeting only, assuming that the current regional secretary for ADS would continue to serve in a separate capacity. It was agreed that the precise nature of our relationship with the parent organization ought to be determined prior to the 1972 meeting.

Canada--H. Rex Wilson

He discussed the plans for an International Conference on Dialect Methodology being contemplated for the summer of 1972 at the University of Prince Edward Island.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE REPORTS

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

Professor Russell stated that he plans to check Mamie J. Meredith's files against those of the ADS to be sure that all of Miss Meredith's citations are in the ADS files.

Committee on Proverbial Sayings--Margaret Bryant, Chairman

The collecting and editing of proverbial sayings continues. The chairman is at present going through folklore journals, putting all proverbial sayings on slips and is still hopeful of finding methods and means of computerizing the material now collected.

Miss Helen Creighton of Nova Scotia writes that she has more than a thousand proverbial sayings which she has collected. She continues to add to the collection. Professor W. Edson Richmond reports a local newspaper release based on proverbs culled from the files of the Folklore Archives of Indiana University. Professor Jan H. Brunvand, in his article "New Directions for the Study of American Folklore" (Folklore, Vol. 82, Spring, 1971, pp. 32-33), includes proverbs. He also includes proverbial allusions in his article on Mormon jokelore: "As the Saints Go Marching By" (JAF, Jan.-Mar., 1970, pp. 53-60). In his collector's guide for Utah folklore, he includes a section on collecting proverbs (pp. 34-38), and illustrates the basic types with Utah examples, variations in use and meaning and local applications of the sayings.

It is with deep regret that I report the death of a member of the Committee: Professor Francis W. Palmer of Eastern Illinois University, who died on October 15, 1971.

The Committee consists of: Harold B. Allen (Minnesota), Frances Barbour (Southern Illinois, emeritus), Francis W. Bradley (South Carolina, emeritus), Jan Harold Brunvand (Utah), Ernest R. Cox (Florida), Herbert Halpert (Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's), Wayland D. Hand (California, Los Angeles), Muriel J. Hughes (Vermont, emeritus), Thelma G. James (Wayne State, emeritus), Lorena E. Kemp (West Virginia State College), William E. Koch (Kansas State), Maria Leach (Barrington, Nova Scotia), James B. McMillan (Alabama), Alton C. Morris (Florida), T. M. Pearce (New Mexico, emeritus), Henry A. Person (Washington), W. Edson Richmond (Indiana), G. M. Story (Memorial University of

Newfoundland, St. John's), Archer Taylor (California, Berkeley, emeritus), Roy McKean Wiles (McMaster, emeritus), George P. Wilson (North Carolina at Greensboro, emeritus), Margaret M. Bryant (Brooklyn College of The City University of New York, emeritus), chairman.

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

Four books of primary interest to scholars working in the study of American dialects have appeared this year. One of these, Gordon Wood's Vocabulary Change: A Study of Variation in Regional Words in Eight of the Southern States (Southern Illinois University Press), presents the data and the analysis which permit a lexical classification of the major speech areas of the lower South. Another, James B. McMillan's Annotated Bibliography of Southern American English (University of Miami Press), will permit a rapid review of work done on the various facets of the speech of the South. The remaining two are anthologies. Harold B. Allen and Gary N. Underwood have edited Readings in American Dialectology (Appleton-Century-Crofts), a collection of forty-one articles, a bibliography, and introductory remarks on the book's various sections; Juanita V. Williamson and Virginia M. Burke's A Various Language: Perspectives on American Dialects (Holt, Rinehart and Winston) contains an introduction by Hans Kurath, followed by fifty articles, abstracts of selected dissertations, and a bibliography. In addition to these this year, next spring will see the re-issue of The Linguistic Atlas of New England, together with a second edition of the Handbook which will be increased in size by added indices and cross references to the maps.

Work on the separate Atlas projects has continued at a good pace. In the South, intensive fieldwork for the Linguistic Atlas of the Gulf States was begun in June of this year, with the present goal of obtaining 400 interviews in 128 selected communities in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The questionnaire for this project, which has undergone its third revision, now contains some 1100 items. To date, 65 interviews have been made by the director (Lee Pederson) and his fieldworkers.

Eighteen pilot interviews have now been completed for the Linguistic Atlas of Arkansas, seven of them by the director, Gary Underwood, eleven by graduate students in training for fieldwork. Of these interviews, two represent the northwestern part of the state, two

the west-central portion, one the eastern section, and three the Texarkana vicinity. The tape recordings made of these interviews have been studied with the aim of refining methodology and interviewing technique; the results will be put to use when intensive interviewing begins during the summer. In the meantime, it is planned to field-test a revised version of the original Arkansas questionnaire this spring so that the summer interviews will produce a higher yield of useful data. In conjunction with the interviewing, the University of Arkansas is scheduled to offer a seminar in dialectology in its first summer session of 1972.

The first fascicle of the Linguistic Atlas of the Middle and South Atlantic States, dealing with place names and the communities, is now well along. The National Council of Teachers of English has awarded the Illinois Institute of Technology a small grant to help defray some of the costs in compiling this first fascicle. Full publication of all the fascicles, however, will require the services of Raven I. McDavid, Jr., and Alva Davis for five years, if each works at it half-time. With this effort, the Atlas could be completed by 1976, the year in which Frederic Cassidy plans to publish The Dictionary of American Regional English.

The Linguistic Atlas of the Upper Midwest has also shown progress. To be published by the University of Minnesota Press, the originally proposed four volumes may be bound as two when the work appears in 1973.

The Canadian Secretary of the ADS, Walter S. Avis, reports that Dr. M. H. Scargill's Survey of Canadian English has gotten underway. Since the questionnaire booklet with its 125 questions has been sent to regional directors, data should soon become available. In scope, this survey proposes to sample the speech of 30,000 respondents, 3,000 in each of 10 provinces. The respondents are to be school students through grade 9, together with their parents, so that both regional and chronological differences can be catalogued and studied.

Earl Schrock of Arkansas Polytechnic Institute is preparing the materials which he collected between 1969 and 1971 for his dialect survey of the Central Appalachian region. Data for the study were secured by personal interview using a modified form of a Linguistic Atlas questionnaire, together with that used by Alva Davis. A tape recording has been made of each interview, with additional lexical data collected from mailed questionnaires. Professor Schrock hopes to have a manuscript ready by mid-summer, with sub-

sequent publication as a book by the East Tennessee State University Press.

Other independent projects which have been started this year or which have continued have also been reported. James B. McMillan and I. Willis Russell have collected some sixty phonograph recordings of Alabama speakers reading "Arthur the Rat" and an accompanying script. Background data for the informants will permit their social classification when the project progresses to that point.

In Canada, Rex Wilson and Murray Wanamaker are carrying on their work toward making the Atlas materials of the Maritime Provinces available. In West Virginia, Lorena Kemp works toward editing the West Virginia data which she has collected; Gerald Udell, although in Ohio, continues his study of the Missouri field records which he has made; Gordon Wood has returned to the study of the body of materials which led to Sub-Regional Speech Variations.

One completed dissertation has been reported this year: Regional Phonological Variants in Louisiana Speech, by August Rubrecht (Florida). Other dissertations and theses have been reported (by topic or title) in various states of completion for Alabama: the speech of central Alabama, by Ann Malone (Alabama); Florida: the dialect spectrum of Pensacola, Florida, by Audie L. Adkison (L.S.U.); Georgia: regional and social variation in 16 Fall Line communities in rural Georgia, by Grace S. Reuter (Emory); regional and social variation in a rural part of the Savannah focal area, by Joan Houston Hall (Emory); be in the speech of 100 Atlanta fifth grade students, by Howard Dunlap (Emory); Kentucky: the pronunciation of English in Kentucky, by Vernon Kruse (Illinois Tech); Minnesota: Minnesota Finnish, by Donald Larmonth (Chicago); Mississippi: southern Mississippi speech in the context of the LAGS project, by Christine Unger (Emory); South Carolina: a sociolinguistic study of Charleston, by Raymond K. O'Cain (Chicago); Texas: Black English in Dallas, by Mrs. Nancy N. Jones (North Texas State).

Finally, a conference on Methods of Dialectology is scheduled to be held next summer at the University of Prince Edward Island in Canada.

Place Names Committee--E. C. Ehrensperger, Chairman

As we have been putting together the large amount of information concerning place-name research during 1971 which makes up this report, we could not help thinking back over the years and marveling at the growth of this kind of work. Before the Dialect Society became interested there was no organization or publication of any kind which paid any attention to place names. In the early days of the Dialect Society Place Name Committee, reports were very brief, frequently oral and given in three minutes or less. After a while, however, it became necessary to mimeograph the committee reports because of the very limited time at business meetings. With the advent of the Name Society some nineteen years ago, there was a great change in emphasis. At the annual meetings of this society there was opportunity for the presentation of papers on place-name research. Before this time there had been a few such presentations at Dialect Society meetings and perhaps at other gatherings of scholars, but with the organization of the new society, place-name research really came to have a home. The publication of Names (now in its nineteenth year) provides a means for the exchange of ideas. About two years after the organization of the Name Society it was decided to appoint a liaison place-name committee to correlate as far as possible the place name interests of the two societies. The original members of that committee are still serving today and have their names attached to this report.

The interest in the study of names (not merely place names) increased so rapidly that there was not enough room on the program of the annual meetings of the Name Society for all the material offered for presentation, and so it was decided to hold a names institute in the spring. Such institutes have been held annually in New Jersey for several years, attracting large groups and stimulating extraordinary interest. Persons unable to attend annual meetings have profited greatly from these spring gatherings.

Some three years ago a group of name enthusiasts in Indiana started a spring institute at Indiana State University at Terre Haute, which has proved very successful. A state name society was organized; a periodical on Indiana names was founded, and a newsletter is being published.

We might add here that the oldest journal in the country devoted exclusively to names (published annually and now in its eighteenth year) is Claude H. Neuffer's Names in South Carolina.

A third names institute, South-Central Names Institute, was organized by Fred Tarpley in 1970 and held its second annual meeting last June at East Texas State University. A newsletter is also being published.

Five years ago, the indefatigable executive secretary of the Name Society, Kelsie B. Harder, started publication of the American Name Society Bulletins, some twenty-four of which have appeared. These are mines of information of all kinds, often amusing, about names.

Finally, one of the most important of all place-name projects is the Proposal for a Place Name Survey of the United States, begun in 1969 under the direction of Byrd H. Granger of the University of Arizona and progressing most encouragingly.

This very brief history is certainly convincing evidence of the progress of place name study. More detailed information about some aspects will be found in the following report under the names of various individual workers.

George R. Stewart (California) reports that he has written ten chapters of the first draft, or almost 20% of the whole, of his Names on the Globe. He has also finished with the research in a general way.

