The basic purpose of this study, which is part of a larger effort to determine the characteristics of the transfer of scientific information in the language sciences, was to make case histories of 14 different research projects, in order to determine how much material they had generated and in particular how the resultant information has been disseminated and what time lags had occurred between the various stages of its dissemination. It was found that the most frequently used outlets for the projects considered were journal articles, conference papers, and technical reports, and that a little over 50% of the items produced were covered in widely available abstract journals, bibliographies and indexes. The most productive fields, in terms of the quantity of items published in journals and presented at meetings, appeared to be psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics. A diagram showing dissemination stages over time reveals that a period of from two to four-and-one-half years intervenes between the start of a project and publication of the results in a journal or in conference proceedings, and that another year-and-a-half elapses before the items produced are covered in secondary sources. An appendix presents individual case histories of the projects covered. (Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of original document.)
INFORMATION DISSEMINATION IN THE LANGUAGE SCIENCES
Case Histories of Fourteen Research Projects

By Judith Krone
CONTENTS

List of Tables ii
Abstract 1
1. Nature and Purpose 2
2. Method 3
3. Problems Involved 5
4. Results 5
4.1. Distribution of Project Information by Category of Publication 5
4.2. Coverage by Secondary Sources of Information 6
4.3. Dissemination of Results of Research in Subfields of Linguistics 7
4.4. Dissemination Stages 17
5. Conclusions 20
Appendix A 21
Appendix B 23
Appendix C 25
LIST OF TABLES

1A. Distribution of Project Information by Category of Publication 6
1B. Coverage by Secondary Sources of Information 7
2. Dissemination of Results of Research in Subfields of Linguistics 9
Abstract

The purpose of this study is to obtain some indication of how much material was generated by 14 different research projects in the language sciences, how the results were disseminated through specific information channels, and what time lapses were involved.

The most frequently used outlets for these 14 projects were journal articles, conference papers, and technical reports. A little over 50% of the items produced were covered in widely available abstract journals, bibliographies and indexes. If unpublished conference papers, which are only rarely abstracted, are excluded from the total number of items, this figure rises to approximately 58%. Eight of the 14 projects had 50% or more of their information output covered by at least one secondary source.

The most productive fields appear to be psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics, at least in respect to the quantity of items published in journals and presented at meetings.

A diagram showing dissemination stages over time reveals that a period of from 2 to 4 and 1/2 years intervenes between the start of a project and publication of the results in a journal or in conference proceedings. Another year and a half after publication a little over 50% of the items produced are covered in secondary sources. More specifically, manuscripts are distributed, reports written, and conference papers read, at regional or national conventions about 12-18 months after the start of the project, and 12-18 months prior to journal publication. Within 3 to 6 months after this stage an article is submitted to a journal, and 9 to 12 months later (sometimes as much as 2 years, however), the article appears in print. An article is cited in secondary sources within 18 months after publication and conference proceedings appear about 18 months after regional and national conferences.
1. Nature and Purpose

This study is part of an effort to determine the characteristics of the transfer of scientific information in the language sciences. These findings are to be used by the Center for Applied Linguistics (CAL) in explorations toward a proposed Language Information Network and Clearinghouse System (LINCS).

The basic purpose of this study was to make case histories of 14 different research projects in the language sciences, several of which were still in progress at the time of writing, in order to determine how much material they had generated and in particular how the resultant information had been disseminated and what time lapses had occurred between the various stages of the work and its dissemination.

The projects were selected from the Reports of CAL's Language Research in Progress (LRIP) system, which is a facility for the rapid exchange of information among researchers on current work in all fields pertaining to human communication. It is concerned with current documented research, details of which are submitted voluntarily by investigators. The system consists of (1) a collection of document files containing background materials of research projects; (2) a three-way card file system by project number, investigator/institution, and subject category; and (3) a thesaurus. Contributors supply filled-out Project Description Forms, abstracts, or current documents. LRIP puts out bi-annual Reports listing research current in the previous six months and runs a service supplying on request abstracts for the project descriptions listed in the latest Report.

It should be noted that only those willing to send in information voluntarily are included in the Reports and that because of the accidental course of its historical development the system tends to emphasize certain subfields more than others. Thus the whole of the LRIP system is not necessarily representative of all of the researchers in the language sciences. Moreover, LRIP has a problem in persuading investigators to contribute project information of sufficient detail and currency, so in some cases the materials available are rather limited.

