

THE CHICAGO LINGUISTIC SOCIETY
A REPORT

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CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	1
Organization	3
History of the Monthly Meetings	4
History of the Regional Meetings	5
Finances	10
Reprints	12
Recommendations	15
Appendices	
A. Assets	18
B. Inventory	19
C. Cost Analysis of Publications	20
D. Potential Sales from Current Inventory	21

ABBREVIATIONS

- CLS = The Chicago Linguistic Society
- CLS4 = Papers from the Fourth Regional Meeting, April 19-20, 1968
- CLS5 = Papers from the Fifth Regional Meeting, April 18-19, 1969
- CLS6 = Papers from the Sixth Regional Meeting, April 16-18, 1970
- CLS7 = Papers from the Seventh Regional Meeting, April 16-18, 1971
- CLS8 = Papers from the Eighth Regional Meeting, April 14-16, 1972
- CWH = The Chicago Which Hunt; Papers from the Relative Clause Festival, April 13, 1972
- CLS9 = Papers from the Ninth Regional Meeting, April 13-15, 1973
- HNLN = You Take the High Node and I'll Take the Low Node, Papers from the Comparative Syntax Festival: The Differences between Main and Subordinate Clauses, April 12, 1973

THE CHICAGO LINGUISTIC SOCIETY

A Report

Introduction

This report comes at a time when the Chicago Linguistic Society is making preparations for its Tenth Regional Meeting. Such anniversaries are traditional times for an organization to examine its past, to assess its current status, and to prepare for changes to come. For the Chicago Linguistic Society remarkable growth has made such an evaluation an absolute necessity. Formerly a small, local club for occasional discussions about linguistics, the society has achieved national prominence and has influenced the course of linguistic theory. It now has assets of more than thirty-four thousand dollars and a stock inventory with potential book sales of more than forth-three thousand dollars. For a student organization these figures are quite impressive, but they also suggest that the society must be more formally organized. Since further growth is predicted, the problems created by growth should no longer be glossed over.

The Chicago Linguistic Society was founded on January 19, 1951 by "a group of interested people from the Chicago area," as they classified themselves at the time. The society's purposes were

. . . to foster linguistic studies; to encourage free exchange of ideas with related disciplines; to disseminate the fruits of linguistics to other potential consumers, professional and non-professional; to develop intellectually honest and socially affable and fruitful relationships with non-linguists.

These words are Eric Hamp's, now the Robert Maynard Hutchins Distinguished Service Professor of Linguistics and formerly the Chairman of the Department of Linguistics at the University of Chicago. Along with Henry Collins of Northwestern University,

Hamp was first co-chairman of the society and the society is very much a product of his direction and counsel. Although no longer an officer, he remains the society's father figure.

Compare Hamp's view at the founding of the society, however, with the most recent description of the society by one of its officers -- Thom Smith-Stark writing the preface to the society's latest publication, Papers from the Ninth Regional Meeting.

. . . CLS is an unorganization run by linguistic students in the Chicago area in accord with the principles of Brownian movement. . . . It's our aim to provide a congenial forum where linguists can gather to present and discuss their current research . . . We hope that we can continue to provide current, high-quality linguistics quickly and cheaply [i.e. in publications] . . . to bring linguistics to the people.

The words are changed, the phrasing is different, but the message is strikingly the same: linguistic scholarship seasoned with informality, congeniality, and wit.

In fostering scholarship, the society has been extremely successful. George Lakoff, professor of linguistics at the University of California and a well-known theoretician, has said the following:

The best single source for current papers by young linguists in this tradition [generative semantics, one of the two current branches of transformational generative theory, which itself is the prevailing linguistic theory of the day] as well as in Chomsky's [the other branch] is the Papers from the Chicago Linguistic Society, Volumes 5 through 8.*

This report, then, is about a very successful organization whose only problems are those of growth. The report concerns itself with sections on organization, history, finances, reprint permissions, and suggestions for the future. Some of this information was not previously available, and none of it has ever been brought together before. This paper itself is the first step in the new formalization of the society.

*New York Review of Books XX: no. 1: p. 34 (February 8, 1973)

Organization

The Chicago Linguistic Society is directed by a triumvirate of officers who make decisions by informal consensus. They are appointed for one year by the previous year's officers from among interested second or third year graduate students in the linguistics department of the University of Chicago.