Demetrius J. Georgacas (North Dakota), chairman since 1966 of the International Committee for Outer Space Onomastics, writes that this committee, consisting of 21 members, has acquired a constitution, has received more members, and has been officially represented at the United Nations since December, 1970, where the committee representative has been Mr. Clarence L. Barnhart. In his "Report on Onomastics in the United States for 1970" for Onama, 1971, mention is made of our annual report. Some of Mr. Georgacas' projects reported as in progress last year have appeared in Names and in Beitrag zur Namenforschung. His "The Seaway of the Hellesport and its Name," Linguistic Studies in Honor of Henry and Renee Kahane, is scheduled to appear soon.

Edwin H. Bryan, Jr. (Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, Hawaii) reports the publication of his Guide to Place Names in the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in October, 1971, 406 pages, 114 maps, \$5.00. This important work consists of systematic tabulations of names on the islands of the Marshall, Caroline, and Marianne groups (except Guam). In a later revised edition Mr. Bryan

hopes to add Guam and the Gilbert Islands, and so to include all the names in Micronesia. Work is now in progress on a complete revision and enlargement of a companion volume, A Guide to Place Names in Polynesia, which has existed only in manuscript form, except for an abridged edition mimeographed for the military in World War II. The new edition will consist of a systematic tabulation of all available place names in Polynesia, arranged by island groups, starting with the Hawaiian Islands, and moving clockwise around the Central Pacific to Easter Island, the Pitcairn group, through French Polynesia, and systematically westward. There will be a sketch map of each group and island which will show the location, by numbers, to the names in the tabulation. Work is well advanced on the Hawaiian place names, and an assistant has started with Easter Island and will work westward. The part of this big work dealing exclusively with the Hawaiian Islands is scheduled to be published separately in 1972. Mr. Bryan has been gathering information about Pacific place names since the 1930's.

J. B. Rudnykyj (Manitoba), whose Manitoba Mosaic of Place Names (1970) has been very popular, is already at work on a second edition which he hopes to complete in 1972. In addition, he is contemplating a new project, Winnipeg Place and Street Names, for the city centennial in 1974.

E. R. Seary (Memorial University of Newfoundland at St. John's) published Place Names of the Avalon Peninsula of the Island of Newfoundland in 1971 and is continuing his work on a dictionary of Newfoundland place names as well as a dictionary of Newfoundland family names.

J. A. Rayburn (Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographic Names, Ottawa) writes that he is currently studying for a doctorate in toponymy at Laval University. For several years this university has offered a master's degree to geographers writing theses with specialization in toponymy. For the first time students were permitted this year to enroll in doctorate programs. There is one other doctoral candidate working on English-French contact relative to geographic names in Quebec. There are four master's candidates and two others taking the seminar in choronymy--the study of all names phenomena relating to the earth, and thus including toponyms as well as names of regions, air spaces, ice islands, ocean currents, etc. The seminar is led by Henry Dorion, who has written considerably in the field of toponymy. Another professor, Louis-Edmond Hamelin, has also prepared several papers in the field.

Philip R. Rutherford (Gorham State College, Maine) is the author of a dictionary of Maine place names published by the Bond Wheelwright Publishing Company of Freeport, Maine (\$9.95). This work, publication of which was listed in our report last year as imminent, appeared last May. A review is expected in Names in the near future.

Lionel D. Wyld (Bryant College, Smithfield, Rhode Island) continues his interest in place name work in central upstate New York, especially where such work involves fiction. He also plans to do some work on the place names of northeastern Rhode Island.

Allen Walker Read (Columbia) has pursued his interest in the "bio-social dimension" of American place names. He read a paper on "The Connotative Use of American Town Names" at the Names Institute, sponsored by Fairleigh Dickinson University, in May, 1971, including a survey of the scholarship on the name Podunk.

Margaret M. Bryant (Brooklyn College of the City University of New York) this year supervised more essays on names in Brooklyn, but this will probably be the last year, for she retired as of September 1, 1971. All of the essays which she has supervised in her years at Brooklyn College are now microfilmed by the Long Island Historical Society and have been xeroxed by the Municipal Public Library. The County Clerk's Office in Brooklyn and the Brooklyn Public Library each has a copy also. The Library has bound and catalogued each one. They are used extensively.

Frank Wuttge, Jr. (Bronx, New York), who for many years has been collecting information about place names of New York state, has this past year had his material xeroxed for use in the New York state survey which is part of the national project. One very important result of these big surveys is that the work of an individual who by himself could not make his material available can now be preserved and used in the larger projects. Mr. Wuttge is also continuing his study of Edgar Allan Poe, pointing out how important the meaning of names and places is in Poe's works. Several of his articles previously mentioned in our reports have been xeroxed. His interest in the nomenclature of Bronx streets never sags, and he has collected a large amount of material in many fields not necessarily connected with names.

L. R. N. Ashley (Brooklyn College) writes that his article on English public houses and their names should be out soon in Professor Reynolds's anthology from the university press at Coral Gables. He points out that there is some connection between pub names and place names

in England. In ANS Bulletin No. 21, March, 1971, which he edited, he presents, entirely at random, 77 items he encountered in all kinds of reading and listening in a period of only two weeks during which he just kept a file handy and popped into it anything about names that came along. His material covers a little over 23 large, closely packed pages. Not only his items but also his comments on them deserve attention. For example, after his item on "Names and Folklore" he emphasizes that the connections between names and folklore deserve special investigation and he suggests joint meetings between ANS and folklore experts (it might be added that such meetings are actually taking place, but perhaps there should be more). In his conclusion he again stresses the casual (not scholarly) nature of this material and urges his readers to get in the habit of making little notes, keeping clippings, opening a file, and periodically sending the results to future bulletin editors.

D. G. Baker (Collegeville, Pennsylvania) writes that he is continuing to add to his file of New Hampshire place names. Next June he plans to move to New Hampshire to stay and then he hopes to make much more progress. On his other place names project, he read a one-hour paper to the Philadelphia Classical Club on Classical Place Names in the United States. This project, he says, has been carried about as far as it can be without literally endless journeys. Ultimately something more may be done on this after many more studies have been published, such as the work of Rosen on the classical names in Kansas.

P. Burwell Rogers (Bucknell University), who has been interested in Virginia place names for a long time, writes that he has reduced his field to the Peninsula, which includes the cities of Newport News, Hampton, and Richmond and the counties of James City, Charles City, York, New Kent, and Henries lying between the James and York rivers. He is aiming to coordinate his work with that of the Virginia Survey under the chairmanship of Mrs. Mary R. Miller. It is good to hear about the kind of cooperation which this intelligent statement indicates. There is so much place name work to be done that wasteful duplication of effort should be avoided at all costs. It is to be hoped that the national survey will be of substantial assistance in furthering such procedure.

W. Bruce Finnie (Delaware), a "regular" place name worker, is teaching this year in Pädagogische Hochschule Ruhr in Essen, West Germany. He replied immediately to our letter of inquiry, sent his greetings to his place name associates, and requested a copy of this report.

C. A. Weslager (Hockessin, Delaware) reports that his paper "Name-Giving Among the Delaware Indians," in galley proofs at the time of writing, would appear in the December, 1971, issue of Names. His article, "A Historic Delaware Town That Had Three Names (Odessa)," was to be published in the Delaware Antiques Show Program, December, 1971. His book, The Delaware Indians: A Tribal History, now being prepared for publication by Rutgers University Press, which contains numerous place name references, should be available no later than April, 1972.

William S. Powell (North Carolina) writes that his North Carolina Gazetteer, University of North Carolina Press, 1968, has generally been well received. The work is selling extremely well and he is looking toward a revised edition. His file of additions is growing rapidly. Work on place names never ends!

Claude Henry Neuffer (University of South Carolina) reports Volume XVIII of Names in South Carolina came off press on time as usual, November, 1971, with the regular variegated "Notes on Names" column and 12 articles (including "Dutch Folk Place Names" with map, and the first of a series "Colloquial Names for South Carolina Plants"). The professor and his contributing editor, Rene LaBrode, have been commissioned to prepare a children's book on place names in South Carolina history, tentatively titled "Oyster Point to Keowee," to be published in the spring, 1973, by Sandlapper Publishers, with the cooperation of the South Carolina Department of Education. Though for Names in South Carolina printing costs rose 20%, Editor Neuffer announced the same \$2 subscription rate for his self-supported journal because of increase in subscribers and patrons.

H. F. Raup (Kent State University) writes that now that he has given up the editorship of the Professional Geographer, he will have more time to devote to his work on place names. Several articles on Ohio place names are in progress, one of which dealing with name connotations may be completed in 1972. If our records are correct, not much has been done on Ohio place names in recent years.

Francis Lee Utley (The Ohio State University) reports that he will join with Marion Hemperley as co-editor of a collection of John H. Goff's extensive series of articles on Georgia place names which appeared in the Georgia Mineral Newsletter in the 50's and 60's. The publisher will be the Georgia University Press. At the American Folklore Society meeting November 12 at Washington, D. C., there was a folklore and place-name panel in which he took part

along with Robert Rennick, Ronald Baker, Wayland Hand, W. F. H. Nicholaisen, and W. E. Richmond--all familiar names in our reports.

Thomas P. Field (Kentucky) says that he has been bothered about how to deal with unnamed rural suburbs. An examination of topographic maps and county highway maps reveals many urban-type street patterns out in the country which occupy considerable space but which do not carry names. He and a graduate student are working on this problem and are beginning to formulate identification specifications. They have already excluded "string towns" and the old time rural cross-road hamlet. The essence seems to be one of the several types of urban street patterns combined with a cluster of what appear to be single lot residences. As soon as they get some idea of the number, they will have some idea of how feasible such a project is.

Virgil J. Vogel (Northbrook, Illinois) reports that he has not done much on gathering material for a simple catalog of U. S. American Indian Place Names because of interruptions by other activities (a common complaint of place-name workers) and because he has been becoming worried about the potential size of the project. He has not abandoned the project, however, and is still collecting. Meanwhile, in hope of getting something in shape in less time, he has begun work on the Indian place names of Iowa--not a catalog but a descriptive historical treatment. He plans to have this work finished within a few months, because a good percentage of the names occur also in Illinois, and so he can draw upon his Indian Place Names in Illinois (1963).

Elizabeth J. Moffett (Moody Bible Institute, Chicago, Illinois) is interested in doing an article on the use of Biblical street names in Zion, Illinois.

John J. Oldoni (Southern Illinois University) reports little progress on his study of Iowa place names. He mentions a difficulty which many place-name workers have. In his position as director of the American Studies Program at his institution he is trying to bring in as much place-name work as possible along with planning a possible archive of folklore. In such a situation, place-name work, certainly through no fault of Mr. Oldoni, is not likely to receive the attention it should. We hope he can continue this project as well as contribute to the Illinois place-name survey.