Half the projects chosen are from LRIP Report No. 1 (June, 1965) and half from LRIP Report No. 2 (December, 1965). These reports

were chosen because it was felt that investigators working on projects in progress or completed by 1965 would by the date of writing have produced, in publicly available form, material resulting from their research. The total number of projects was limited to what could be handled by one staff member in the time available (2 1/2 months). In choosing the projects to be included, no attempt was made to cover the entire field of linguistics, but an effort was made to avoid duplication of subject matter among the projects themselves. Three of the projects originally chosen were eventually replaced because of this sort of duplication or a lack of up-to-date information on the project.

Of the 14 projects chosen, 12 were conducted in the United States, one in England, and one in Belgium (see Appendix A, Case Histories Study Projects List). Thus only two projects conducted outside the United States have been included. In order to get a better idea of such research, it would be necessary to gather data on additional projects. Furthermore, since one of the two is not yet beyond the report stage, analyzing even these two for complete results is not feasible.

It must also be pointed out that since the project charts show 14 items classified as "in press" or "to be published", all pertinent material is not yet available and some research and dissemination is still going on.

2. Method

The methods used in locating information resulting from the various projects were necessarily flexible. General bibliographies (e.g., Linguistic Bibliography2), the bibliography of the Modern Language Association of America3, and other bibliographies, indexes, and abstracts of narrower linguistic scope (International Bibliography

2Permanent International Committee of Linguists, Linguistic Bibliography for the Year 19-- and Supplement for Previous Years (Utrecht, The Netherlands: Spectrum, 1949--).

3MLA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures for 19-- (New York, N.Y.: New York Univ. Press, 1956--).
of the Social Sciences\(^4\), Psychological Abstracts\(^5\), etc.) served as a starting point for locating pertinent published items, which themselves often led to other sources of information. In addition to dates, contract numbers, and general descriptions, the LRIP files also provided information in the form of investigators' comments, progress reports, and journal reprints. Finally, in many cases, the subject matter of an individual research project suggested additional journals, books, conference proceedings, etc., which might contain appropriate material. Such a search was made feasible by the fact that it was limited by the approximate dates of the study itself.

The information obtained by the methods mentioned above was charted in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CASE HISTORIES STUDY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grant/Contract No.:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dates:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference Papers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publications are broken down into several categories: books, chapters in books, published conference proceedings, journal articles, monographs, technical reports, and miscellaneous. Each category has been assigned a letter code (see Appendix B, Key to Abbreviations). The code (indicating the publication form) is found to the left of each item in the second column. More specific information as to the exact form of items labeled "H" is given in parentheses below the entry in question. Authors of individual items are listed with the items only when they are not the same as the principle investigators listed at the beginning of each chart. Unpublished manuscripts followed by the letters HS are listed in

\(^4\) UNESCO International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation, International Bibliography of the Social Sciences, 4 vols. a year (Chicago, Ill.: Aldine, 1951--).

the publications column as are items marked "in press" or "to be published". Items in the first two columns are given in rough chronological order with respect to year, but no attempt has been made to order items chronologically within a specific year. The dates given for each project are approximate and are based mainly on information supplied by the investigators themselves.

3. Problems Involved

Once a volume of information had been collected, the main problem in the Case Histories Study was the decision as to what should actually be included as coming from the specific projects in question. It was the problem of defining the boundaries of a specific area of research, complicated by the fact of frequent interrelation among different research projects conducted by a single investigator or team of investigators. Dates and contract numbers were of some help in solving this problem. A less serious problem occurred, as might be expected, with the classification of certain items which did not fall into obvious categories; hence the creation of the "Miscellaneous" category.

4. Results

4.1. Distribution of Project Information by Category of Publication

Table 1A represents a numerical break down of all the items included in the first two columns of the project charts. The table is intended to give an idea of how the charted information has been distributed with regard to various information channels. The letter coding used is the same as that used throughout the study and is explained in the Key to Abbreviations (see Appendix B). The "No." column gives the number of published items for each category listed to the left; the "% of Total" column gives the percentage of total items in the study which the number represents, and, thus, serves as an indication of the relative importance of each category as an outlet for information. The percentages listed in parentheses to the right of the two subdivisions of the category labeled "Conference Papers (unpublished in CP)" refer not to the total number of items in the study but to the total number of items in the category itself. Items in the individual project charts that are marked (CP, JA), (CP, TR), (CP, Be) have been counted twice, since the coding indicates that they are available in two different forms. The number of papers not published in conference proceedings
has been added to the number of those that are available in conference proceedings to give the composite percentage listed at the bottom of the chart. As a final remark, it must be admitted that the table may be slightly inaccurate regarding the number of papers classed as being unpublished to date. This is due to the difficulty of determining whether a paper has been published under a revised title.