Membership in the society is informal and no dues are collected. Any person affiliated with the University of Chicago can be a member but no membership list is maintained. A mailing list exists and announcements about the activities of the society are sent to persons who ask to be on the mailing list and to linguistic departments throughout the country. Announcements about the regional meeting and book publications are also sent abroad.

The society maintains a small office, Classics 12, which has been donated by the Division of Humanities of the University of Chicago. The book inventory and all society records are maintained in this office. Keys to the office are kept by one of the officers and by a part-time student hired to fill book orders. This student generally works ten to twenty hours a week, depending upon the volume of orders.

The society holds six monthly meetings a year from October to March. In April the society runs its regional meeting, now a four-day affair.

The society maintains a savings account at the Hyde Park Savings and Loan Association, 53rd and Lake Park, Chicago, Illinois 60615. Through a special arrangement with the Division of Humanities, the society is allowed to use the Linguistics Research Fund for internal University charges such as printing expenses and bookstore sales. Since 1971 the society has repayed the Fund for any moneys disbursed through it.

The society is not registered with any local, state, or national government. It has paid no taxes on any of its activities, nor has it paid a salary to any of its officers. The mailing address of the society is: Chicago Linguistic Society; Foster 19, 1130 East 59th Street; Chicago, Illinois 60637.

History of the Monthly Meetings

The Chicago Linguistic Society is a schizophrenic organization. At its regional meeting and in its publications, it appears to be a large important organization, well-known in linguistic circles throughout the United States and abroad. But until 1965, its only activity was the monthly meeting where one or two speakers would present papers; questions and answers would follow, whereupon the audience and speakers would repair to a local pub for deeper discussion (the post-colloquia). Attempts were made, particularly in 1952, to formalize the society. A constitution was presented which called for Consuls, a Senate, a division of membership into attending and total and a Board of Publications which was to handle a publication to be called Transactions of the Chicago Linguistic Society. However, with monthly meetings as the only activity, the society needed no such formalization, and the proposed constitution and other plans of the early years exist today only as brown-edged ditto copies in a folder taken out and looked at once or twice a year by curious new officers.

There were only twenty-two people at the first monthly meeting, making it not only the first, but the archetypal CLS monthly audience. A handwritten note on the announcement of the first meeting of the following year indicates that the writer perceived a small audience as the lot of CLS: "good moderate attendance at this meeting (ca. 15)." Standards were observed, however. A similar scrawl on the next meeting's announcement laments: "not so well as it should have been -- no doubt owing to the lateness of the hour and bad weather (ca. a dozen)."

In contrast, a turnout of thirty is described as a "bumper attendance" on a note still later in the year.

However, the modest attendance at these meetings has never been a serious problem because the intimacy of the small group is considered an attribute. Young graduate students can receive a sufficient but non-threatening audience for their first papers; and seasoned professionals can hear comments and indulge in face-to-face encounters usually more difficult in larger gatherings.

Moreover, the modesty of size has not prevented well-known linguists from speaking at the monthly meetings. Important guests over the years have been numerous. To name a few: Louis Hjelmslev of Copenhagen, C. F. Vogelin and Thomas Sebeok of Indiana, Charles Hockett of Cornell, Harry Hoijer of UCLA, and J. R. (Haj) Ross of MIT. Most linguists at local institutions such as Northwestern University, the University of Chicago, Northeastern Illinois University, and the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle have spoken at a Chicago Linguistic Society meeting.

History of the Regional Meetings

Whose idea it was to hold the first regional meeting is not known, but it was Doris Bartholomew, then teaching at the University of Chicago, who was the principal organizer.

On November 16, 1964, Ms. Bartholomew sent a letter to various linguistic departments of schools in the midwest proposing that the CLS sponsor an all-day regional linguistic conference for April. The response was not overwhelming:

While neither I nor my colleagues whom I have consulted feel any pressing need for more platform time than is already provided by the bi-annual L. S. A. [Linguistic Society of America] meetings, still it might be congenial to meet with our nearby colleagues at a smaller affair once a year.

R. B. Lees, University of Illinois

Don't you and your associates feel that there are already too many conferences and meetings?

H. H. Paper, University of Michigan

I am actually not too optimistic about extensive participation on the part of people here.

W. S-Y. Wang, Ohio State University

Even within the organization, enthusiasm was not great:

I have certainly no objection to an all-day regional linguistic meeting, but I am rather surprised that you want to undertake it. I thought there was enough difficulty to get papers for our regular meetings.