Eric P. Hamp (Chicago) is making a determined effort to get a place-name survey started for the state of Illinois. A committee has been appointed, one meeting held, and members are busy on assigned

jobs. Hamp is chairman. The other members are I. J. Gelb and Raven I. McDavid, Jr. of Chicago; J. Joe Pauxar and J. Peter Maher of Northern Illinois University; A. R. Davis, Illinois Institute of Technology; John L. Oldoni, Southern Illinois University; David W. Reed, Northwestern University; Lawrence E. Seits, Waubensee Community College, Sugar Grove, Illinois; Harry Sharp, Encyclopedia Britannica, Editorial Department, Chicago; Elsdon Smith; Robert M. Sutton, Illinois Historical Survey, Urbana, Illinois; Andrew J. Torrielli, Loyola University; Virgil J. Vogel, Amundsen Mayfair College, Chicago; and Zgusta Ladislav, University of Illinois. A committee of such caliber should make up for the long neglect of place-name study in Illinois.

Donald B. Sands (Michigan) spent his sabbatical this past year, two months on a frozen island off the coast of Maine and four months in the university town of Orono, working on his book-length compilation of dialect and colloquial generics and specifics in Maine place names. The University of Maine (Orono campus) is interested in the work and is likely to publish it when it is finished, but no publication date has yet been set. In another field Mr. Sands has accepted the chairmanship for the Lower (Michigan) Peninsula for the national place-name survey.

Frederic G. Cassidy (Wisconsin) was working (at the time of writing) on "The Names of Green Bay, Wisconsin," to be published in Names.

The Minnesota Historical Society is very much interested in place-name work in that state. The society's library is having bound a photocopy of the card index on Minnesota post offices which states the name of the town, the date the post office was established, and the name of the first postmaster. This book will be available to readers in the society's reference library in St. Paul.

John Rydjord (Wichita State University) reports that his manuscript on Kansas Place Names has been accepted for publication and, although the press is at work, he has no publication date yet.

Lalia Boone (Idaho) is working hard on her state place-name project. Completed in 1971 and in copy for publication is Place Names of Bonneville County. Perhaps off the press by this time is Place Names of St. Joe Forest. In progress and in publication form by April, 1972, are Place Names of Clearwater County and Clearwater Forest, of Lewis County, of Boise County, and of Fremont County. Work continues on the eleven counties of North Idaho. She had hoped to see her project completed in 1972, but this goal may be too optimistic. She is certainly to be congratulated!

Jan H. Brunvand (Utah) in his Guide for Collectors of Folklore in Utah (University of Utah Press, October, 1971) says: "Legends purporting to explain peculiar place names are a very common feature of American folklore," and then illustrates his statement by a legendary explanation for the place name "Hurricane." This instance shows the close connection between place-name and folklore research. Place-name workers must also go into several other fields such as geography, history, archeology, genealogy, cartography, linguistics and etymology, and literature.

Wayland D. Hand (California) would certainly emphasize the connection between place-name and folklore research. He feels that at the present time little is being done with California place names in particular. The model dictionary of Edwin G. Gudde appeared in 1949, and George R. Stewart, another great California place-name worker, has turned his attention to place names not only of the country as a whole but also of the whole world. In a state like California there must be a large amount of recent place-name information which should be recorded and made available. Is anyone doing this job?

L. G. Whitbread (Louisiana State University in New Orleans), who has been interested in Louisiana place names for a long time, is currently working on a selective dictionary and bibliography of the more important and historically interesting place names of the state as a forerunner to a comprehensive register of the state names. The raw material for the shorter work is mostly assembled, and he hopes to complete the work within two years.

James W. Webb (Mississippi) says there is decidedly an interest in place names on the part of several of the faculty members of his institution. For a number of years, he has kept his own file of place names. He feels that the area of the South is rich in place names--many with known and colorful associations. We should like to see this material made available in print.

T. M. Pearce (New Mexico) writes that his New Mexico Place Names will go into its fifth printing, in which there will be about one hundred corrections, only a two percent error on five thousand place names--not too bad, all things considered! Who says place-name works merely gather dust on a book shelf? This New Mexico work, first published in 1965, now in its fifth printing, is doing very well!

G. Thomas Fairclough (Midwestern University, Wichita Falls, Texas) is hoping that during 1972 he may bring as near to completion as

possible a book-length study of street names, in which his purpose is to display by charts and tables, to classify by prose description and contrastive formulas, and to explain by the presentation of historical background the several organized systems or sequences which characterize the choice and arrangement of thoroughfare names in a large representative group of urban communities of all sizes in the two English-speaking nations of North America.

Lurline H. Coltharp (University of Texas at El Paso) was able last spring to give a graduate seminar in onomastics. She says that, according to Kelsie Harder, this was the third such seminar to be offered in the United States. As a result, one of her students had a note accepted by Harder for the ANS bulletin and another student, Yvonne Greear, gave a paper at Fred Tarpley's South Central Names Institute in June. This student is continuing her interest and work in names. Mrs. Coltharp is continuing her work on the street names of El Paso. She hopes that her work with computers may be of real service to Byrd Granger and our big national names survey.

Z. J. Farkas (Georgia Southern College at Statesboro) has written letters to other American Name Society members in Georgia urging them to assist in a survey of Georgia place names as part of the national survey. We shall be interested in the progress of this undertaking. Mr. Farkas himself is especially interested in place names with a Hungarian background.

Hamill Kenny (Annapolis, Maryland) reports that his Maryland place-name survey, meant to include the important names, non-Indian as well as Indian, is progressing slowly but surely. As a veteran place-name researcher he makes some interesting comments concerning his work, which are worth quoting verbatim: "As the realities of a subject unfold, one gives it a more objective and stern look. In particular, one asks how the work can be hastened. I now feel that I must curtail map spelling, some reference details, and ostensibly trivial names. On the other hand, I am inclined to give added attention to lost names, names related to colonial history, manorial names, and names with economic significance. Maryland has many agrarian names. The early importance of landownership gives weight to manorial names. All in all, the larger implications of a name, and its origin or rationale, are more important than dates, initials, biographical facts, even references. Though constitutionally I am a stickler for references, I ask myself whether this may not be pedantry. I ask myself other questions, such as whether I am not enslaved by needless stereotypes. All this to illustrate how I have lately been doing more soul-searching in my effort to improve and finish the long task."

Kendon Stubbs (Reference Librarian, Alderman Library, University of Virginia at Charlottesville) sends information about the appearance in December, 1971, University of Virginia Press, of an important work, Approved Place Names in Virginia, an Index to Virginia Names Approved by the United States Board on Geographic Names Through 1969, by Mary Topping and other members of the reference staff of the University of Virginia Library, hardbound, 167 pages, \$6.00. Since 1890 this board has been issuing decisions on new names, proposed changes in names, and names which are in conflict. Hitherto it has been virtually impossible to find what decisions had been made on a particular name except by searching through all the decision lists of the Board, many of which are unavailable, even in the largest libraries. Now in this book all the decisions about Virginia names are brought together in one index and are transcribed exactly as they appeared in the original lists. The supply of this book will be limited.

Ronald L. Buchan (Director of the Virginia Place-Name Society, Chincoteague, Virginia) at the first general meeting of the society on Saturday, November 6, 1971, at the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, read a paper on "Assateague Place Names." Mary R. Miller spoke on "The American Place-Name Survey and Virginia." One of our correspondents, Atcheson L. Hench, also attended the meeting.

Mary R. Miller (Maryland) was able to devote almost eight weeks during the summer of 1971 to continuing her place-name research in the Northern Neck of Virginia, work supported by a University of Maryland faculty research grant. Although she made a good deal of progress, she felt that information was coming in more slowly since she was concentrating on names for which she had found no earlier information. She has set an end date for research and field work as the fall of 1972, but is not sure she will be able to meet the date. She has also devoted considerable time and thought to organizing and encouraging others in the Virginia and Maryland Place-Name Surveys and has received a great deal of support from Donald Orth, Burwell Rogers, and others. She has a student who is working in Loudoun County, Virginia.

Bertha E. Bloodworth (Gainesville, Florida) writes that Dr. Alton C. Morris and she are making great progress on their Florida place-name project and are expecting publication in 1972.

W. F. H. Nicolaisen (State University of New York at Binghamton), who is chairman of the New York State Place-Name Survey, has engaged in many place-name as well as folklore activities during the past

year. He is continuing work on Scottish Place Names, a companion volume to Kenneth Cameron's English Place Names. In addition, he is compiling an anthology to be titled The Study of Names.

Fred Tarpley (East Texas State University, Commerce, Texas) is continuing work on the Dictionary of Texas Place Names. For the past two years he has directed the South Central Names Institute at East Texas State University. He has edited the papers presented at the first institute (1970) in a volume of 126 pages entitled Of Edsels and Marauders which may be obtained from Mr. Tarpley for \$1.50. At the second institute held last June 24-25 the following papers dealt with place names: Yvonne E. Greear (University of Texas at El Paso), "At the Corner of Pecan and Congress: Street Names of Austin, Texas"; William E. Koch (Kansas State), "Kansas Bluestem Pasture Place Names"; Phillip R. Rutherford (University of Maine at Portland-Gorham), "The History of a State at War as Reflected in its Place Names"; Florine Dean (East Texas Baptist College), "Little Hope and New Hope: Names of Southern Baptist Churches"; and Lola Beth Green and Dahlia Terrell (Texas Tech), "Sunny Land in the Southwest: A Look at Place Names." We applaud the splendid accomplishments of Professor Tarpley!

Kelsie B. Harder (State University College, Potsdam, New York) who for many years has been a most efficient Secretary-Treasurer of the Name Society, is on sabbatical this year in Poland. His position is being filled by Anthony O. Tyler of the same institution. Before leaving the country, however, Kelsie either edited or arranged for the editing of the four American Name Society Bulletins scheduled for publication during 1971. These bulletins are sent to all Name Society members and they alone are worth the cost of membership. Bulletin No. 21 (March, 1971) was edited by L. R. N. Ashley of Brooklyn College. Its contents are described under Mr. Ashley's name in the report. Bulletin No. 22 (June, 1971) had as guest editor Karl M. D. Rosen of the Department of Classics and Classical Archaeology at the University of Kansas. This 27 page issue contains materials gathered by the guest editor, items sent to the main editorial office, and some items from the voluminous collections of the permanent editor. Two of the guest editor's personal predilections come through, however: the infectious booster spirit of Kansas, and the view that the New York Times is a local newspaper, to be read only when in the immediate vicinity. The September, 1971, issue, wrongly numbered No. 24, was compiled by Kelsie before he left. He wrote the acting secretary-treasurer to ask what happened to No. 23 and learned that 23 was somehow inadvertently skipped in the numbering. Bulletin No. 25 (which

should be No. 24), December, 1971, was prepared by Miss Charvey Borris, graduate assistant to Kelsie during the academic year 1970-71. The material was abstracted from items collected by Kelsie and in the files of the Society. Some of the material came from the files of the late Arthur Minton. An annual meeting of the Names Society without Kelsie Harder will seem strange. We shall look forward to his return in 1972.