Table 1A. Distribution of Project Information by Category of Publication

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>No.</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Conference papers (not published in CP)</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>13.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unpublished to date (55.6%)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available as JA, TR, BC (45.4%)</td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BC</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CP</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>13.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JA</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>48.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Misc</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conference papers (unpublished plus published in any form)</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.2. Coverage by Secondary Sources of Information

Table 1B presents a general picture of the extent of coverage provided by various secondary sources of information -- abstracts, bibliographies, and indexes. The total number and total percentage of items given secondary coverage are listed at the bottom of the table. The items referred to include conference papers, conference proceedings, journal articles, books, chapters in books, and other miscellaneous publications. Technical reports usually are not abstracted or included in general bibliographies; therefore they have been counted only where TAR or Research in

Education coverage is involved. In the case where a conference paper has been published as a journal article or chapter in a book, only the latter forms are counted as actually being covered by a secondary source. Of the 70 items that have received coverage, 48, or roughly 70%, represent journal articles, the remaining 22 items being divided among the other six categories. The column headings "No." and "% of Total" are the same as those in table 1A.

Table 1B. Coverage by Secondary Sources of Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items covered by</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>only 1 secondary source</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>only 2 secondary sources</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 or more secondary sources</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3. Dissemination of Results of Research in Subfields of Linguistics

Table 2 represents an attempt to examine the data on information output in research areas covered by various subfields of linguistics. Each project has been listed with a brief description of a subfield which it may be said to represent. The names for the subfields and the descriptive terms included in parentheses beside them are taken from the "Thesaurus and Category Listing" sections of the various LRIP reports. The number of items produced by each project, taken from the first two columns of the individual project chart, and the percentage of the total number of items in the study which this number represents have been given. The number and percentage of items within the project that have been covered by secondary sources and the average number of secondary sources per item covered have also been included. In addition, table 2 examines particularly the two major information channels indicated by table 1A, journals and conferences. The column headings used for this are self-explanatory. To give as complete a picture as possible, the conferences listed have been taken from both published and unpublished papers listed in the project charts.

The table, then, consists of two parts. The figures listed in the blocks labeled "Title/Field Description" give some indication of the productivity of each project (and, thus, to a certain extent its subfield) as well as the extent of coverage by secondary sources, while the various columns to the right yield a more specific picture of how much information was produced and how it was disseminated in journals and conferences. It must be emphasized that in comparing the productivity of projects, table 2 gives only a general view and does not allow for a difference in scope among the various projects. As is evident from the extreme variance in figures, some projects represent a small offshoot of major research while others represent the major research effort itself. Although the table would be more meaningful if all the projects were comparable in scope (a difficult thing to determine), there is still value in seeing where information resulting from a project in a particular subfield is published and in determining the extent of coverage by secondary sources.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title/Field Description</th>
<th>No. of JA Journals</th>
<th>No. of Journals Papers</th>
<th>No. of Conf. Papers</th>
<th>No. of Conf. Conferences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Machine translation of speech into orthographic English</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Phonetica</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Computer Studies (machine communication and translation)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of items</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. covered by Abst/Bibl</td>
<td>2 (40%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantic structure of natural languages</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semantics (structure, analysis, and theory)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of items</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. covered by Abst/Bibl</td>
<td>2 (100%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1ASHA -- American Speech and Hearing Association
APA -- American Psychological Association
AAA -- American Anthropological Association
AAAS -- American Association for the Advancement of Science
LSA -- Linguistic Society of America
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title/Field Description</th>
<th>No. of JA Journals</th>
<th>No. of Journals</th>
<th>No. of Papers</th>
<th>No. of Conf.</th>
<th>No. of Conferences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Instruction of high school students in reading for different purposes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Journal of Reading</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading (comprehension, content of materials tests)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of items</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. covered by Abst/Bibl</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(17%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title/Field Description</th>
<th>No. of JA Journals</th>
<th>No. of Journals</th>
<th>No. of Papers</th>
<th>No. of Conf.</th>
<th>No. of Conferences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Verbal learning and individual differences</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Perceptual and Motor Skills</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verbal learning (parameters, meaningfulness)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JVLVB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of items</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>9.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. covered by Abst/Bibl</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>(46%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title/Field Description</td>
<td>No. of JA Journals</td>
<td>No. of Journals</td>
<td>No. of Papers</td>
<td>No. of Conf.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>----------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language, cognition, and ecological adaptation</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>American Anthropologist</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Basic texts in Polish**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. of items</th>
<th>% of Total</th>
<th>No. covered by Abst/Bibl</th>
<th>(%)</th>
<th>Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Neglected languages (Polish grammar)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>(100%)</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2. Dissemination of Results of Research in Subfields of Linguistics (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title/Field Description</th>
<th>No. of JA</th>
<th>No. of Journals</th>
<th>No. of Journals</th>
<th>No. of Papers</th>
<th>No. of Conf.</th>
<th>Conferences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Psycholinguistic methods for classifying aphasia</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>JSHD</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Institute on Childhood Aphasia, 1960</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>XIV International Congress of Applied Psychology, 1961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JSHR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Symposium on psycholinguistics at George Peabody College, June 1963</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APA meeting Sept., 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Hearing News</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40th Annual Convention of ASHA, 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>JVLVB</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference on Speech, Language and Communication, UCLA, 1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Child Development</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>APA Convention, Sept., 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>British Journal of Disorders of Communication</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Cortex</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of items</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>% of Total 23.7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. covered by Abst/Bibl</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>(7%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered</td>
<td>2-3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental modification of speech fluency</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>JSHR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Annual Meeting of the AAAS, 1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Speech Monographs</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Folia Phoniatica</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. of items</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>% of Total 9.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No. covered by Abst/Bibl</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>(77%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title/Field Description</td>
<td>No. of JA Journals</td>
<td>No. of Journals</td>
<td>No. of Papers</td>
<td>No. of Conf.</td>
<td>Conferences</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laryngeal analog synthesis of voice disorders</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Fifth International Congress of Phonetic Sciences, 1964</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phonetics (voice quality, laryngeal research, speech synthesis)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40th Annual Convention of ASHA, 1964</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73rd Meeting of the Acoustical Society of America, April, 1967</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>74th Meeting of the Acoustical Society of America, Nov., 1967</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of items 7 % of Total 5.3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. covered by Abst/Bibl 7 (100%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered 1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contemporary Russian language analysis project