W. F. Leopold, Northwestern University

Despite the lukewarm reception and the difficulties foreseen and unforeseen in planning such a program, and doing so with no precedent for guidance, the all-day conference was held, expanded to two days with twenty-eight papers presented, plus a dinner speech by Werner F. Leopold over a choice of Beef Stroganoff or Baked Whole Stuffed Baby Flounder. The conference took place in the Center for Continuing Education at the University of Chicago. One hundred and thirty people attended, fifty-two of these from the University of Chicago. The entire meeting cost \$284.65 and the arrangements committee showed a surplus of \$40.00 after the bills had been paid.

The success of the meeting in terms of scholarship is difficult to assess. A scrawled note in the file suggests that there was some unhappiness, but of the usual kind: "More selective - more time - longer abstract - quality control - pruning." The meeting was certainly supported by local departments. James McCawley of the University spoke and was responsible for bringing Theodore Lightner in from MIT. Oswald Werner of Northwestern and Andrew Schiller of the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle, along with Doris Bartholomew, arranged the entire meeting. Eric Hamp, too, provided the society with his usual advice and assistance.

It is striking that the program for the meeting clearly reads "First" Regional Meeting. In the course of planning an all-day conference, the Regional Meeting had taken on its own identity and personality.

The following two regional meetings were single day affairs with attendance somewhat over one hundred. It seemed that the Meeting had found its own pattern.

The Fourth Regional Meeting had a great deal in common with its predecessors, but two trends emerged that were to become clear characteristics of the meetings and the society. The Committee on Arrangements was composed entirely of University of Chicago students except for Andrew Schiller of the U. of I. Chicago Circle. Mr. Schiller was the last non-University of Chicago person to direct the society. At the Fifth Regional Meeting and thereafter, University of Chicago linguistic students would take sole responsibility for running the organization.

This total identification of the Chicago Linguistic Society with the University of Chicago, certainly a foreign idea to the founders and earlier members of the society, has been a subject of some acrimonious debate. Opponents maintain that there was a species of coup and that they were neither consulted about plans and programs, nor asked for help. Students running the organization countered these claims by pointing out how poor response was from other schools. Theoretical arguments about what is proper linguistics have added to the dissension.

It is a fact that since 1968, efforts have been made each year to include other schools in the society. A letter was usually written in September, but there was little, if any, response. This year, 1973, even the letter has been dropped. Effectively, the Chicago Linguistic Society is now an organization of University of Chicago students.

The second trend was a lengthening of the program and the addition of special events. The program expanded into Friday night with a special session on writing systems.

The most significant change at the Fourth meeting, however was the decision to publish the papers. In the preface, the editors of the Papers from the Fourth Regional Meeting suggest that it was the steady improvement of the quality of papers at the regional meetings which caused them to publish. This may be so, but it is also quite possible that the academic version of the edifice complex was also functioning. CLS4 is a modest publication with some competent articles. Having sold less than two thousand copies in the five years it has been in print, it is certainly not a maker of reputations.

Publishing was a major project. The editors received much assistance from Eric Hamp and Dean Robert E. Streeter, Division of the Humanities, in securing the funding. The first printing of the Fourth was for 1,000 copies.

The Fifth regional meeting remains today the most important meeting the society has had. The call for abstracts elicited twice the expected number. Many of those selected have been frequently quoted and reprinted. Many factors came together at the Fifth regional meeting. Large numbers of graduate students were contributing to the new theory of transformational generative grammar and they needed a forum. The regional meeting was in a central national location. Most important, though, CLS was now immediately publishing papers presented at its meeting. No journal or meeting did what CLS did. It promised to have all papers printed and available within three months, and has kept this promise every year.

In addition, a coincidence of scheduling which put the regional meeting just after a semantics symposium at Ohio State University brought a large number of people who might not normally have come. Outlanders from exotic places like MIT, Texas, and UCLA, feeling in the mood for linguistics and traveling in the Midwest anyway, descended upon the Fifth Regional Meeting forcing it to become national in scope. The takeover by the University of

of Chicago students now loomed as very important since these students were primarily interested in transformation generative theories of linguistics. With the success of the Fifth, the issue of just what should be the linguistic emphasis at the meetings became moot. The controlling faction in the society and the eagerness of TG linguists to have a central yearly conference combined to direct the CLS into assuming a new role. The regional meetings became the best national source for new papers in transformational grammar.