Marvin Carmony and Ronald L. Baker (Indiana State University, Terre Haute), together with other Hoosier place-name enthusiasts, are certainly doing important work in that state. The first issue of the Newsletter of the Indiana Place-Name Society, edited by these two men, appeared last summer (1971) and contained many interesting items. The Indiana Place-Name Survey is well under way. The goal is to have one representative in particular in each of Indiana's 92 counties who will supply all kinds of information to the central office at Terre Haute and who, if he wishes, may prepare a complete place-name study of his county. The central office will furnish topographical maps, forms, and instructions to county workers. Several volunteers are already at work but more are needed. Indiana Names, a semiannual journal devoted to the study of Indiana names and onomastic theory and methodology, now in its second year, has been very well received. During the First Summer Session at Indiana State University last summer (1971), the Department of English offered a Workshop in the Study of Place Names which could be taken for two hours of either undergraduate or graduate credit. The aim of the workshop was to introduce students to the theory and techniques of place-name research in hope that they might make contributions to either the Indiana Place-Name Survey or the Name Society's national survey, or to both. The Workshop also included a unit on using place names in the classroom. The two scholars whose names head this item directed the workshop. For the past three years (1969-71) the English Department of this institution conducted an annual conference on Indiana place names at which nationally recognized place-names scholars were the speakers. Last summer (1971) the conference was held in conjunction with the Workshop. Place-name and folklore workers are cooperating in Indiana. The close relations of these two fields have been emphasized in several items in this report. The splendid work being done in Indiana is a model for other states to follow.

Audrey R. Duckert (Massachusetts), president of the American Name Society for 1971, is directing two student projects. Ann Lord is working in her native Berkshires doing the place names of the towns of Cheshire and Lanesboro, Massachusetts. Jeanne McNett is surveying and compiling maps and local histories as ground work for

the Western Massachusetts section of the National Place Name Survey which Miss Duckert has agreed to direct. At the annual Name Society dinner in Chicago Miss Duckert will speak on "The Names of Green."

Karl M. D. Rosen (Kansas), mentioned elsewhere in this report as editor of ANS Bulletin No. 22, reports that he has just finished an article on "Community Names from Personal Names in Kansas," which he hopes to see in print in the not-too-distant future.

William E. Ashton (Montana) has informed us of the publication of Roberta Carkeek Cheney's Names on the Face of Montana, University of Montana Press, clothbound, 350 pages, \$11.95. The flier advertising the book describes it as "The complete story of Montana's place names--2400 entries, each a brief capsule history of a place; together a unique and vital contribution to the history of a state." Orders for the book should be sent to Montana Historical Society, 225 N. Roberts, Helena, Montana, 59601.

South Dakota place names will receive some attention during the next few years. E. C. Ehrensperger's South Dakota Place Names, long out of print, will be revised in a statewide project in which he will take part but which will be conducted through various county historical societies throughout the state. The State Historical Society will be in general charge with headquarters for the project at the University of South Dakota. It is hoped that the project may be carried out along lines suggested by the national survey. Several county societies have already begun work.

Byrd H. Granger (Arizona) is deeply engrossed in the National Place-Name Survey. In addition to all the details connected with this huge project at the home office, including voluminous correspondence, she is called upon to travel, to make addresses, and to be a spokesman for place-name research in its many phases. The work is progressing most encouragingly.

With the arrival on November 23 of the Newsletter of the American Dialect Society, Vol. 3, No. 2, dated June, 1971, the problem of what happened to our report of 1970 has been solved. This newsletter gives the secretary's report of last December's meeting, including the report in full of the liaison place-name committee. We thought this newsletter would appear in March. It is a bit late, but it is in print for posterity and has been distributed to all members of the Dialect Society.

Donald J. Orth (Geological Survey, United States Department of Interior) sounds a note which we do not like to hear: "With the Government 'freeze' and a 'reduction in force,' things have been a bit slow." His excellent Dictionary of Alaska Place Names (1967) has been reprinted with minor revisions. Some who failed to get copies of the first rather small printing of this model work may be interested in this announcement. Every year Mr. Orth reads papers before various societies and helps place-name projects whenever and wherever he can. Several of his projects reported last year are still in progress.

Lester F. Dingman (Geological Survey, United States Department of Interior) has been appointed Executive Secretary for Domestic Geographic Names. Anyone having problems concerning place names should write to him. Mr. Dingman will try to help in any way he can.

Eugene Green (Boston University) reports that he has nearly completed a paper on "The Records of the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay as a Source for Place Names." He and Celia Millward hope to begin soon a detailed study of Algonquin names for land features, an abstract of which they are submitting to an International Conference of Anthropology and Ethnology to be convened in Chicago in September, 1973.

Richard Beam (Millersville State College, Pennsylvania) is preparing a talk on Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, place names to be given to his Community Historians. He is spending his sabbatical right at home, the best place, he says, to work on his dictionary of Pennsylvania German.

Robert M. Rennick (Prestonburg Community College, Kentucky) says that the Kentucky Place-Name Survey is well under way. He writes: "We're doing this on a county-by-county basis with local people doing the necessary field work and examining records, etc. accessible to them. This method is preferable to any centralized operation, for we are a very county-conscious people who'd rather do our own things than have someone from Frankfort and Lexington come and do it for us. We now have research coordinators for half of our counties, and efforts are proceeding apace to organize the remainder of the Commonwealth. Thus far, over 100 persons have indicated an active interest in the state survey and several have already begun to work." As state coordinator he is currently preparing preliminary county lists of place names derived from Field's Guide to Kentucky Place Names. These names will be supplemented by those found on old historic maps and atlases and in post

office records and other official documents. He strikes a familiar note when he says that the biggest problem to date is a lack of financial support. What is done must be strictly a "labor of love." Travel costs, postage, xeroxing, and other expenses have to be borne by the workers. Mr. Rennick has put together a 12 page handbook for county coordinators which would be very helpful for workers in counties of any state. The purpose of this handbook is to insure uniformity and consistency in data-gathering from county to county. In addition to all these and other activities, he is working on a monograph on place-name study for the Big Sandy Valley Historical Society, a work which he hopes to complete in 1972. We certainly wish the Kentucky project continued success.

E. Wallace McMullen (Fairleigh Dickinson) performed his usual function as director of the Tenth Annual Names Institute on May 1, 1970.

The XIth International Congress on Onomastic Science will be held in Sofia, Bulgaria, June 28-July 4, 1972. Information about the Congress may be obtained from the Secretariat du Comité d'Organisation, Rue Moskovska 273, Sofia, Bulgaria.

We deeply regret having to report the death of Kemp Malone, who during his long and distinguished scholarly career served as president of both the Dialect Society and the Name Society.

As always, the committee asks indulgence for errors and omissions in this report.

Frederic G. Cassidy, University of Wisconsin; Francis Lee Utley, The Ohio State University; E. C. Ehrensperger, Yankton College, South Dakota, Chairman.

APPENDIX III

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

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.
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.

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

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. He shall have the responsibility of serving as liaison with the Canadian Linguistic Association or with the regional Modern Language Association affiliate and shall plan the program for the regional meeting with the assistance and counsel of the regional chairman.

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.

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.

V. AMENDMENTS

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

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

Implicit in Willis Russell's call for papers (which follows) for the December meeting of the Society are two matters that I'd like to take this opportunity to comment on more explicitly.

First is recognition that now, for the first time in its history, the Society has two journals, one for scholarly articles and monographs and dissertations and the other for lighter articles and papers. As a member you certainly have been concerned about the steady rearward progress of PADS, which for lack of publication funds has been getting farther and farther behind the publication

date. If you have been a subscriber to American Speech, you must also have been concerned with its similar predicament. Happily, the plight of each journal will now be relieved. The rise in dues will make possible the gradual acceleration of the publishing schedule of PADS under the editorship of Virginia McDavid. The formal agreement between the Society and the Columbia University Press by which the journal is now sponsored by ADS has enabled us to appoint John Algeo as its editor. Both editors have worked out publishing schedules that will bring these two journals up to publishing date by the end of 1974. For American Speech the schedule calls for proceeding with later issues at the same time as the earlier ones are being prepared for publication.

Second is the increased concern with language variation along the social as well as the long-studied geographical dimension. The recent widespread attention to social dialectology is peculiarly relevant to the mission of the American Dialect Society. But because people are approaching that concern from different disciplines and from different directions, a number of concerned people are unfamiliar with the Society and the opportunity its members have to present papers at the annual meeting. As a member, you may well be in a position to tell a colleague about the Society and this opportunity. If you know of such a person, please make a special effort to invite him to become a member and to submit a paper for reading at the meeting--and send his name and address to the executive secretary, too.

Plan now to attend the December meeting yourself!

Harold B. Allen
President

CALL FOR PAPERS FOR THE 1972 ANNUAL MEETING

The Modern Language Association has again invited the Society to meet with it, this year in New York City, December 26 - 30. Our meeting probably will consist of two four-hour sessions, the first to occur on the afternoon of December 26 (the day before the convention of the MLA actually begins) and the second to occur at a later time to be set by the MLA secretariat.

1. Only an active member of the American Dialect Society may read a paper at its annual meeting.

2. In accord with the intent of the Executive Committee, special attention is drawn to the concern of the Society with social dialectology as well as with regional dialectology and also to the concern of the Society with theoretical aspects of dialect research. One of the two sessions will be devoted to theoretical papers; the other to non-theoretical papers. The former will have a maximum time limit of 20 minutes; the latter, 15 minutes.
3. Because the time limits will be rigidly observed, it will be advisable to time the paper as read. The usual average reading rate for public delivery is about 125 words per minute.
4. A member wishing to present a paper is invited to submit five copies of an abstract of not more than 250 words to the chairman of the Program Committee:

Professor I. Willis Russell
Route 3, Box 582
Cottondale, Alabama 35453

The abstract should be accompanied by an indication of the maximum time required for the presentation. The deadline for receiving an abstract is July 14, 1972. Each member submitting an abstract will learn the Committee's decision toward the latter part of August.

5. Submission of the abstract is implicit acceptance of the provision that the version of the paper presented at the annual meeting or a revision thereof is available for review for possible publication in one of the Society's two journals. Accordingly, at the time of presentation, one copy of the paper must be delivered to the Executive Secretary.

NEWS OF MEMBERS

Raven I. McDavid, Jr., former President of the American Dialect Society, received an honorary degree from Duke University on May 14. He also holds an honorary degree from Furman University.

Dr. Jerome W. Archer represented the Society at the inauguration of John W. Schwada as twelfth President of Arizona State University on March 10, 1972.