Common Languages (Russian grammar)

No. of items 8 % of Total 6.1

(Since the publication phase of the project has not yet begun, data is incomplete.)
Table 2. Dissemination of Results of Research in Subfields of Linguistics (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title/Field Description</th>
<th>No. of JA Journals</th>
<th>Journals</th>
<th>No. of Papers</th>
<th>No. of Conf.</th>
<th>Conferences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bantu grammar project</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Africa-Tervuren</td>
<td>Africa-Tervuren</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neglected languages (African languages-Bantu grammar)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Journal of African Languages</td>
<td>Africana Linguistica</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of items</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. covered by Abst/Bibl</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>(57%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language and body motion</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Anthropological Linguistics</td>
<td></td>
<td>AAA Annual Meeting, 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semiotics (kinesics)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AAA Symposium: Anthropology and the Neighboring Disciplines and Sciences, Nov., 1966</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of items</td>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. covered by Abst/Bibl</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>(50%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Title/Field Description</td>
<td>No. of JA</td>
<td>Journals</td>
<td>Journals</td>
<td>No. of Papers</td>
<td>No. of Conf. Conferences</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban language study and materials development</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sociolinguistics (social dialect studies)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. of items</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td></td>
<td>Conference on Social Dialects and Language Learning, sponsored by NCTE/Ill. Inst. of Tech., 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. covered by Abst/Bibl</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>(10%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>16th Annual Conference for the Assoc. for Foreign Student Affairs, April, 1964</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TESOL Convention, April, 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>AAA meeting, 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Fifth Meeting of Scandinavian Anthropologists, June, 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>LSA meeting, July, 1968</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Relation of physiological arousal and personal opinion with accuracy of both logical inference and recall involving connected verbal discourse

Memory (short term, long term, organizational)

No. of items | 4 | % of Total | 3.1 |
<p>| No. covered by Abst/Bibl | 2 | (0%) | | | |
| Avg. No. of Abst/Bibl per item covered | 1 | | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title/Field Description</th>
<th>No. of Journals</th>
<th>Journals</th>
<th>No. of Papers</th>
<th>Conf. Conferences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of Projects</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total No. of Items</td>
<td>131</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Avg. No. of Items per project</td>
<td>9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% of Total</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
4.4. **Dissemination Stages**

Figure 1 diagrams dissemination in the field of the language sciences as it is reflected in the 14 projects under consideration in this study. It represents a rough estimate of the time involved in the various information-distributing stages that occur during the course of an average research project. The rectangles composed of dashed lines which occur in the area of technical reports indicate incomplete data due primarily to a lack of definite dates on the reports submitted by authors to the LRIP files. The rectangle labeled "Published Program" must be commented on since few conference and convention programs are published prior to the actual meeting. The American Speech and Hearing Association does, however, publish a program summary in ASHA a couple of months before its annual convention as does the American Psychological Association in *The American Psychologist*. The Acoustical Society of America publishes a program complete with abstracts in the JACS directly after its conference.