If the apparant "coup" by University of Chicago students had raised hackles, the generativization of CLS brought sharp recriminations. Former members of the society, believers in other theories, criticized the new emphasis and ended their association with the society, in some cases starting their own speaker programs. At this time, from the point of view of satisfying the largest audience, this drift of CLS toward one theory has been highly successful. A change of fashion, however, might cause problems for the society.

Thought the society has become identified with transformational generative grammar, it has made conscious efforts to include other academic interests. Principal examples of this are a session on Uto-Aztecan at the Fifth Regional Meeting and a Mayan Symposium, financed through a generous grant by Glen A. Lloyd of Chicago, and part of the program of the Sixth. These, no doubt, were the primogenitures of the Comparative Syntax festivals, now a permanent auxiliary session to the three days of the meeting. Starting with the Relative Clause Festival in 1972 (credit, again, to Eric Hamp), these one-day sessions attempt to bring data on similar phenomena in different languages together. Speakers have strayed away from the topic in the two sessions held thus far, and there is doubt whether the approach is really productive. Current plans call for stricter controls on the focus of individual papers so that each speaker

does not wander into peripheral questions.

The meetings after the fifth have generally been as successful, attendance generally hovering around 250 persons. The linguistics papers have been just as good. There has been one change -- the cover color. Dismay was heard when CLS8 was published in a gray cover. The white cover of previous CLS volumes had become a tradition in many eyes. But disturbing complaints from bookstores about the amazing attractiveness of the white cover to fingerprints, foot prints or just plain dirt had come in frequently, and so the change was made. That such a trivial item inspired any comment at all was in itself an indication that CLS was felt to be a permanent part of the linguistic scene.

Finances

From a business point of view, CLS finances have been handled in a much too informal manner. Such casualness is not surprising in light of the society's history. It took some time for the officers of the society to realize that CLS had grown beyond what volunteerism and informality could handle.

A source of great discomfort over the last two or three years has been the upward rush of the cash on deposit. The savings deposit book at the Hyde Park Savings and Loan Association has been the most easily accessible gauge of the CLS's financial aspects. Until 1971, the figures in the book hovered between \$1,000 and \$5,000. The range of these figures was considered quite good, since three to five thousand was needed to print a new volume. The society's yearly income appeared to have a cyclical pattern. In September, the balance would be about four to six thousand. But the printing bill for the latest volume would arrive

about that time, and the balance would drop back to one or two thousand. Over the academic year, it would gradually build again to the September figure. As was said, this seemed to be what CLS finances were like in 1970 and 1971. Since the situation appeared agreeable, that is sufficient money was available to continue the society's operations and the society thought of itself as small, and, most importantly, since the financial cycle was perceived as relatively static--no growth was foreseen or desired, nothing was done to put the society on a sounder basis.

After 1971, it became apparent that the bank balance was not static; it was surging upward very strongly. What was not apparent was what to do about the new situation, if indeed, anything at all should be done.

The debate about CLS finances has never been resolved for a number of reasons. First, it is relatively recent. Second, the informal use of some University of Chicago facilities inspired a reluctance to discuss the problem openly. Third, the officers involved were always students, whose primary commitment was to their studies. Fourth, in a pattern repeated yearly, the officers would understand the scope of the problems too late in the academic year to build up enthusiasm to solve them. Last, the attention of the officers during the spring quarter (March-June) was entirely focused on the regional meeting. Thus, at a time when they knew the organization best, when they were in a position of sufficient knowledge to change the organization, their energies were drawn off.

This report is being written to correct much of the lack of information spoken of above. The appended tables, for example, have never been put together before. There have been no regular inventories, so information about book sales has not been available.

The cost of producing books has not been computed before; as a result, the current officers must guess when setting a price for any new volume. The worst result of this haphazard system was the gross overpricing of The Chicago Which Hunt. This cost the society the least amount per copy to print (\$1.03), yet its list price is \$6.00. It is priced at \$6.00 only because the officers at that time had no figures with which to compute a selling price so they chose the conservative policy of maintaining the \$6.00 charged for CLS6 and CLS7. They did this without knowing whether the price of CLS6 and CLS7 -- or CLS4 or CLS5 for that matter -- was fair, sufficient, or exorbitant. With these figures now gathered, it is expected that the pricing of future volumes can be put on a more rational basis.

Reprints

Self-assessment is difficult for any organization whose principal purpose is the spread of ideas. The effects of the society cannot be quantified to show that it is fulfilling its mission. The use of book sales figures can indicate that the society is successful financially, but they can only suggest -- not demonstrate -- how well CLS encourages linguistic theory.