REGIONAL MEETINGS

The 1972 Midwest Regional Meeting of the American Dialect Society will be held in conjunction with the 1972 MMLA Meeting from October 26-28 at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis, Missouri.

There will be two morning sessions held--8:30 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. and 10:15 a.m. to 11:45 a.m. on Friday, October 27, allowing for six papers of about fifteen and no more than twenty minutes each. Each paper will be followed by a short discussion among the audience. A short business meeting will be held at the end of the last morning session.

Those wishing to submit papers in Dialectology of English for this meeting should be aware of the following:

1. Before May 1, 1972, send copies of abstract paper (no more than 250 words) to:
 - a. Dr. Glenn Gilbert
Chairman, 1972 Midwest ADS Meeting
% Department of Linguistics
Southern Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois 62901
 - b. Dr. Stewart A. Kingsbury, Secretary
Midwest ADS
% Department of English
Northern Michigan University
Marquette, Michigan 49855
2. Before 1 September 1972, submit a clean typed copy of paper to MMLA Headquarters and copies to Drs. Gilbert and Kingsbury.
3. Participants will be notified about 1 June 1972.

A North East Regional Meeting of the ADS was held in conjunction with the North East MLA Meeting at Skidmore College, Saratoga Springs, New York, on April 7 and 8. Papers were presented by Raven I. McDavid, Jr., "Social Dialectology, 1972" and by W. Nelson Francis, "Status of the English Dialect Survey."

The first Pacific Coast regional meeting of the American Dialect Society is tentatively scheduled to be held in the afternoon of Friday, November 24, 1972, at the San Franciscan Hotel in San Francisco, coincidentally with the annual meeting of the Philological Association of the Pacific Coast.

The session will include the reading of several papers, discussion of the organization of the regional meeting, and election of a chairman for 1973.

A call for papers will go out as soon as arrangements for the meeting are confirmed. Those interested in presenting papers should notify the Regional Secretary no later than June 15. (The deadline for abstracts will be September 1.)

To get on the mailing list for further information, write Allan Metcalf, Regional Secretary, at one of the following addresses:

(until June 23): English Department
University of California
Riverside, California 92502

(June 24-Sept. 22): Student Apartments E-2
University of California
Santa Cruz, California 95060

The 1972 annual meeting of the South-Central American Dialect Society (SCADS) will be held in conjunction with the SCMLA convention on Thursday, October 26, at the Fairmont Mayo Hotel in Tulsa.

Papers for the SCADS meeting are invited on such topics as dialect theory, regional dialects, social dialects, occupational vocabulary, place names, usage, new words, the literary use of dialects, and dialects and pedagogy. Papers of significance to the South-Central region are especially welcome.

Those who wish to submit a paper are requested to send 3 copies of a title and abstract of not more than 250 words to:

Professor Gary N. Underwood
South-Central Regional Secretary, ADS
Department of English
University of Arkansas
Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701

The deadline for submitting abstracts is April 15. Applicants will be notified of the decision of the Program Committee by May 15.

SHORT WORKSHOPS IN REGIONAL AND SOCIAL DIALECTS

This paper was presented by Thomas L. Clark, University of Nevada, Las Vegas, at the ADS Annual Meeting.

This talk is one step in a series designed to create a national system of workshops for K-12 teachers, giving them information and aid in working with children on regional and social dialects. Organizing such a system depends on the cooperation of linguists and dialectologists in the Society, on the one hand, and members of the National Council of Teachers of English on the other. The logic of this proposition is as follows:

Teachers have a twofold responsibility to students concerning dialect studies. They must mold healthy attitudes towards speakers of other dialects, both regional and social. And they must instill a thirst for more knowledge about dialects. Those teachers in the immediate vicinity of centers of concentrated study, as around Washington, D. C., or Chicago, have had opportunities to take courses in dialect study at the university level. But outside of these areas of concentrated study, in the hinterlands, few have had more than a superficial exposure to dialects during their certification preparation. While most universities have a requirement in linguistics for prospective teachers, few make any provision to insure that those same teachers will be exposed to the dialects of students in areas they will be teaching.

Furthermore, if teachers graduated more than three or four years ago, they have had no exposure to social dialect studies.

Now, dialectologists have a responsibility to teachers on both a local and statewide basis, beyond their dedication to research and instruction at the university level. Outside of his own classroom, the dialectologist tends to be a fieldworker and researcher, usually restricting his proselytizing efforts to an occasional lecture for statewide English teachers' conventions. Often, the presentation he makes is one relative to research he has been doing recently. Consequently, many teachers with meager backgrounds in dialect study are given an encapsulated segment of dialect study without knowing the gestalt in which this aspect exists.

An attempt should be made to resolve a twofold problem: disseminating information about dialects to K-12 teachers in all subject areas, not simply those in language arts, and widening the scope of contacts for dialectologists. Such an attempt has been initiated by the NCTE's Commission on English Language. A committee, with Harold Allen as chairman, and Raven McDavid and myself as members, has been charged with producing a handbook for workshops in regional and social dialects that will reach teachers at the grassroots level, in the schools where they are teaching.

The handbook will include sample schedules of workshops of varying lengths, ranging from one day information seminars to two week workshops designed to elicit lesson plans for all grade levels and in a variety of subject areas. These short workshops can be accomplished with relatively little expense and will perhaps negate the traditional dependence on 'name' scholars for drawing participants.

In the past, we have oftentimes depended on a particularly influential figure to draw teachers to the university to take part in a workshop of any kind. However, even the state conventions and various local meetings draw too few for too brief a period, usually presenting specialized topics which frighten away potential disciples and puzzle the uninitiated. Teachers will understand the importance of dialect studies when the dialectologist goes to the high school or grade school and speaks with teachers in different subject areas who are having problems with young people because of dialect interferences in writing and reading.

The workshops are designed to utilize the services of a two-man (or woman) team: a dialectologist and an instructor in teaching methods. A two-man team lends importance to the program, and the methods instructor, while translating the descriptions of the dialectologist into classroom materials, serves as a liaison with the administrators and teachers.

The handbook will provide a list of dialectologists who would be willing to conduct workshops in areas near them. Hopefully, the list will be extensive enough that no elementary or secondary school will be more than three hundred miles from workshop leaders. The membership of the Society is important for helping to provide this list. The first page of the handout asks for a list of those persons you know who might be interested in serving as workshop leaders. Please list the names and as much of the address as possible of those persons known to you who could serve as either member of a two-man team. A letter will then be sent to each person you

list, asking whether or not his name could be entered in the handbook as a workshop leader.

The third part of the handout describes one of the five basic types of workshops. Regional dialects are treated first since variances in regional dialects are a little more easily accepted and teachers can accept without emotion the potentially pejorative attitudes toward speakers of other regional dialects. When social dialects are taken up, the transference of attitudes from regional to social dialects is made relatively smooth.

The five types of workshops differ primarily in the length of time taken to conduct them. There are workshop plans for one, two, and three days, for one and two weeks. Variations on these five types will be slanted toward specific regions of the country. For example, workshops conducted around Lincoln County, Nevada, will differ from those conducted around Tuba City, Arizona, with its Indian population, or Watts, California. One reason for having workshop leaders relatively near to the places the workshops will be conducted is that additional information about cultural variations can be incorporated into the workshop. Too many black students, for example, find themselves shipped off to special education classes or speech pathologists for differences that are cultural or phonological.

Just as the workshop models vary from region to region, so, too, will the financing picture vary from area to area.

The methods for financing short workshops are nearly as varied as the school districts in which it is proposed to conduct them. But in the main, two systems of financing seem available. One is through the use of Title III funds, designed primarily for innovative curriculum. Some Title I funds may be available, designated as they are for minority groups, in larger urban areas. But since this type of workshop is aimed toward less populous areas, Title I funds would be only a secondary source.

The problem with Title III funds, however, is that local boards of education must make proposals to the state board of education in order to acquire the monies for programs. While workshop proposals would be competing with proposals of other kinds for the same money, they would, I feel, be given a high order of priority. A larger problem of logistics renders this approach undesirable. That is, a dialectologist would have to visit each local board of education, convince it that the workshop proposal is a good one, and probably prepare the proposal in the format required. There simply aren't

enough people who can take the time off from research and teaching to visit that many local school districts.

Since the use of Title III funds is seemingly unfeasible, the other alternative is to approach the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and foundations directly. I am thinking now of programs funded directly by foundations and HEW to set up teams of dialectologists and methodologists who might travel around the country at different times of the year. The National Humanities Series is based on just such a system. The Series, with foundation grants, has a number of teams which travel to places for three-day workshops in the humanities. Most arrangements between specific schools and the teams could then be handled by correspondence, eliminating preliminary journeys by dialectologists. The method of financing would not be the responsibility of the school district, which instead should be delighted at the prospect of partaking of a program that can be used by teachers for credit toward recertification.

[Lists of potential workshop leaders should be sent to one of the following persons:

Thomas L. Clark	Harold Allen	Raven I. McDavid, Jr.
English Department	English Department	English Department
U. of Nevada, Las Vegas	U. of Minnesota	U. of Chicago
Las Vegas, Nevada 89109	Minneapolis, Minn. 55455	Chicago, Illinois 60637]

CONFERENCES

Third International Congress of Applied Linguistics, Copenhagen, Denmark, August 21-26, 1972. For details write Secretariat, Third International Congress of Applied Linguistics, % DIS Congress Service; 36, Skindergade; DK-1159, Copenhagen K, Denmark.

International Conference on Methods in Dialectology, University of Prince Edward Island, Canada, July 19-26, 1972. For details write H. Rex Wilson, % Office of the President, University of Prince Edward Island, Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Canada.

International Conference on Lexicography in English, New York, June 5, 6, and 7, 1972. Registration is being handled by The Associate Executive Director, The New York Academy of Sciences, 2 East 63rd Street, New York, New York 10021.

SUMMER COURSE IN DIALECTS

The Department of English of the University of Arkansas at Fayetteville will offer English 416V, Field Study: Dialects, during the second summer session, July 17-August 25, 1972. The course is open to advanced undergraduates and graduate students. The instructor will be Professor Gary N. Underwood.

The purposes of this course are to familiarize students with the theory and methodology of dialectology and to provide them with the opportunity to do actual fieldwork to collect data on Arkansas dialects. Course activities include an intensive orientation period of two weeks followed by four weeks of independent field research.

During the instructional period students will become acquainted with the goals of the Arkansas Language Survey and with its research design. They will become familiar with the questionnaire to be used in their fieldwork. Instruction in interview techniques will follow, utilizing published instructions for prospective fieldworkers together with tape recordings of completed interviews. Students will then conduct pilot interviews for critical evaluation prior to embarking on actual field work.

During the four weeks of independent research, students will be assigned to specific communities in which they will conduct a quota of interviews with native informants meeting the criteria established by the research design of the Arkansas Language Survey. All interviews will be recorded in their entirety with tape recorders and recording tape provided by the Department of English.