The diagram shows that roughly 30 months elapse between the start of a project and the publication of the first journal article. At approximately the same time as manuscripts are being distributed and reports are being written, the first conference paper is read at a regional or national conference. This is about 12-18 months after the start of the project and 12-18 months prior to journal publication. Within 3-6 months after this stage, an article is submitted to a journal. The lag in journal publication varies rather widely. The diagram shows an estimate of 9-12 months which was arrived at primarily by considering *JSHD*, *JSHR*, and *JVLVB* since they appear frequently in the study and furnish their readers with the dates when manuscripts are accepted. For some journals, however, the lag may be as much as 2 years. By approximately 18 months after publication, the article will be covered in bibliographies, abstracts, and indexes. Here again the time lag varies depending on the secondary source in question. The publication of conference proceedings, about 18 months after regional and national conferences and 36 months after international congresses, is also shown in the diagram.

The area inside the dashed line includes items available to the general public. The rectangle marked "Reprints" should be closer time-wise to the journal publication stage but was shifted down to insure that it would not be included in this dashed area.

The schematic representation in figure 1 is patterned after a diagram labeled "The Dissemination of Scientific Information in
Figure 1. Dissemination Stages
5. Conclusions

From table 1A journal articles, conference papers, and technical reports, in that order, appear to be the primary outlets for information in these projects. Of these, journal articles and published conference papers are readily available to the public. The study as a whole presents material from 31 separate journals and 30 separate conferences.

According to table 1B, of all the items produced by the 14 projects, a little over 50% are covered in abstracts, bibliographies, and indexes available to the public. If unpublished conference papers, which are only rarely abstracted, are excluded from the total number of items, this figure rises to approximately 58%. As for secondary coverage, 8 of the 14 projects have 50% or more of their information output covered by at least one secondary source.

Looking at table 2, even discounting the inequality of scope apparent in the projects covered, it is evident that the representative projects for the designated subfields of psycholinguistics and sociolinguistics are especially productive with regard to the quantity of items published in journals and presented at meetings.
Appendix A

Case Histories Study Projects List

LRIP Project

Number

1. 21* Paul Garvin
   Bunker Ramo Corporation
   Machine translation of speech into
   orthographic English

2. 75** Uriel Weinreich
   Columbia University
   Semantic structure of natural languages

3. 111* Helen K. Smith
   University of Chicago
   Instruction of high school students in
   reading for different purposes

4. 124* Clyde E. Noble
   University of Georgia
   Verbal learning and individual differences

5. 200** Charles O. Frake
   Stanford University
   Language, cognition, and ecological
   adaptation

6. 247* Alexander M. Schenker
   Yale University
   Basic texts in Polish

7. 286* Lyle V. Jones
   University of North Carolina
   Psycholinguistic methods for classifying
   aphasia

8. 369* Gerald H. Siegel
   University of Minnesota
   Experimental modification of speech
   fluency

21
9. 382** Ronald W. Wendahl
University of Minnesota
Laryngeal analog synthesis of voice disorders

10. 395** Peter Strevens
University of Essex
Contemporary Russian language analysis project

11. 403* A. E. Meeussen
Royal Museum of Central Africa
Bantu grammar project

12. 469** Harvey B. Sarles
University of Pittsburgh
Language and body motion

13. 478** Roger W. Shuy
Center for Applied Linguistics
Urban Language Survey and Materials Development Project

14. 499** Frank Koen
University of Michigan
Relation of physiological arousal and personal opinion with accuracy of both logical inference and recall involving connected verbal discourse

* LRIP Report No. 1 (June 1965)
** LRIP Report No. 2 (December 1965)
Appendix B

Key to Abbreviations Used in Case Histories Study

Primary Publications

*ASHA Journal of the American Speech and Hearing Association, Danville, Illinois
IJAL International Journal of American Linguistics, Baltimore, Maryland
JSHD Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders. Washington, D. C.
JSHR Journal of Speech and Hearing Research. Washington, D. C.
L & S Language and Speech. Teddington, England
*LR ep The Linguistic Reporter. Washington, D.C.
*SLLB Studies in Language and Language Behavior. Ann Arbor, Michigan

Secondary Publications

Bull Sign Bulletin Signalétique. Paris, France
LB Linguistic Bibliography. Utrecht-Antwerp, The Netherlands
LLBA Language and Language Behavior Abstracts. Ann Arbor, Michigan
MLA Bibl MLA International Bibliography. Menasha, Wisconsin
Psych Ab Psychological Abstracts. Washington, D.C.
SSHI Social Sciences and Humanities Index. Bronx, New York