One indication of the seminal nature of the regional meetings is the number of articles originally published by the society which have been reprinted elsewhere. The society has maintained a liberal policy toward reprinting. Provided the author agrees, the society will allow a reprint, stipulating only that some mention is made that the paper first appeared in a CLS volume. Any payment is always turned over to the original author. The following is a list of all reprints to which the society has agreed.

A. From Papers from the Fourth Regional Meeting

1. James D. McCawley, "Lexical Insertion in a Transformational Grammar without Deep Structure." For an anthology entitled La Sintaxis Frente a la Semantica: Antologia de una Polemica Clave, edited by Sanchez de Zavala et al. (Alianza Editorial S/A, Madrid).
2. W. Keith Percival, "The Notion of Usage in Vaugelas and in the Port Royal Grammar." For an anthology on the history of linguistics by Herman Parret (Mouton and Co., The Hague).
3. Arnold Zwicky, "Naturalness Arguments in Syntax." In Generative Semantik, edited by Werner Abraham and Robert Binnick (Athenäum Verlag GmbH., Frankfurt).

B. From Papers from the Fifth Regional Meeting

4. Dale Elliott, Stanley Legum, and Sandra Annear Thompson, "Syntactic Variation as Linguistic Data." In a student workbook by Wolf D. Bald (Rhein.-Westf. Technische Hochschule, Aachen) and in a book of readings on the sociology of linguistics, edited by Alberto Mioni (Editore Boringhieri, Turin).
5. Georgia Green, "On the Notion Related Lexical Entry." In an anthology to be published by Athenäum Verlag GmbH., Frankfurt.
6. Larry Horn, "A Presuppositional Analysis of only and even." In Generative Semantik, edited by Werner Abraham and Robert Binnick (Athenäum Verlag GmbH., Frankfurt).
7. David A. Johns, "Phonemics and Generative Theory." In Phonological Theory: Evolution and Current Practice, edited by Valerie Becker Makkai (Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., New York).
8. Lauri Karttunen, "Pronouns and Variables." In Generative Semantics, edited by Gabriele Usberti (Casa Editrice Valentino Bompiani & Co., Milan,) and in La Sintaxis Frente a la Semantica: Antologia de una Polemica Clave, edited by Sanchez de Zavala et al. (Alianza Editorial S/A, Madrid).
9. Gregory Lee, "English Word Stress." In Essays on the Sound Pattern of English, edited by G.K. Pullum and D.L. Goyvaerts (Story-Scientia, Ghent).
10. Jerry Morgan, "On the Treatment of Presuppositions in Transformational Grammar." In Presuppositions in Philosophy and Linguistics, edited by Janos Petöfi (Athenäum Verlag GmbH., Frankfurt); in La Sintaxis Frente a la Semantica: Antologia de una Polemica Clave, edited by Sanchez de Zavala et al. (Alianza Editorial S/A, Madrid);

in an anthology on generative semantics by Schwann, Dusseldorf; and in Generative Semantics, edited by Gabriele Usberti (Casa Editrice Valentino Bompiani & Co., Milan).

11. Yves C. Morin and Michael H. O'Malley, "Multi-Rooted Vines in Semantic Representation." In a volume to be produced by the Faculty of Arts, University of Ottawa.
12. Paul M. Postal, "Anaphoric Islands." In La Sintaxis Frente a la Semantica: Antologi de una Polemica Clave, edited by Sanchez de Zavala et al. (Alianza Editorial S/A, Madrid) and in a volume on generative semantics by Schwann, Dusseldorf.
13. Michael J. Reddy, "A Semantic Approach to Metaphor." For a book edited by Jurgen Nieraad in Germany.
14. J. R. Ross, "Guess Who." In Syntax-Reader, edited by Ferenc Kiefer (Athenäum Verlag GmbH, Frankfurt).
15. David Stampe, "The Acquisition of Phonetic Representations." In Readings in Phonological Theory, edited by Stephen R. Anderson (MIT Press, Cambridge, Mass.).
16. Victor Yngve, "On Achieving Agreement in Linguistics." In a college textbook edited by Ronald Mackin and P.D. Stevens (Oxford University Press).