The course may be taken for variable credit up to six hours, the student's quota of interviews being in direct ratio to the number of credit hours he chooses.

In return for whatever tapes they contribute to the archives of the Arkansas Language Survey, students may have access to the total collection for data they would like to use for thesis or dissertation purposes, if they so desire.

Interested persons should write to Gary N. Underwood, Department of English, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas 72701.

FELLOWSHIPS

The American Antiquarian Society will award to qualified scholars a number of short-term Visiting Fellowships during the year June 1, 1972--May 31, 1973. The funds for these grants have been given to the Society by the United States Steel Foundation.

The Fellowships will vary in duration from one to three months, depending on the Fellow's requirements. Stipends will vary in amount, according to a Fellow's needs, with a maximum of \$1,500. Fellowships will be awarded not only on the basis of the applicant's scholarly qualifications and the general interest of his project but also on the appropriateness of the inquiry to the Society's holding. Recipients will be expected to be in residence at the Society's library during the period of the grant.

Applications may be submitted any time before March 15, 1972, by persons engaged in scholarly research or writing, including those at work on doctoral dissertations. The announcement of the grants will be made by April 30, 1972. Persons interested in applying should write to Dr. James E. Mooney, Assistant Director, American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury Street, Worcester, Mass. 01609.

The American Council of Learned Societies announces its program of Aids to Individual Scholars for 1972-73.

The Council's programs of fellowships and grants, with the exception of Study Fellowships and Study of East European Languages, are designed to advance research. The fields of specialization included in them are: philosophy (including the philosophy of law and science); aesthetics; philology, languages, literature, and linguistics; archaeology; art history and musicology; history (including the history of science, law, and religions); cultural anthropology; and folklore. Programs with a predominantly humanistic emphasis in economics, geography, political science, psychology, sociology, and the natural sciences will also be considered. Competitions are not restricted to members of academic faculties.

In addition to the programs of fellowships and grants exclusively within the province of the ACLS, several programs of grants for area studies are conducted under the joint sponsorship of the ACLS and the Social Science Research Council.

In all of the programs except that in Study of East European Languages, applicants are required to have the doctorate or its

equivalent as of the deadline that has been set. ("Equivalent" may be taken to mean scholarly maturity as demonstrated by professional experience and publications.) In all programs except that in American Studies, applicants must be citizens or permanent residents of the United States or Canada.

In requesting application forms the prospective applicant should state age, highest academic degree held and date received, citizenship or permanent residence, academic or other position, field of specialization, proposed subject of research or study, period of time for which support is requested, and the specific award program under which an application is contemplated.

Application should be made under one program only. If the proposed research lies within the scope of one of the joint (ACLS-SSRC) area programs, the application should be so directed; it may not be considered under any of the general categories.

Deadlines for the various programs are as follows:

Research Fellowships for Foreign Scholars Japan, Republic of China, Australia, New Zealand Europe	July 1, 1972 December 1, 1972
Grants-in-Aid	September 30, 1972 and February 15, 1973
Fellowships	October 15, 1972
Study Fellowships	November 1, 1972
Grants for Research on Chinese Civilization	December 1, 1972
Grants for Research on South Asia	December 1, 1972
Grants for East European Studies	December 31, 1972
Grants for Soviet Studies	December 31, 1972
Grants for Study of East European Languages	February 1, 1973

General inquiries and requests for application forms should be addressed to Office of Fellowships and Grants, ACLS, 345 East 46th Street, New York, New York 10017.

The National Endowment for the Humanities announces its Senior Fellowships for 1973-74 for experienced scholars, teachers, writers, or interpreters of the humanities who have produced significant work.

The purpose of these awards is to help experienced humanists further develop their abilities by providing support for uninterrupted study. The work undertaken with a fellowship may be study or research within the applicant's special interest, or it may be general study in some other field that will help the applicant better understand his own field, enlarge his competence, and become a more broadly informed humanist.

Fellows must devote full time to their fellowship study. They may not hold other major fellowships or grants during tenure, except sabbaticals or grants from their own institutions.

The maximum stipend of the fellowship is \$1,500 per month, with a tenure of six to twelve months. Applications must be submitted by June 19, 1972, and awards will be announced November 1, 1972.

The Endowment also has programs of Fellowships for Younger Humanists and Fellowships for Junior College Teachers. For further information write to the Division of Fellowships, National Endowment for the Humanities, 806 15th Street N. W., Washington, D. C. 20506.

GENERAL NEWS

Dr. Wolfgang Fleischhauer, professor in the Department of German at The Ohio State University is currently conducting a project entitled "History of German Pioneers and Rural Communities in Northwestern Ohio." Dr. Fleischhauer has been comparing the German spoken in these Ohio communities with that spoken in the town of origin in Westphalia, and has concluded that the language of the Ohio settlements has shown "the tendency to resist change and is much more conservative than the mother tongue." Because of the mobility of the population, however, the Germanic language in these communities is becoming less and less prevalent.

Dr. Joseph Keller, associate professor of English at the Indiana-Purdue University in Indianapolis, has developed a 36-hour course in black English, called "Inner-City Speech Patterns." The course delves into the vocabulary, sounds, and diction of Negro speech.

Mrs. Hermese Roberts, principal of a Chicago elementary school, has compiled a glossary of black English. The glossary will appear as an appendix to the Living Webster Encyclopedia Dictionary of the English Language, to be published this spring by the English Language Institute of America in Chicago.

The National Endowment for the Humanities has announced the establishment of two additional Centers for The National Humanities Series, now in its third year, which has been administered nationally by the Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship Foundation from Princeton, New Jersey. A Midwestern Center will be established at the University of Wisconsin, Madison and a Western Center at the University of California, Los Angeles. Announcement of the establishment of these two Centers was made by Dr. Ronald S. Berman, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Humanities.

GRANTS AWARDED

The National Science Foundation, Division of Social Sciences, has issued its quarterly grant list for the first quarter (July--December 1971) of Fiscal Year 1972. Among the recipients are the following:

- M. D. Kinkade, U. of Kansas, Linguistics of the Pacific Northwest
- S. Starosta, U. of Hawaii, Taiwan Syntactic Comparison
- H. Pitkin, Columbia U., Doctoral Dissertation Research in Linguistics
- C. F. Voegelin, Indiana U., Doctoral Dissertation Research in Linguistics
- C. Day, U. of Rochester, Jacaltepec Dictionary
- J. J. Gumperz, U. of California, Communicative Competence of Bilinguals
- A. K. Romney, U. of California, Doctoral Dissertation Research in Linguistics
- E. Stankiewicz, Yale U., The Accent Patterns of the Slavic Languages

- H. Pitkin, Columbia U., Doctoral Dissertation Research in Linguistics
- J. H. Greenberg, Stanford U., Genetic Classification of South and Central American Languages
- H. Pitkin, Columbia U., A Dictionary of Yuki, A Language of Northern California
- C. E. Osgood, U. of Illinois, Comparative Psycholinguistics
- W. S-Y. Wang and J. Ohala, U. of California, Program of Research on the Processes of Phonological Change
- C. A. Ferguson and J. H. Greenberg, Stanford U., Archival Research on Language Universals
- W. P. Lehmann, U. of Texas, Theoretical Investigation of Diachronic Syntax
- E. V. Clark, Stanford U., The Acquisition of Semantic Distinctions in Children's Speech
- C. E. Cairns, CUNY--Queens College, Theory of Phonological and Phonetic Universals
- C. A. Ferguson, Stanford U., Comparative Research on the Acquisition of Phonology
- W. C. Stokoe, Jr., Gallaudet College, Semantics and Grammar in American Sign Language
- I. Lehiste, Ohio State U., Linguistic Units and Boundaries
- C. Garvey, John Hopkins U., Discourse Analysis of Two-Person Problem-Solving Communication
- D. I. Slobin, U. of California, Doctoral Dissertation Research in Linguistics

BOOK NOTICES

James B. McMillan, Annotated Bibliography of Southern American English

Available from: University of Miami Press
Drawer 9088
Coral Gables, Florida 33124 (\$7.95)

Dr. McMillan defines the South as the area south of the Mason-Dixon line and the Ohio River westward to Arkansas and East Texas. This bibliography lists and annotates more than 1,100 works on Southern English which have appeared in language journals, technical treatises, popular books and magazines, special interest periodicals, and student theses and dissertations up to and including the year 1969.

James B. McMillan is chairman of the department of English at the University of Alabama, and the author of numerous articles on southern speech.

Walt Wolfram and Nona H. Clarke, editors, Black-White Speech Relationships

No. 7 in the Urban Language Series. Washington, D. C.:
Center for Applied Linguistics, 1971, 161 pp., \$5.00.

Available from: Center for Applied Linguistics
1717 Massachusetts Avenue N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

An anthology of eight articles written between 1948 and 1970.

A. L. Davis, editor, Culture, Class, and Language Variety: A Resource Book for Teachers

ISBN: 0-8141-2463-6, \$5.75, paper, including cassette tape recording, LC 74-1555325.

Available from: National Council of Teachers of English
1111 Kenyon Road
Urbana, Illinois 61801

An outgrowth of a U. S. Office of Education project carried out by the Center for American English, Illinois Institute of Technology. The current volume, a revision of an earlier monograph, includes contributions by scholars in linguistics and related fields.

The aim of this publication is to introduce teachers to the broad outlines of the complex subject of language variety and its sources without oversimplifying. It does not assume working familiarity with the International Phonetic Alphabet or the technical vocabulary of linguistics on the reader's part, but provides introductory readings for those who want to learn.

Wolfgang Kühlwein, editor, Contemporary Linguistics, Vol. II of Linguistics in Great Britain

Tübingen: Max Niemeyer Verlag, 1970.

Collection of articles arranged according to the following topics: General Linguistic Theory, Phonology, Morphology and Syntax, Semantics, Applied Linguistics. Complete bibliography at end of work.

Howard D. Weinbrot, New Aspects of Lexicography: Literary Criticism, Intellectual History, and Social Change

Carbondale, Illinois: Southern Illinois University Press, 1972, 224 pp., \$8.50.

The nine essays compiled for this volume offer both unity and diversity--the former in each contributor's commitment to a study of the value and function of lexicography in literary criticism, intellectual history, or social change; and the latter in the sometimes overlapping but often disparate approaches taken.

The author is Associate Professor of English at the University of Wisconsin, Madison.

Martyn F. Wakelin, editor, Patterns in the Folk Speech of the British Isles

London: The Athlone Press of the University of London, 1972. (USA: Oxford University Press, New York), \$13.75.

Over the past few years much traditional dialect material has been collected throughout Britain and regional linguistic patterns of considerable interest are beginning to emerge. These essays by a number of scholars concern subjects ranging from the regional distributions provided by lexical, phonological and grammatical

features to distributions which are related to cultural patterns in a broader sense--proverbs, mining terminology and the names of fishing gear are instances. Some of the essays are based on material collected by the Survey of English Dialects and the book has a Foreword by Emeritus Professor Harold Orton, joint initiator of the Survey.