Classification of Published Items

B Book
Bc Chapter in a book (essay in a collection of essays, lecture in a collection of lectures, etc.)
CP Published conference proceedings
Classification of Published Items (continued)

JA  Journal article
Mo  Monograph
M   Miscellaneous (pamphlet and newsletter article, manual, etc.)
TR  Technical report

*Contains occasional abstracts
Appendix C

Individual Case Histories
### CASE HISTORIES STUDY

Grant/Contract No.: AF 49(638)-1186  
Date: Oct. 1962-Sept. 1963  
Institution: Bunker-Ramo Corporation  
Canoga Park, California

**Investigators:** Paul L. Garvin, Edith Trager

**Project No. 21**  
**Reported in LRIP 1**  
**Title:** Machine translation of speech into orthographic English

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Publications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| TR Garvin, Paul L., and Peter Ladefoged. | "Speaker identification and message identification in speech recognition."  
TR "The conversion of phonetic into orthographic English: a machine translation approach to the problem."  

**Summer Meeting of the Linguistic Society of America, July, 1963**

- The conversion of phonetic into orthographic English: a machine translation approach to the problem

**Abstracts and Bibliographies**

- LB 19, 1964, N° 1626.  
CASE HISTORIES STUDY

Grant/Contract No.: NIMH 05743-03

Investigators: Uriel Weinreich*
Saul Jacobson**
Edward H. Bendix

Date: Jan. 1964 - Dec. 1964

Institution: Columbia University

Reported in LRIP 2
Project No. 75

Title: Semantic structure of natural languages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Abstracts and Bibliographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Decedent.

CASE HISTORIES STUDY

Investigators: Helen K. Smith
Oliver Andresen

Institution: University of Chicago,
Reading Research Center

Reported in LRIP 1
Project No. 111
Title: Instruction of high school
students in reading for different
purposes

Conference Papers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Publications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Instruction of high school students in reading for different purposes.

Grant/Contract No.: NONR 154-210
NONR 2960(01)  AF-AFOSR-1099-66
NONR 3677(02)  

Date: 1962  

Investigator: Clyde E. Noble  

Institution: University of Georgia  

Title: Verbal learning and individual differences*  

Reported in LRIP 1  
Project No. 124  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Abstracts and Bibliographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Midwestern Psychological Association**  
Meeting, 1962  
Noble, C. E., and C. H. Koski,  
Serial CVC learning as a function of verbal abilities  
Noble, C. E., and C. H. Koski,  
Serial CVC learning as a function of verbal abilities  |  
CP "Verbal learning and individual differences." In: C. N. Cofer, ed.,  
Verbal learning and verbal behavior,  
1961.  
JA Smith, Richard K., and Clyde E. Noble.  
"Effects of a mnemonic technique  
applied to verbal learning and  
memory." Perceptual and Motor Skills  
|  
**Georgetown bibliography of studies  
contributing to the psycholinguistics of language learning, 1965,  
N° 884.**  
Psych Ab 36:4, 1962, N° 4CI32N.  
|  
**Midwestern Psychological Association**  
Convention, May, 1964  
Baker, Blaine L., and Clyde E. Noble,  
Effects of time factors in paired-  
associate verbal learning  
Baker, Blaine L., and Clyde E. Noble,  
Effects of time factors in paired-  
associate verbal learning  |  
TR Baker, Blaine L., and Clyde E. Noble.  
"Effects of time factors in paired-  
associate verbal learning." JVLVE  
JA Noble, Clyde, Florence A. Showell, and  
Helen R. Jones.  "Serial CVC learning  
with varied r values but equal a  
|  
TAB 1966, N° AD626128 86-4 FLD5/10.  
|  

*This project is a continuation of a study done by Noble on meaningfulness.*

TR "Comparative pronounceability ratings (P) of 100 CVC's in two college populations." Psychonomic Science 8:10, 1967.

JA Noble, Clyde E., Patricia B. Sutker, and Helen R. Jones. "On the sigmoidal law relating association value (a) and scale meaningfulness (m)." Perceptual and Motor Skills 26:2, 1968.

LLBA 1:1, 1967, p. 95.