C. From Papers from the Sixth Regional Meeting

17. Guy Carden, "The Deep Structure of 'both.' " In Generative Semantik, edited by Werner Abraham and Robert Binnick (Athenäum Verlag GmbH., Frankfurt) and in the Harvard series of NSF reports entitled Mathematical Linguistics and Automatic Translation.
18. Gohn Grinder, "Super Equi-NP Deletion." In Generative Semantik, edited by Werner Abraham and Robert Binnick (Athenäum Verlag GmbH., Frankfurt).
19. Lauri Karttunen, "On the Semantics of Complement Sentences." In an anthology published by Athenäum Verlag GmbH., Frankfurt.
20. William S-Y. Wang and Chin-chuan Cheng, "Implementation of Phonological Change: the Shuāng-fēng Chinese Case." In an anthology entitled The Lexicon in Phonological Change (Mouton and Co., The Hague).
21. Robert Wilkinson, "Factive Complements and Action Complements." In a volume edited by Minoru Yasui (Eichosha Publishing Co., Ltd., Tokyo).

D. From Papers from the Seventh Regional Meeting

22. David Gordon and George Lakoff, "Conversational Postulates." In Syntax and Semantics, Speech Acts, III, edited by Peter Cole.
23. Frederick Newmeyer and Joseph Emonds, "The Linguist in American Society." In a volume to be published by Siglo Vientiuno de Espana Editores S/A, Madrid.
24. Andy Rogers, "Three Kinds of Physical Perception Verbs." In La Sintaxis Frente a la Semantica: Antologia de una Polemica Clave, edited by Sanchez de Zavala et al. (Alianza Editorial S/A, Madrid).
25. K. V. Subbarao, "Vowel Harmony in Telugu and Parentheses and Infinite Schemata Noatations." In a forthcoming Indian journal.

E. From Papers from the Eighth Regional Meeting

26. Georgia M. Green, "Some Observations on the Syntax and Semantics of Instrumental Verbs." In a publication on generative semantics by Schwann, Düsseldorf.

F. From The Chicago Which Hunt

27. Talmy Givon, "Pronoun Attraction and Subject Postposing in Bantu." In a forthcoming issue of Studies in African Linguistics.

G. From Papers from the Ninth Regional Meeting

28. K. V. Subbarao, "On the Inadequacy of the Structure Preserving Constraint with Reference to Extraposition." In a forthcoming Indian journal.

Recommendations

The problems of the CLS are of the sort that most organizations would like to have. The organization has been extremely successful; the problems arise from that success.

The most immediate need is for the CLS to register itself as a non-profit organization. Attempts must be made to find out the obligations of non-profit organizations for taxation purposes. The following are some questions related to this issue. Should the society be collecting interest on its savings account? What is the obligation of CLS concerning the state sales tax?

Does the fact that CLS is connected in some way with the University of Chicago bring it under the umbrella of the University's non-profit status. These and other organizational and financial questions need some answers.

Another area of concern is the cash surplus. The society has never faced the problem of what to do with a surplus and now finds itself with numerous suggestions about how the money ought to be spent. If the society's officers do not decide on some way to allocate this money, they will continue to be pressured in numerous ways toward numerous projects. Some suggestions already made are: (1) invest in long-term securities or certificates of deposit, (2) sponsor a CLS travel fellowship for fieldwork, (3) hire a permanent, paid staff, (3) publish other books, (4) donate some money to the University of Chicago, the Division of Humanities, or the Department of Linguistics, (5) drastically reduce the price of all books so that the surplus dissipates, (6) make a donation to the Linguistic Society of America, or (7) set up a CLS fellowship at the University of Chicago.

Some of these are grand gestures, others make more sense. It should be kept in mind, however, that the money that the society now holds came from linguists and ought to benefit them generally. The officers of the society should make a decision about this matter soon.

A third problem is the relationship of the society to the University of Chicago and the Department of Linguistics. CLS is certainly identified with both of these entities, but its real relationship to them has been typically informal. CLS has the use of Classics 12, a small interior office in the Classics building. The office has been freely provided by the Division of Humanities (although it is true that the office is too small and enclosed for most other uses.) The relationship to the University is of obvious benefit to the society since the society uses University facilities. On the other hand, too close a relationship with the University is objectionable because of possible bureaucratic entanglements.

The last area of concern is related to the above question. It is a kind of lingering organizational guilt that CLS is really no longer the Chicago Linguistic Society, but more the University of Chicago Linguistic Society. As mentioned previously, the present situation has a good deal of history attached to it. Yet the question still remains, whether the organization could and should be again a city-wide organization.