Dr. Wakelin is Lecturer in English at Royal Holloway College, University of London, and a former co-editor of the Survey.

ORDERING PROCEDURES FOR DOCUMENTS ENTERED IN THE ERIC SYSTEM

Where indicated, hard copies (HC) and microfiche (MF) are available from the ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P. O. Drawer O, Bethesda, Maryland 20014. Where no MF or HC price is given, inquiries concerning the document's availability should be directed to the author or publisher.

When ordering, please list the ED numbers of desired documents, type of reproduction (MF or HC) and the number of copies.

Payments must accompany all orders below \$10.00. All orders must be in writing.

DOCUMENTS ON DIALECT STUDIES ENTERED IN THE ERIC SYSTEM

ED 045 957

Wolfram, Walt

Some Illustrative Features of Black English

Feb 70

14 p.; Paper presented at the Workshop on Language Differences, Coral Gables, Florida, February 1970.

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: Age Differences, Diachronic Linguistics, Grammar, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Pronunciation, Racial Distribution, Regional Dialects, Social Factors, Standard Spoken Usage

This paper, which deals chiefly with Black English (BE), is an attempt "to exemplify some general principles concerning the nature of non-standard dialects" with the chief goal of demonstrating the legitimacy of such dialects and fostering an attitude of respect

towards them. The following points are stressed: (1) BE shares many features with other varieties of English, but is distinct in having a number of pronunciation and grammatical features peculiar to itself. (2) There are intra-dialectal variations among speakers of BE which correlate with social class, age, and degree of racial isolation. (3) Although BE is spoken almost exclusively by Negroes, not all Negroes speak BE, nor do BE speakers use exclusively non-standard forms; there is a degree of fluctuation between BE and more standard-like forms. (4) BE is a fully formed system in its own right, with its own pronunciation and grammar rules, and is not simply an unworthy approximation of standard English. (5) The distinctiveness of BE can be traced to such factors as the influence of creole languages spoken by early plantation slaves, as well as to the social isolation of the Black community. (FWB)

ED 045 960

Fraser, Bruce

Non-Standard English

Pub date April 1970

22 pp.; Prepared as part of "Information Analysis Planning Effort for the Contract Year 1969/70, Final Report"

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: Classification, Cultural Factors, English, Ethnic Groups, Language Role, Language Usage, Linguistic Theory, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Research Reviews (Publications), Sociolinguistics, Ten1

The present paper reviews recent research in the area of nonstandard English: the major results to date, the significance of this research for education, and suggestions for further research. The notion of "standard" English resists precise definition; there is not a simple set of linguistic features which can be said to define it. The term "nonstandard" English also lacks a precise definition. There is, however, some intuitive notion about the range of speech habits which identify a speaker of standard English. (George Wallace, Richard Nixon, and H. L. Hunt may be considered speakers of standard English, while Cesar Chavez, Eldridge Cleaver, and Nguyen Cao Ky speak nonstandard dialects, and in some cases, perhaps the standard English dialect as well.) A dialect may be classified from at least four points of view, according to (1) whether the speaker learned English as his first language, or second or third; (2) the region of the U.S. where the language was learned; (3) the cultural composition of the speech community; and

(4) the socio-economic status (SES) of the speech community. A dialect may reflect all of these classifying labels. The effect of SES on a speaker's dialect is not absolute presence or absence of certain linguistic features but rather the relative frequency of these features. Speech style is distinguished from social dialect. (AMM)

ED 046 653

Cramer, Ronald L.

Dialectology--A Behavior to be Considered in Teaching Children to Read

Pub Date May 1970

15 pp.; Paper presented at the conference of the International Reading Association, Anaheim, California, May 6-9, 1970

Descriptors: Beginning Reading, Dialects, Language Development, Language Experience Approach, Linguistics, Nonstandard Dialects, Reading Instruction, Reading Materials, Reading Programs, Social Dialects

Goodman's hypothesis, that the task of learning to read is made more difficult as the divergence between the dialect of the learner and that of the material increases, raises three questions considered by the author to be central to the dialect/reading issue. The first asks what influence dialect has on acquiring reading ability; the second asks what solutions have been suggested and explored; and the third asks what other solutions might there be which have not been attempted. The author discusses three basic alternatives which have been suggested: (1) to write initial reading materials in dialect, (2) to teach standard spoken dialect before teaching reading, and (3) to use standard materials but to accept nonstandard rendering of these materials. He then recommends as superior a fourth alternative, the language experience approach. Through such an approach, children would tell stories and the teacher would write them in dialect. This would insure that no divergence would exist between child language and materials. As facility is acquired in reading dialect materials, so would facility in reading standard materials be increased. References are included. (MS)

ED 047 306

Greenberg, S. Formanek, R.

Social Class Differences in Spontaneous Verbal Interactions

Pub Date February 1971

9 pp.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, New York, February 1971

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: Child Language, Cognitive Ability, Educational Theories, Learning Readiness, Lower Class, Middle Class, Negro Dialects, Parent-Child Relationship, Research Methodology, Social Dialects, Social Differences, Socioeconomic Background, Sociolinguistics, Statistical Analysis, Ten1

The study described here was intended to test Basil Bernstein's contention that different types of speech patterns can be identified for lower and middle class children, and that lower class children may, because of their speech behavior, have difficulty in performing cognitive tasks necessary for success in the school situation. Spontaneous speech samples were collected "unobtrusively" by an observer who recorded, verbatim, the verbal interactions between fifty lower and fifty middle class mother-child pairs in a doctor's waiting room. These interactions were analyzed according to formal categories, such as the number of words used, and to content categories based on the nature or purpose of the interchange. The authors found that the language used by the two different groups fell into divisions very similar to the language modes described by Bernstein, a lower overall verbal productiveness being typical of the lower class group. The authors feel that if the observations made in waiting rooms can be assumed to be valid for other contexts as well, then this study can be said to support the notion that the home situation gives middle class children an important advantage in school, as well as the idea that compensatory programs may be necessary for lower class children. (FWB)

ED 047 311

Loflin, Marvin D. And Others

Implications of the Linguistic Differences Between Black-Ghetto and White-Suburban Classrooms

Pub Date February 1971

19 pp.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Educational Research Association, New York, February 1971

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: Caucasian Students, Classroom Communication, Discourse Analysis, Interaction Process Analysis, Language Research, Negro Students, Racial Differences, Research Methodology, Social Dialects, Social Differences, Sociolinguistics, Syntax, Teacher Role

This paper, one of a group prepared by the Classroom Interaction Project of the University of Missouri's Center of Social Behavior, is organized into two parts. The first section, a presentation of results of research into the sociolinguistic distribution of syntactic structures in black and white classrooms, is divided into three categories: those dealing with grade level differences between (1) black and white pupils, (2) teachers of black pupils and teachers of white pupils, and (3) the total sets of teachers and pupils. Findings did not support the two major hypotheses that (1) white pupils use complex language more frequently than black pupils, and (2) complexity of language increases with grade level. It was found rather that black and white pupils in the sample were in different language development cycles, in which whites attained maximum use of complex structures sooner than blacks but where blacks used more complex structures once their peak of development had been reached. It was also found that the classroom language of the teacher tended to reflect that of the pupils. The second section of the paper discusses the implications for language research as well as for education. (FWB)

ED 048 590

Shuy, Roger W. And Others

Sociolinguistic Theory, Materials and Training Programs: Three Related Studies. Final Report

Pub Date 1970

261 pp.; Part I of this report to be published by Center for Applied Linguistics under the title "Social Dialects: A Cross-Disciplinary Perspective"

MF-\$0.65; HC-Not available from EDRS

Descriptors: Bibliographies, Child Language, Educational Programs, Instructional Materials, Language Programs, Linguistic Theory, Program Evaluation, Social Dialects, Sociolinguistics, Teacher Education, Ten1

The first section of this report consists of papers given at the two-day conference on social dialects at the Center for Applied Linguistics, October 1969: (1) "Social Dialects and the Field of Speech" by F. Williams, with response by O. Taylor; (2) "Approaches to Social Dialects in Early Childhood Education" by C. B. Cazden, with response by R. D. Hess; (3) "Social Dialects in Developmental Sociolinguistics" by S. Ervin-Tripp, with response by C. M. Kernan; (4) "Developmental Studies of Communicative Competence" by H. Osser, with response by V. John; and (5) "Social Dialects from a

Linguistic Perspective: Assumptions, Current Research, and Future Directions" by W. Wolfram, with response by W. Samarin. Part II, "The Current Status of Oral Language Materials," describes the development of an instrument for the taxonomy of characteristics and the production of several detailed model, type-descriptions. Part III, "The Current Status of Urban Language Training Programs," describes a search of various departments of universities in the U. S. in order to provide an inventory of training possibilities in the field of social dialects. Part IV, "Social Dialects and the Federal Concern," summarizes the major areas of priority for future federal involvement in social dialects. Appended are a list of materials, evaluation instrument and applications, and survey questionnaire. (AMM)

ED 049 208

Peterson, Sue Ann Woestehoff

Attitudes of Children Toward Literary Characters Who Speak Regional Dialects of American English

Pub Date 1969

179 pp.; Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Minnesota

Available from: University Microfilms, A Xerox Company

Dissertation Copies, Post Office Box 1764

Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106

(Order #70-15,789, Mfilm \$4.00, Xerox \$10.00)

Descriptors: American English, Characterization (Literature), Childhood Attitudes, Fiction, Grade 6, Nonstandard Dialects, Regional Dialects, Student Attitudes

To determine attitudes of 720 middle class sixth grade students toward literary characters who speak regional dialects of American English, two randomly divided groups (experimental and control) read excerpts from "The Yearling," "Hie to the Hunters," and "The Blind Colt." The experimental group read the passages as they were originally written, while the control group read adaptations in "school reader English." Students then responded to multiple choice questionnaires which tested attitudes and comprehension. Correlations were obtained among the scores while the frequency of response to specific questions was found for each treatment group. Some findings and conclusions were that (1) students reading the same passages rewritten in standard English responded more positively to questions concerning the three main characters than did students reading original versions; (2) the character with the heaviest dialect received the lowest rating by the experimental group; (3) the total mean score of all girls was significantly

higher than that of all boys; and (4) the control group had a significantly higher mean comprehension score than did the experimental group. (Author/JMC)

ED 051 226

Bronstein, Arthur J. And Others

A Sociolinguistic Comment on the Changing Attitudes Toward the Use of Black English and an Experimental Study to Measure Some of Those Attitudes

Pub Date December 1970

19 pp.; Paper presented at the Annual Convention of the Speech Communication Association (56th, New Orleans, December 1970)

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: Caucasians, Changing Attitudes, Dialects, Educational Attitudes, Language Usage, Models, Negroes, Surveys

Identifiers: Language Attitude Scale

The increasingly wide-spread controversy surrounding the subject of Black English is the subject of this document. This presentation consists of two parts. The first part reports an experimental study undertaken to determine attitudes of some educators toward Black English. Caucasian and Negro teachers were administered a Language Attitude Scale to determine their attitudes toward the following: (1) the structure of Black English, (2) the consequences of using (or not using) and accepting (or rejecting) Black English, (3) the importance of Black English to the speakers of it, and (4) the cognitive and intellectual abilities of speakers of Black English. Results show that language attitudes vary both racially and on educational levels. Part II of this presentation takes a closer look at these attitudes. Educators concerned with the problems of the disadvantaged have, in recent years, encountered an increasing amount of failure in trying to carry out what they see as their basic task. This failure is related to a faulty understanding of the use of language and of the attitudes toward language use. Two views toward Black English may be identified: (1) an older view based on a deficit model in which the dialect is considered inferior, (2) a more recent view based on a difference model which accepts the premise that all dialects possess internal validity. It is concluded that the educational establishment must come to view Black English as another dialect of English. (CK)

ED 051 353

Major, Clarence

Dictionary of Afro-American Slang

Pub Date 1970

125 pp.