**CASE HISTORIES STUDY**

**Grant/Contract No.:** NIMH 06187  
**Date:** 1958-1967  
**Investigator:** Charles O. Frake*  
**Institution:** Stanford University  
**Reported in IRIP 2**  
**Project No.:** 200  
**Title:** Language, cognition, and ecological adaptation

### Conference Papers

- **10th International Congress of Linguists, Bucharest, Aug.-Sept., 1967**
  - Frake, Charles O., *An investigation of Philippine Creole Spanish*

### Publications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Abstracts and Bibliographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*C. O. Frake has been engaged in research on Philippine language and culture since the early 1930's. The IRIP files mention specifically only the period from May 1962 to May 1967, during which time he devoted himself to the study of Zamboangueño, a Spanish Creole dialect, and other languages apparently unrelated to Subanun. This work has been completed but, with the exception of the 1967 conference paper listed above which will eventually be included in conference proceedings, nothing has as yet been published. Since the work on Subanun was done under the same grant and deals with the same type of analysis in the same area of the Philippines as the later work, it has been included in this study.*
10th Pacific Science Congress, 1961

Frase, Charles O., A structural description of Subanun "religious behavior"


SSHI 17, 1962/64.

SSHI 19, 1964/66.

SSHI 18, 1964/65.


[Project descriptions]:

"Ethnoscientific analyses, Southern Philippines." Southeast Asia and Southwest Pacific (External Research List 3:18, Bureau of Intelligence and Research), 1962, p. 18; also mentioned in 3:16, 1961.
**CASE HISTORIES STUDY**

**Grant/Contract No.:** OE-3-14-029  
**Date:** June 1963-January 1966  
**Institution:** Yale University  
**Investigator:** Alexander M. Schenker  
**Project No.:** 247  
**Title:** Basic texts in Polish

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Abstracts and Bibliographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
  "Beginning Polish: a basic text in Polish."  

  "NDEA Title VI Projects for Fiscal Year 1963." | *MLA Bibl 1966, N° 18747.*  
  *LRIP, Supplement 10, 1963, N° 31.* |
**CASE HISTORIES STUDY**

**Investigators:** Lyle V. Jones  
Joseph M. Wepman  

**Institutions:** University of North Carolina  
University of Chicago  

**Reported in LRIP 1**  
**Project No. 286**  
**Title:** Psycholinguistic methods for classifying aphasia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Abstracts and Bibliographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Education Index 11, 1957/59. | |
Psych Ab 35:3, 1961, N° 3764.  
dsh Ab 2:3, 1962, N° 989.  
MJA Bibl 1961, N° 432.  
dsh Ab 2:1, 1962, N° 252.  
| M The language modalities test for aphasia (test-manual, booklets, filmstrips) | | |
Psych Ab 36:5, 1967, N° 53691W | |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


Presidential address to Division 5, American Psychological Association Meeting, September 1964

Jones, L. V., The measurement of speaking styles


40th Annual Convention of the American Speech and Hearing Association, 1964

Morency, Anne, and J. M. Wepman,
Research on articulation disorders.
II. Speech inaccuracy as related to etiology

JA Zigler, E., L. V. Jones, and P. Kafes.


JA Fillenbaum, Samuel, and Lyle V. Jones.

JA Fillenbaum, S., and L. V. Jones.


Psych Ab 40, 1966, N° 7998.
dsh Ab 6:1, 1966, N° 238.

Psych Ab 36:6 (part 1), 1965, N° 15122.

MLA Bibl 1965, N° 226.
Jones, Wepman

American Psychological Association Convention, September 1967

Jones, Lyle V., Grammatical class of words in aphasic speech as a diagnostic variable


**CASE HISTORIES STUDY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Abstracts and Bibliographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Grant/Contract No.:</strong> NIMH 08743-01-02</td>
<td><strong>Investigators:</strong> Gerald M. Siegel Richard R. Martin</td>
<td><strong>Reported in LRIP 1</strong> Project No. 369 <strong>Title:</strong> Experimental modification of speech fluency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Date:</strong> June 1964-</td>
<td><strong>Institution:</strong> University of Minnesota Speech and Hearing Clinic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conference Papers**

- **Annual Meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, 1966**
  - Siegel, Gerald M., Modification of stuttering behavior

**Publications**

- **JA "Experimental modification of disfluency in normal speakers." JSHR 8:3, 1965.**
- **JA "Verbal punishment of disfluencies in normal speakers." JSHR 8:3, 1965.**

**Abstracts and Bibliographies**

- MLA Bibl 1965, N° 781.
- Psych Ab 39, 1955, N° 15133.
- MLA Bibl 1965, N° 782.


JA "The effects of verbal stimuli on disfluencies during spontaneous speech."
JSHR 11:2, 1968.
**CASE HISTORIES STUDY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Abstracts and Bibliographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>40th Annual Convention of the American Speech and Hearing Association, November, 1964</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MLA Bibl 1966, N° 414.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*This project is a continuation of a study done on the acoustic correlates of harshness.*
Wendahl, Coleman

73rd Meeting of the Acoustical Society of America, April, 1967
Vocal cord spectra derived from glottal-area waveforms and subglottal photocell monitoring

74th Meeting of the Acoustical Society of America, November, 1967
Wendahl, Ronald W., and L. Dennis Page, Glottal wave periods in VCV environments

CASE HISTORY STUDY

Investigators: Peter Stevens et al.
Institution: University of Essex, Language Centre

Reported in LRIP 2
Project No. 393
Title: Contemporary Russian language analysis project

Conference Papers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Author(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TR Ellis, J., and J. N. Ure. Russian register classification.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR Ure, J. N. Theory of register and register in language teaching.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR Haden, R. Problems of grammatical analysis of contemporary Russian. 2. Nonverbal nouns in predicative.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TR Bivon, R. Problems of grammatical analysis of contemporary Russian. 4. Sequence of elements in clause structure.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*The reports of the project (all apparently written in 1966) can be obtained from the Language Centre. Actual publication date has been slated for 1969.*
Ellis, J. Problems of commutational analysis of contemporary Russian. I. Lexical studies and index-grammatical analysis.

CASE HISTORIES STUDY

Grant/Contract No.: Support from the Ministry of Education, Belgium

Date: October 1963-

Investigators: A. A. Macussen et al.

Institution: Royal Museum of Central Africa, Tervuren, Belgium

Reported in TRIP 1
Project No. 403
Title: Zantu grammar project
(formerly "Lolëmi" -- A program of Zantu grammars)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Abstracts and Bibliographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Announced for publication in 1965]:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
[Announced for publication in 1967]:


### CASE HISTORIES STUDY

**Grant/Contract No.:** National Science Foundation equipment grant and local support  
**Instituting:** University of Pittsburgh Western Psychiatric Institute  
**Date:** 1963-  
**Project No.:** 469  
**Title:** Language and body motion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Abstracts and Bibliographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

| AAA Annual Meeting, 1964 |  |  |

**Sarles, Harvey B., Relational linguistics**

**AAA Symposium: Anthropology and the Neighboring Disciplines and Sciences, November, 1966**

**Sarles, Harvey B., Toward the study of human ethology**

**Sarles, Harvey B.**  

**Sarles, Harvey B.**  

**Sarles, Harvey B.**  

*Now at the University of Minnesota*
CASE HISTORIES STUDY

Grant/Contract No.: NIDR 00229
NIDR 00235  Support from Ford and Carnegie

Date: Oct. 1965-Sept. 1969

Investigator: Roger M. Shuy et al.
(formerly Hayes, Dillard et al.)

Institutions: Center for Applied Linguistics / National Council of Teachers of English

Title: Urban Language Study and Materials Development Project* (formerly D.C. Urban Language Survey)

Reported in IRTP 2
Project No. 478

Conference Papers

16th Annual Conference of the Association for Foreign Student Affairs, April, 1964

Stewart, William A., Foreign language teaching methods in quasi-foreign language situations

Publications


Abstracts and Bibliographies

In 1967 the Urban Language Study and Materials Development Project became part of the new Sociolinguistics Program. The Psycholinguistic Attitude Study forms the other branch of this program.

* A complete bibliography of materials produced under the project is being prepared by Carol Cunningham of the project staff.
TESCL Convention, April, 1967

Carroll, William, and Irwin Feigenbaum. Teaching a second dialect and some implications for TESOL


Linguistic Society of America
Meeting, July, 1968

Fasold, Ralph, The form "be" in black English


Fifth Meeting of Scandinavian Anthropologists in Bergen, Norway, June, 1967

Hannerz, Ulf, The rhetoric of soul: identification in Negro society


Hannerz, Ulf. Anthropological notes on Winton Place informants. (MS).


[To be published]:

American Anthropological Association meeting, 1967

Hannerz, Ulf, Another look at lower-class Negro sex roles


[Project descriptions]:


Stewart, William A. Education in a plural society. 1968 radio program, 10-week WGTB-FM series.

A number of articles about the project (e.g. Suzanne Snel's "New approach teaches dialect-speakers to be 'bilingual'," The Evening Star, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1966) have appeared in The Evening Star and The Washington Post.
# CASE HISTORIES STUDY

**Grant/Contract No.:** OEC-3-6-061784-0508  
**Date:** 1965  
**Institution:** University of Michigan, Center for Research on Language and Language Behavior  
**Investigators:** Frank Koen et al.

**Project No.:** 499; later 483b  
**Title:** Relation of physiological arousal and personal opinion with accuracy of both logical inference and recall involving connected verbal discourse

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conference Papers</th>
<th>Publications</th>
<th>Abstracts and Bibliographies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>