Available from: New World Paperbacks

International Publishers Co., Inc.

380 Park Avenue South

New York, New York 10016 (\$1.95)

Descriptors: American English, Dictionaries, Language Patterns, Language Role, Language Styles, Language Usage, Lexicography, Negro Dialects, Oral English, Social Dialects, Sociocultural Patterns, Standard Spoken Usage, Urban Language, Vocabulary, Word Lists

The speech habits of the most oppressed--and the largest--segment of the black population in the United States did not spring solely from an inability to handle acceptable forms of spoken English, nor mainly from the limitations caused by the particular stock of words known to the speaker. Black slang stems from a somewhat disseminated rejection of the life-styles, social patterns, and thinking in general of the Euro-American sensibility. The rejection is necessarily diffused because it is impossible for any combination of ethnic groups to endure the kind of close sociocultural contact--despite the well-known inequity--endured by black and white in North America without showing the effects of the usual exchange and conflict. American slang in general is largely black American slang in origin. This is a book of the words and phrases used by black people irrespective of their origin, however. This so-called private vocabulary of black people serves the users as a powerful medium of self-defense against a world demanding participation while at the same time laying a boobytrap-network of rejection and exploitation. It is a language unconsciously designed to pave a way toward positive self-images. Afro-American slang is created out of the will to survive on black terms. (Author/JM)

ED 051 727

Hewett, Nancy

Reactions of Prospective English Teachers toward Speakers of a Non-Standard Dialect

Pub Date 7 March 1971

16 pp.; Paper presented at the Fifth Annual TESOL Convention, March 7, 1971, New Orleans, Louisiana

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: American English, Attitudes, Community Attitudes, Culture Conflict, Dialects, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Northern Attitudes, Regional Dialects, Social Attitudes, Southern Attitudes, Speech Habits, Standard Spoken Usage

This study supports the hypothesis that educated white listeners react negatively to the phonological variations of non-standard English. White college freshmen and seniors listened to a recorded tape of ten speakers, black and white with standard and non-standard styles of pronunciation, all reading the same passage. Students were asked to judge on phonological variations along ten characteristics as well as the races and probable occupations of the speakers. Although all the speakers were educated, half, both black and white, spoke with a non-standard southern style of pronunciation. Non-standard speakers of both races were rated significantly lower overall on the characteristics than their Standard speaking counterparts. However, stereotypes included higher ratings on friendliness and honesty. Non-standard speakers were also perceived as black members of the working or lower classes, and Standard speakers were perceived as being white professionals. The situations observed in conducting such a study were as revealing as the statistical findings of the study itself: the typical reactions of southern speakers to the suggestion that they had such a speech style, the hesitancy in reading of all black speakers, the minor differences in perception between the freshmen and the seniors, and the reactions of the college students when confronted with their stereotypes. (Author)

ED 053 630

Weaver, Constance Waltz

Analyzing Literary Representations of Recent Northern Urban Negro Speech: A Technique, with Application to Three Books

Pub Date 1970

243 pp.; Doctoral thesis, Michigan State University

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$9.87

Descriptors: Dialect Studies, Doctoral Theses, Ethnology, Grammar, Language Research, Language Styles, Literary Styles, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Pronunciation, Social Dialects, Sociolinguistics, Urban Language

Identifiers: Linguistic Atlas

The recent work by sociolinguists is more accurate for consideration of urban dialects than is the analysis provided in the "Lin-

guistic Atlas" materials. The sociolinguists' work shows that the use of nonstandard phonological and grammatical features varies according to one's socioeconomic status, ethnic background, speech context, age, and sex. Using the sociolinguists' data for several phonological and grammatical variables in Negro speech, it is possible to make statistical generalizations concerning particular types of speakers. With such generalizations in mind it is possible, by analyzing the literary representation of the Negro non-standard dialect appearing in three books, to determine the accuracy of these representations. The books considered here are Shane Stevens' "Go Down Dead" (1966), Warren Miller's "The Cool World" (1959), and Claude Brown's "Manchild in the Promised Land" (1965). Suggestions for further study on determining the accuracy of literary dialect representations, tables on the statistical analysis, and a bibliography are provided. (VM)

ED 054 142

Wood, Gordon R.

Questionable White Dialects: If Questionable, What Then?

Pub Date November 1970

21 pp.; Speech given at the Annual Convention of the National Council of Teachers of English (60th, Atlanta, November 1970)

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: American English, Linguistics, Nonstandard Dialects, Pronunciation, Regional Dialects

Questionable white dialects are discussed from the viewpoints of various authorities, and the dialects of the Southern states are used as examples of the complexity associated with attempting to designate a set of usages as being questionable. Suggestions of ways in which English teachers may cope with the problem of dialects and jargons are given. (DB)

ED 045 145

Shuy, Roger W.

Some Problems in Studying Negro/White Speech Differences

Pub Date April 1971

7 pp.

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: Comparative Analysis, Linguistics, Negro Dialects, Nonstandard Dialects, Research Needs

The developing relationship of linguistics to matters of current social concern, especially as it relates to the study of minority groups, is discussed. Problems in studying Negro/white speech differences are related to: The researcher vs. the researched; the unfulfilled promises of research and the dangers of knowing; the misassessing of facts by scholars; a partial or incomplete knowledge of facts; and an inadequate research design for ascertaining these facts. (DB)

ED 054 148

Hoffman, Melvin J.

Bi-Dialectalism Is Not the Linguistics of White Supremacy: Sense Versus Sensibilities

Pub Date April 1971

8 pp.

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: English (Second Language), Linguistics, Nonstandard Dialects, Ten1

The teaching of Standard English as a second dialect is discussed from the viewpoints of authors who oppose it as well as of authors who support it. (DB)

ED 055 077

Fasold, Ralph W.

What Can an English Teacher Do About Nonstandard Dialect?

Pub Date April 1971

10 pp.

MF-\$0.65; HC-\$3.29

Descriptors: English Instruction, Nonstandard Dialects, Teacher Attitudes, Ten1, Thought Processes, Verbal Communication

To focus on the problem of what an English teacher can do about nonstandard dialects, one must ask what English teachers hope to accomplish in the classroom. The concept used in this paper is that a dialect is a part of a whole language. Some dialects are accepted as standard; others are considered nonstandard. Many teachers, however, will object that nonstandard dialect should be eliminated because it keeps its speakers from thinking logically. Each dialect of English contains subtle distinctions, and the question of language usage has no bearing on inherent language

ability. There are four areas of language skill traditionally discussed by applied linguists: hearing, speaking, reading, and writing. Objectives in terms of each of these four areas should be based upon individual needs. The results of one experiment with black children demonstrate clearly the fact that children who do not speak standard English still may be able to understand it. Group references, moreover, play an important part in the use of language. An hypothesis still being tested is that learning to read is easier if the language of the reading materials matches the language of the learner as closely as possible. A similar situation may be true in the case of teaching writing skills. (CK)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

Secretariat

American Dialect Society

Center for Applied Linguistics

1611 N. Kent Street

Arlington, Virginia 22209

Effective

July 1, 1972

1 9 7 2 A N N U A L M E E T I N G

A M E R I C A N D I A L E C T S O C I E T Y

Americana Hotel

New York City

December 26

2 - 6 p.m.

Regency Room

December 27

8 p.m. - midnight

Royal B Room

--- P l a n n o w t o a t t e n d ---

ADS MEMBERSHIP

As we go to press, the membership of the American Dialect Society stands at 386 individual and 300 institutional, for a total of 686.

Membership in the ADS, with the addition of American Speech to its other two publications, offers one of the best scholarly bargains anywhere. Please help your Society grow by telling others of its activities and publications and by inviting them to become members.

The form below may be detached for your convenience, or simply send the names and addresses of prospective members to the Secretary-Treasurer, and information about the Society will be sent promptly.

AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY
Dr. A. Hood Roberts, Secretary-Treasurer
c/o Center for Applied Linguistics
1611 N. Kent Street
Arlington, Virginia 22209

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Please enter my new/renewal subscription to the American Dialect Society. I understand that membership in the Society entitles me to receive American Speech, the Publication of the American Dialect Society (PADS), and the Newsletter of the American Dialect Society (NADS). My check for \$10 (\$5 student membership) is enclosed.

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Checks should be made out to the American Dialect Society and mailed with this form to the Secretary-Treasurer.

PUBLISHING NOTICE

PADS

PADS # 53 is now being published and will be sent to Society members shortly.

AMERICAN SPEECH

Beginning with the February 1970 issue, members of the American Dialect Society will receive, as part of their membership fee, copies of American Speech. The editor of this journal is John Algeo (Georgia), and James W. Hartman (Kansas) and A. M. Kinloch (New Brunswick) are associate editors. Edward A. Stephenson (Georgia) is miscellany editor.

Members of the editorial advisory committee are the following:

- 1969-70 Archibald A. Hill (Texas)
William Labov (Pennsylvania)
James B. McMillan (Alabama)
Gordon R. Wood (Southern Illinois)
- 1969-71 Raven I. McDavid, Jr. (Chicago)
Thomas Pyles (Northwestern)
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- 1971-73 David DeCamp (Texas)
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Robert P. Stockwell (California at Los Angeles)
William R. Van Riper (Louisiana State)

Ex officio: Harold B. Allen, President, American Dialect Society

American Speech is far behind the regular publishing schedule, but two issues of the 1970 volume should be in production by the end of this year. As soon as they are available, of course, they will be forwarded to 1970 members of the Society.

NEWSLETTER OF THE
AMERICAN DIALECT SOCIETY

Secretariat: Room 800
1717 Massachusetts Avenue N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036